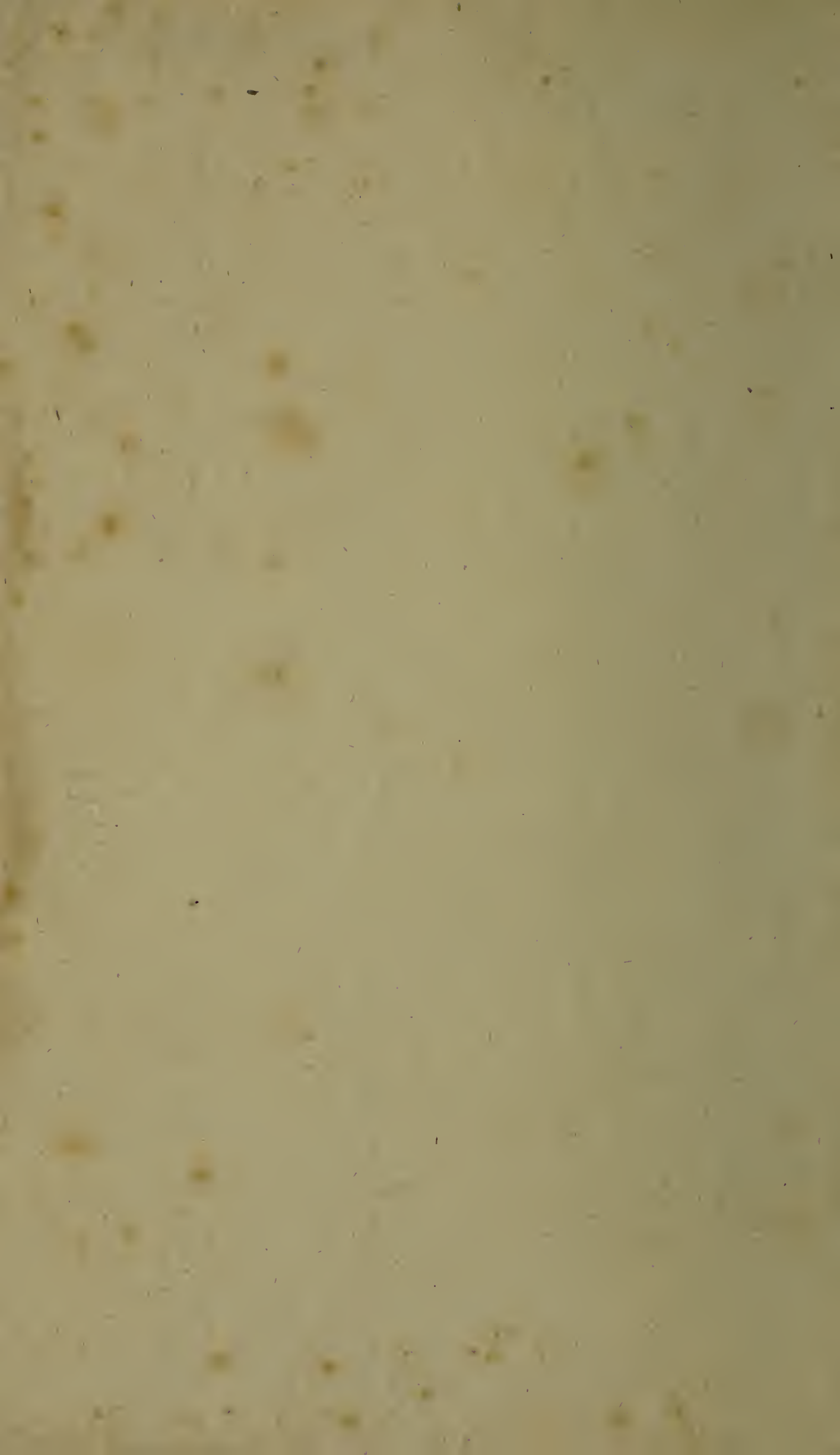


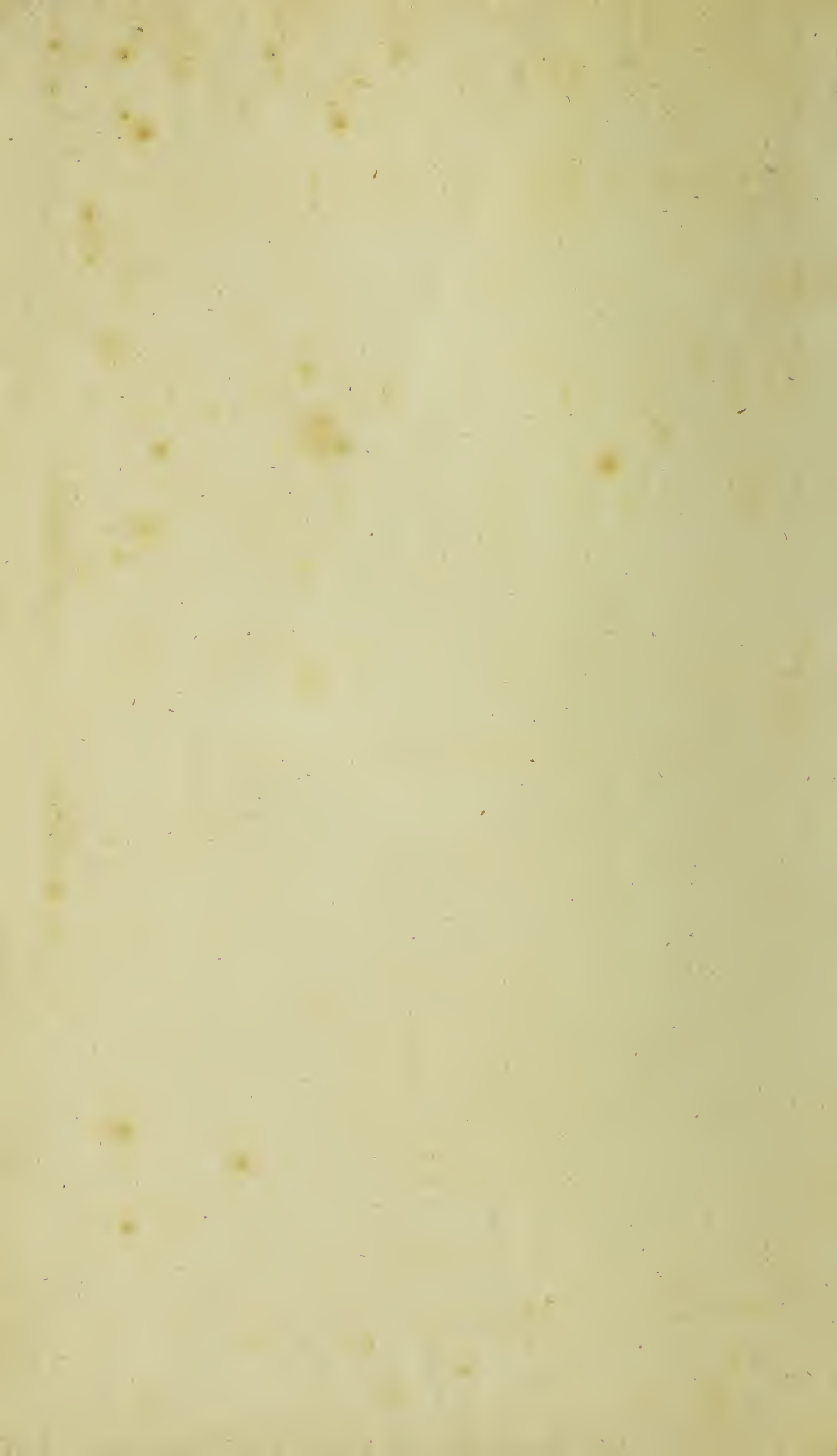
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1766.

THE FIFTH EDITION.



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For the year 1897

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P R E F A C E.

TH E year which is the subject of this volume, is not without interesting events, especially with regard to our internal politics. Among these, the decisions of the parliament, upon a subject of the highest importance to the peace, wealth, and prosperity of the whole British empire, naturally claim the preference. We have therefore been particularly attentive to this part of the work, and have spared no pains to render it as clear and instructive as possible; at the same time strictly observing that impartiality which we have hitherto professed, and to which we shall always inviolably adhere.

Whilst we bestowed on this part the extraordinary attention which it justly merited, we have not however been negligent in our relation of the transactions of other parts of Europe; of these we have given a full, and we hope not an unsatisfactory ac-

P R E F A C E.

count. In this volume we have closed our account of the war in the East-Indies ; but have purposely omitted entering into any of the disputes which arose at home, in consequence of the affairs of that company. These disputes, it is true, arose in the year of which we treat ; but they were confined to, and within the company itself during the course of that period. They have now a wider extent ; are continued on a more conspicuous theatre ; and are become a very great and interesting object. But these disputes, as well as their final determination, if they shall happen to be soon determined, must naturally fall into the accounts of the year now begun, and will be part of the subject of our next volume. Upon the whole, we have spared neither diligence nor labour, and this is all we pretend to, to render this volume worthy of the same favour with which the former were received.

THE

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1766.

THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

General aspect of affairs at the beginning of the year. Commotions and insurrections in various parts of the world. State of Europe. France. Close union of the house of Bourbon still continues. Protestant system strengthened, by the Prince of Orange's being of age, as well as by the late marriages. Denmark. Russia. Germany. Italy. Present appearance of things in general pacific.

THOUGH the great changes in the general political system have not taken place, which the aspect of the times seemed to indicate, when we closed the historical part of our last volume; yet it will be allowed, that the beginning of the year 1766 appeared to teem with the most interesting events, and threatened

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to be an æra of great revolutions. A spirit of liberty, which no time nor oppression can entirely efface in the human breast, dawned forth in regions and amongst people, where, it might have been imagined. the term was scarce ever heard, much less understood.

The dissatisfactions which had unhappily subsisted between Great Britain

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Britain and her colonies, were not subsided, when disturbances of a most alarming nature, and which might have been attended with the most dangerous consequences happened in Spain. These disturbances appeared the more serious, as they were so very unusual in a nation, which has been always characterized by the most inviolable loyalty and attachment to its monarchs.

Before the general surprise which this event naturally occasioned could wear off, an account was publicly circulated throughout all Europe, of a revolution in the Spanish dominions in South America. A report had been spread, circumstantial enough to gain no slight degree of credit, that the colonists inhabiting those vast countries, had entirely thrown off the yoke of their European masters, and even proceeded to the establishment of a regular form of government amongst themselves.

It is scarcely necessary to be observed, if such a revolution had really taken place, what a total change it must have introduced in the political system of power and commerce, in the old, as well as the new world. Had the defection been so universal as it was at first represented, there is great reason to suppose, that in the present state of the Spanish monarchy, that crown would have found the greatest difficulty in reducing the rebels to obedience. The immense distance of the scene of action, the difficulty of transporting troops, together with the various changes of climate and food, which European soldiers must undergo, before they could at all act, would

appear insurmountable obstacles to such an attempt. To which may be added, the vast extent of the countries in question; the numbers of their inhabitants, inspirited by the desire of liberty, as well as by a consciousness of their natural advantages; covered, as they are by immeasurable seas, or by deserts, almost as boundless, and more impassable. It is possible too, that in such an event they might have some foreign support. The commercial world would scarcely, it is to be feared, have on this occasion shewn an instance of disinterestedness, which the history of mankind has not yet afforded, in refusing so many lucrative branches of commerce, from which they have hitherto, with so extreme a jealousy, been shut out.

About the same period of time, accounts were received every day, of insurrections among the French in St. Domingo; provoked, as it was said, by the tyranny of the Count d'Estaing, their Governor. Those who look back upon the narratives of the late war in the East Indies, will see, with some indignation, the court of France rewarding with one of its best governments, a person so justly obnoxious for violating one of the most sacred obligations of the laws of war between civilized nations. The disturbances in their colonies might seem naturally and justly enough the effects of such a proceeding.

Insurrections were not confined to the western parts of the old and the new world. The spirit of liberty seemed to have walked forth over the face of the earth, and to threaten revolutions in every part. In the east, which had

ever been the natural foil of despotism, the martial Georgian Prince Heraclius, famous some years since for his victories over the Persians, formed the glorious project of attempting to deliver his country from the bondage of the Turks.

The Georgians (who are a Christian nation) had long submitted to an ignominious tribute, of delivering up every year, for the use of the Turkish seraglios, a great number of their noblest and most beautiful virgins; their country having in all ages been famous for producing the finest women in the world. The Georgians, spirited by Heraclius, refused to continue this shameful tribute, and offered to commute for it, by paying a certain sum of money; which proposal was rejected by the Turks. In the war which ensued, Heraclius bravely asserted the rights of mankind in the liberties of his country, and is said to have defeated the Turks in many battles. Our accounts of these transactions, passing through a barbarous and confused medium, are hitherto, and will probably continue for some time, imperfect and inaccurate. There are no authentic accounts of national affairs published in Turkey. The stories of the victories obtained by this prince, were probably something exaggerated, and the great consequences which were supposed to be the result of them much more so. It was said, that Heraclius having subdued several of the neighbouring countries, had extended his conquests to the coasts of the Black-sea, had taken the imperial city of Trebisonde, and, at the head of a vast army, threatened nothing

less than the subversion of the whole Ottoman empire.

The insurrections which happened in Egypt and Cyprus, seemed to confirm, that the distemper was epidemical throughout the greatest part of the globe. We shall, under their respective heads, give the best accounts we have been able to collect, of such of these commotions as come within the plan of our observation; and as the clouds are now dispersed without any considerable effects, which, from so many different quarters, seemed to darken the political hemisphere; we shall now consider the general state of affairs, as they appear at present.

Europe, still sore with the wounds it received in the last war, seems as yet desirous of rest and peace. There have been in different periods of history, and different parts of the world, some very poor, and very military nations, who had no other road to riches or consideration but war. No experience of the mischiefs attending it can affect people of that character; it would be ridiculous to caution a man against danger, wounds, or even death, who had no possible manner of living, but by encountering them. To the happiness of mankind, Providence has now circumscribed these hungry nations within very narrow bounds; like the birds and beasts of prey, their numbers are far from being considerable, and Europe at present is infested with but few of them. On a review of the wars of this century in Europe, and their consequences, it would be difficult to prove any nation at all a gainer by them. Ambition indeed is not very at-

tentive to calculations. It is, however, to be hoped, that the total want of any brilliant acquisition, may, for a while at least, check that lust of dominion, which has been, for now almost an age, so very unfruitful. There is but one prince now living on the continent of Europe, who has been even apparently a gainer by conquest; and it still remains a doubt, whether, in three successive wars, he has not paid more for his purchase than it is worth, exclusive of the risks he has himself run, and which his successors will probably be liable to, in consequence of his victories.

In this situation of affairs, exhausted, as most of the principal powers in Europe are of men and money, and involved deeply in debt, it is possible that they may suffer mankind to indulge for some years longer in the blessings of peace. Our next neighbour and old rival, France, seems in these circumstances, vast as her natural resources are. The consequences of a ruinous war having reduced her very nearly to a state of general bankruptcy, nothing but time, together with the strictest œconomy, attention, and industry, can restore to their former state, her manufactures, commerce, marine, and finances. To all these points, however, she has with equal assiduity and success been very attentive since the peace; in which time she has recovered her trade, in many parts of the world, to a surprising degree. It is true, her attempts to retrieve her commerce, have met with discouragements, and the dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies, and some other misfortunes, have put them

back considerably, in some articles of it; but, on the whole, the natural advantages of that country, in the hands of an enterprising and industrious people, have had a constant operation in their favour, and they recover apace.

The court of France seems at present to lay itself out with the greatest care, to cement and cultivate the strict alliance and family union with the other branches of the house of Bourbon, in Spain and Naples. The present king of Spain, however disagreeable it may be to the Spaniards in general, gives entirely into French measures, and makes a common interest of the affairs of both nations. Mutual cessions of lands, it is said, have been made in America and the West Indies; the French having given up to the Spaniards what they possessed on the Mississippi; and the Spaniards, as it is universally reported and believed, have relinquished to them the part that still remained in their hands, of the great and valuable island of Hispaniola. Many have been surprised that this exchange of territory was not by some means attempted to be frustrated by Great Britain; considering how much it must affect our possessions in the West Indies, and so great and valuable a branch of our commerce, as the sugar trade.

France seems, as well as England, to have entirely dropped her subsidiary connections in Germany. With her new ally, the house of Austria, she however keeps upon the most friendly terms, and there seems to be a cordial harmony between them. In the north, her interest seems to have declined greatly; though it is said, not-

with-

withstanding these appearances; that her ambassador at the court of Peterburgh has lately got leave to establish a factory at Archangel, on the White sea. It is also believed that she has attempted to negotiate a treaty of more consequence with Sweden; whereby she has offered to pay the subsidy arrears due to that court, upon condition that the Swedes should build her a certain number of men of war at a stated price, and supply her for the future, in case of war, with a fixed number of ships and sailors, in lieu of the old stipulation of land-forces.

This seems an improvement of her plan of northern politics. Indeed both France and Spain, sensible of their past errors, and of the great importance of the object, are increasing their marine with the most unwearied assiduity; in which the former has been greatly assisted, as well by the Genoese, as by the great quantity of ship timber with which they have supplied their arsenals at Toulon, from Corsica, since their troops took possession of the Genoese part of that island.

The affair of the Canada bills, which was the only cause of altercation that remained between the courts of Great Britain and France, has been amicably settled to the satisfaction of both. Though the court of Spain has not yet thought proper to manifest that regard to justice and honour, with respect to the Manilla ransom, which might have been wished and expected, yet it is not probable, that it will so suddenly venture to involve itself in a second rupture with Great Britain. Spain has already suffered by her obstinacy in that affair, if it be true, as is generally

believed, that it was in consequence of her fears for the vengeance that might have been taken upon that account, that the flota which had already sailed for Europe, was stopt in its voyage, and remanded back again to its port. The detention of their West India treasure is always attended with ill consequences in that country; nor are these confined to the commercial part of the nation, the people in general sensibly feel them. The mischief however did not stop there; the fleet having afterwards received orders to sail for Europe, met with a violent storm; by which some of the ships were drove ashore, and the rest obliged to put back in a shattered condition to the Havannah.

The alliance by marriage, which we have formerly taken notice of, between Great Britain and Denmark, as well as that which took place about the same time, between a sister of the present King of Denmark and the Prince Royal of Sweden, by cementing anew, and drawing closer together the Protestant interest, seems in a great measure to counterpoise the close union of the house of Bourbon.

Though the death of the late King of Denmark has hitherto made no visible alteration in the system of the north; yet it may not be vain to expect, that a total change will take place in the conduct of that court. Influenced entirely, as it has been for some years past, by French councils, we may now hope to see an Anglo-Prussian system take place in their stead. It is not to be doubted, but the amiable Princess whom his Danish Majesty has espoused, will contribute greatly to increase these

good dispositions, as well as the harmony and friendship which subsists between our court and nation, and those of Denmark.

The Prince of Orange, perpetual Stadtholder of the United Provinces, being also 8th March, happily arrived of 1766. age to take the administration upon him, may be looked upon as a great addition and strength to the Protestant system. The great and voluntary rejoicings which were so universally made upon that occasion throughout the whole United Provinces, and which exceeded, even as to outward appearance, those that are the offspring of fear or necessity, in despotic governments, sufficiently testify the great weight which the Princes of that illustrious house will ever bear in the republic.

The Empress of Russia (excepting the part she has taken in the affairs of Poland, which we shall take notice of in the next chapter) still preserves the same pacific aspect towards the rest of Europe, and the same attention to the interest and improvement of her subjects, which we have already with pleasure remarked in our former volumes. Her court is become the asylum of the sciences, to which she invites learned men from every part of Europe. Among the rest the celebrated professor Euler from Berlin is at present one of her most remarkable guests; on whom her Imperial Majesty has settled a large annual stipend, made him a present of a house, besides many other marks of her royal favour and protection.

Germany, as well as Italy, afford at present but little room for political observation. The two

great rival powers in the former, at the same time that they take the greatest care to complete their armies, and remount their cavalry, seem for the present to have no particular intention to give umbrage one to the other. The part which the King of Prussia has taken, in concert with Russia, Denmark, and England, in the affairs of Poland, does not appear, (partly through the inability of the Poles to contend with the great powers in question) likely to be attended with any extraordinary consequences; unless the Empress-queen, stimulated by her hatred to the King of Prussia, should make the Catholic cause a pretext for interfering in favour of Poland; in which case there can be no possibility of foreseeing how far the consequences may extend.

The most remarkable incident which this year produced in Italy, was the Pope's absolute refusal to acknowledge, by any of those vain titles, which he pretended to claim in right of his father, the eldest son of the unhappy family of Stuart. This example has been followed, even by those Roman-Catholic Princes who had formerly given the greatest protection to that family; so that as the father had lived long enough to see every hope of success to his claims on these kingdoms extinct and dead, the son has already found his very pretensions disavowed by every power in Europe. The superiors of the English, Scotch, and Irish colleges in Rome, having thought proper to pay those honours which the Pope had himself refused and forbidden, were, upon that account, sent into exile; while the unfortunate adventurer retired into the

the country to avoid the mortifications which he must have hourly experienced in that capital. On

a survey of affairs in all parts of Europe, on the whole, appearances are pacific.

C H A P. II.

Dissolution of the parliament of Brittany; a new commission appointed in its room. French King goes to Paris, and holds a bed of justice; annuls the arrears in favour of the parliament of Brittany. Execution of Lally. Commotion in Sweden, occasioned by Heffman. Proceedings of the diet in that country, &c. Affairs of Poland. Great powers, guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, interpose in favour of the dissidents. Violent heats in the diet upon that subject. Russian troops enter the kingdom. The diet breaks up without making the concessions required.

THE disputes which have so long subsisted between the French king and his parliaments, seem nearly subsided; at least they lie dormant for the present. The unfortunate parliament of Brittany has been the victim to these disputes, having suffered an entire dissolution. A new commission, consisting of sixty members, has been appointed by the King's authority in its room. A severe prosecution was, at the same time, carried on against the degraded members. However, in the instant when sentence was to have been passed against them, the king himself thought proper, by a politic lenity, to put a stop to the process, and to publish letters of amnesty in their favour. By these letters they have leave to retire to their own estates, except M. de Chalotais, and his son, who are exiled to Saintez.

The other parliaments of the kingdom were far from being indifferent spectators of the fate of their brethren of Brittany; they made use of the most unwearied applications, and the most spirited

remonstrances in their favour. During the vigorous exertions that were made on this occasion by the parliament of Paris, the sudden and unexpected arrival of the king in that metropolis, gave sufficient cause of surprise and alarm, as well to them, as to the Parisians in general. He was no sooner arrived in that city, than he immediately went to the grand chamber of the parliament, to hold a bed of justice; when the chambers being assembled, he told them, "He was come himself to answer all their remonstrances; that what had passed in his parliaments of Pau and Rennes, did not any ways relate to his other parliaments; that he had acted in regard to those two courts, as from his authority it behoved him, and was accountable to nobody. That he should not have had any other answer to make to the remonstrances which had been made to him on the subject, if their reunion, the indecency of style, the temerity of the most erroneous principles, and the affectation of

new expressions to characterise them, did not manifest the pernicious consequences of that system of unity, which he had already prescribed; and which they wanted to establish in principle, at the same time they were bold enough to put it in practice. "I will not suffer (said his Majesty) an association to be formed in my kingdom, which might grow into a confederacy of resistance," &c.

March 4, 1766. The parliament of Rouen sent a grand deputation to the king upon the same occasion. In their remonstrance, which accompanied it, they strongly reminded his Majesty of his coronation oath; from which they insinuated a compact between the king and the people. In the king's answer to which, he made use of the following remarkable distinction, viz. *The oath which I have made, not to the nation, as you take upon you to say, but to God alone, obliges me, &c.* He at the same time annulled all the arrets that had been made by that parliament, upon the subject of those of Pau and Brittany.

The spirit shewn by the counsellors of the parliament of Brittany upon this occasion, is very memorable. They absolutely refused, though ordered by the king, to resume their functions; alleging, that as they had taken an oath to their parliament, they could not plead before the commission, which the king had appointed in its room. In consequence of this refusal, they were ordered to be included in the list of those that were to be drafted for the militia; such as the lot fell on, were immediately obliged

to join their respective battalions, and the rest employed in forming the city guard. It remains to be seen, in what manner the Britons will acquiesce in the jurisdiction of the new commission, and what farther effects it may produce in the temper of the parliaments of that kingdom.

In the midst of these agitations, the unfortunate Count Lally was tried and condemned by the parliament of Paris, for faults laid to his charge during his command in the East Indies. The affairs of this extraordinary man had engaged much of the public attention. The ruin of the French power in the East Indies had involved all who were concerned in their affairs in that part of the world in the most furious disputes. Things were come to that pass, that either Lally must suffer, or many considerable persons, the most strongly allied, and the most powerfully protected in France, be exposed to infamy and ruin. This was a bad situation for an unpopular man and a stranger. This officer petitioned to put off the trial for only eight days, to give his judges time to read his defence, which was refused to one who had been kept a prisoner near three years. Sentence was passed on him the day May 6. after his trial. In three days after he was executed. He was not apprised of the sentence which was passed against him, till within a few hours of his death. By the arret which the parliament passed on that occasion, his effects were confiscated to the king; except the sum of three hundred thousand livres, which was ordered to be distributed among the

the poor inhabitants of Pondicherry; and ten thousand more that were to be laid out in bread, for the prisoners in the Conciergerie. This unfortunate victim of his own pride and rashness, and of party-resentment, was gagged at the place of execution, under pretence, that he had attempted to choke himself with his tongue. He had indeed made some fruitless attempts upon his life, which might have given some colour to this proceeding; but it was supposed the real motive to this extraordinary act, was to prevent his attesting his innocence to the people; who were much affected, as well at his sentence, as the manner of executing it. The rage of the parliament pursued him even after death, and would not suffer his being buried according to his rank. They also issued a severe arret against those who should conceal any part of his effects. It was remarkable upon this occasion, that no *particular* crime was specified in the sentence against Lally, but a general accumulative charge, in which *treason* was comprehended, but the particular overt acts not specified.

He made his defence with great presence of mind, eloquence, and precision. The public, though far from exculpating this unfortunate gentleman, thought they saw many circumstances attending his trial and execution, which it was impossible not to object to. The incompetency of the judges is among this number; as decisions upon the merits of military operations seem to be entirely out of the sphere of the gentlemen of the long robe. The precipitancy also of his sentence and execution, the circumstances of cruelty that at-

tended them, and the violent spirit of party which appeared through the whole prosecution, do not serve to improve our opinion of the coolness or temper of the tribunal which condemned him. Upon the whole, while this trial, as well as some others, which late years have produced in France, give but very indifferent ideas of the state of justice in that kingdom, they serve to make us more sensible of the blessings of a free constitution, where the meanest person must be tried, for every crime, by his peers, and no sentence can pass, without some particular crime is fully proved, the degree of punishment for which is affixed by some known and positive law.

An odd commotion happened this year in Sweden; which as it was begun without any seeming plan or design, so it ended without any other consequence than the execution of a few of the ring-leaders. One Hoffman, who was what they call, in that country, a *rusthalter*, that is, a peasant who occupies a farm belonging to the crown, and is thereby obliged to maintain a trooper and his horse, had been elected by the peasants of the district of Weden, in the government of Elfsborough, as their deputy, to represent them at the diet. The order of peasants refused to admit him, because they knew he was of a restless disposition and turbulent spirit.

It is impossible to say how far this reason (the only one assigned in the public accounts) was valid, (agreeably to the Swedish constitution), to exclude him from the seat to which he had been elected. It is certain that he thought himself highly injured, and determined

on revenge. For this purpose he assembled six hundred peasants, with design to march directly to Stockholm. On his arrival before Boras with his troops, he wrote a letter to the regency of that town, in the same terms which a general makes use of when he summons a fortress. But when he heard that troops were in march against him, and had cut off all hopes of a communication with Stockholm, his heart failing him all at once, he stole away from his company in a cowardly manner, and hid himself in a wood. The peasants whom he had seduced, irritated at his abandoning them on the first glimpse of danger, and being now sensible of the illusion, seized, and delivered him into the hands of the Baron de Posse, the governor of those quarters.

That nobleman having made a proper inquiry into the affair, secured twelve of the ringleaders, and suffered the rest to return quietly to their habitations. An extraordinary commission was established at Stockholm, to try the delinquents. Hoffman was several times put to the torture, which could extort no discovery of accomplices from him; though it is said he confessed, that his design was to overturn the whole frame of government. At length he and two more of the ringleaders were hanged; some of the rest were sent to work on the fortifications, and others whipt. A general pardon was granted to the rest of the peasants, many of whom, the account says, were drawn to assemble themselves without well knowing what purpose was intended.

The diet of this year was full of vigour. They attended with un-

common diligence to the interior affairs of their country. They made several œconomical regulations of great consequence. One of the most considerable fell upon the revenues of the church. This regulation deprived the clergy of a tenth, which they had raised for time immemorial on some of the king's estates. This tenth had been originally granted, to enable the clergy to exercise hospitality; but the other three orders of the diet, being now of opinion that it was not applied to that purpose, or that the purpose itself was no longer of national importance, they united this revenue to the other funds of the state.

They also recalled a great number of pensions which had been granted by former diets. But œconomy, like all other virtues, when carried to an extreme, may degenerate into a vice. The diet reduced to a thousand crowns, *per annum*, the pension that had been granted to the celebrated Count Tessin, who is now in the 74th year of his age; had been governor to the prince royal, ambassador to several courts, prime minister, and was twice marshal of the diet; all which offices he had discharged with the greatest honour, and was equally eminent for his talents and integrity. This circumstance is however (it is hoped) some proof of the overthrow of the French faction in that kingdom, as the Count had been always the great supporter of that party and system.

A remarkable incident happened at the breaking up of this active diet. One of the deputies of the order of peasants, who had as-

sisted

sisted at it, was on his return home arrested by his constituents, in order to bring him to an account, how he became possessed of a large sum of money, amounting to several thousand dollars, which were found in his chest. This manner of process seems very extraordinary, and tends to excite in a native of this country, an odd opinion of the spirit of the laws and constitution of Sweden.

The dissidents of the kingdom of Poland, by which name are distinguished the members of the Greek and reformed churches in that country, having laboured under divers oppressions and discouragements, applied to the great powers, who are guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, to use their mediation with the king and republic in their favour. In consequence of these applications, the courts of Petersburg, Berlin, Great Britain, and Denmark, presented memorials strongly in their favour, to be laid before the diet at its opening. It may not be unnecessary to premise, for the better understanding of the following debates, that, by the treaty of Oliva, the dissidents, who are a numerous body in that kingdom, were to be secured in the free exercise of their religious rites, and in the possession of all such privileges as they had enjoyed before that time. In the changes which have since happened in that so often unsettled kingdom, various constitutions, according to the temper of the times, have been passed against the dissidents, which have been more or less enforced, in proportion as the same temper happened to be violent or moderate. The medi-

ating powers wanted to go back to the spirit of the treaty, without any regard to those intermediate constitutions, which were not only in direct violation of it, but had been made in troublesome and unsettled times; while, on the other hand, the Poles insisted on the strict observance of their laws, of which the constitutions are now a part.

The memorials we have taken notice of, were unfortunately far from producing the desired effect. On the opening of the 1st Sept. diet, the Bishop of Cracovia (or, as latter accounts say, the Bishop of Wilna) declared in an inflammatory speech, "That the first point of the *Pacta conventa* ordains the maintenance of the Catholic religion: that, according to the laws of the kingdom, nothing could be granted to the dissidents; not even the toleration of their worship; and that they had violated the laws of the republic, by applying to foreign powers for protection. He then read a plan for a law, enjoining that the republic should never grant to the dissidents any other privileges than what they now enjoy; and demanded, whether the two chambers unanimously agreed thereto. The states answered him by a general acclamation. The king, however, found means to suspend the execution of this plan for the present, and had it deferred, till it should come in due course, along with the other new laws that were to be proposed to the diet.

In the mean time, some Russian troops advanced within a few miles of Warsaw; and new declarations were

4th Nov. were made on the part of the mediating powers; among which, that of Mr. Wroughton, the British minister, (which the reader will see in our state-papers), is remarkable, as well for its energy, as the tender and friendly terms in which it is expressed. These steps, instead of mollifying, served only
 21st Nov. to exasperate the diet, which fell into violent heat and disorder; and many of the members demanded with great impetuosity, that the proposal of the Bishop of Wilna should be signed. The king finding the members were in a great ferment, attempted to adjourn the session to another day; but not being able to accomplish it, his Majesty retired from the assembly. Then the Prince Primate was pressed to continue the sessions; and the marshal of the diet went so far, as to declare in the name of his party, that he would not quit the palace till this affair was settled. This importunity induced the Prince Primate to retire likewise; upon which the nuncios were so irritated, that they suddenly left the senate, in order to go to their own place of meeting, and finding the door locked, would have broke it open, if some of the senators had not interposed, and moderated their fury.

In a few days after,
 24th Nov. the proposal of the Bishop of Wilna was again read; and there was not a member of the assembly who dared, or would oppose it; so that it was generally approved, and afterwards signed. By this decision, all the constitutions against the

dissidents, which we have already taken notice of, particularly those of 1717, 1723, 1736, and 1764, were revived and confirmed.

Some time before this, a strong memorial was delivered, at the motion of the Bishop of Wilna, to Prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador, upon the subject of the Russian troops that had entered Poland; and to insist upon their immediate departure out of that kingdom. This memorial produced no manner of effect, and seemed to be very little attended to; on the contrary it was said, that orders were given to quarter some of those troops on the estates of the Bishop of Wilna, and others, who were most remarkable for their violence in the proceedings against the dissidents.

The last day of its sitting, the diet seem-
 29th Nov. ed to have recovered greatly from that heat and violence with which it was so lately agitated. The affair of the dissidents was again brought under consideration, on which they sat seventeen hours, and came to the following resolution: "We have received, with all possible consideration, the declarations which the ambassador of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, the Prince de Repnin; the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Benoit; the English minister, Mr. Wroughton; and the Danish minister, M. de St. Safforin, have presented, in writing, on the part of their respective sovereigns, in favour of the Greeks and dissidents in the kingdom of Poland and great duchy of Lithuania. We assure those ministers that

that we will fully maintain the said dissidents in all the rights and prerogatives to which they are intitled by the laws of the country, particularly by the constitution of the year 1717, &c. and by treaties.—As to the griefs of the dissidents, in respect to the exercise of their religion, the college of the Most Reverend Archbishops and Bishops, under the direction of the Prince Primate, will endeavour to remove those difficulties, in a manner conformable to justice and neighbourly love. The regulation drawn on this subject, shall be inserted in the acts of the metrique, and from thence communicated to all those who shall require it.—We charge the chancellors of the two nations to report this resolution to the ambassadors and ministers above mentioned.”

The same day the episcopal college signed nine articles, which were deposited among the archives, in favour of the Greeks and Protestants. By these, the dissidents are allowed the free exercise of their worship, in all the places where they have been allowed by the laws to have churches: they may repair these churches, or build them; but they are not to enlarge their extent; they are to be allowed burying-places, but the funerals must be performed without any ceremonies, except what are permitted by law. Where they have no churches, they may have divine service in their own houses; and the Greek priests may baptize, marry, and bury, provided they pay the established clergy their legal fees, &c.

This regulation was signed by all the prelates, except the bishop

of Wilna, who refused to do it, and the bishops of Ermoland and Samogitia, who were not present at that assembly. It is far from being probable, that the mediating powers, who claimed and expected much greater, will be at all satisfied with these concessions; nor is it well to be conceived, considering the vicinity and power of two of them, if they persist in their solicitations, how the Poles can avoid complying with them.

The situation of the King of Poland upon this occasion is truly pitiable; blessed as he is with a great and enlarged mind, with extensive parts, and a liberal education, there is little doubt, that he is in himself an enemy to persecution; and would wish, without any foreign application, to be able to redress those grievances, which through his circumscribed power, and the prejudices of his country, he is at present restrained from attempting. It must add to his sensibility, that, upon this occasion, he is obliged to differ with those powers whom he is under the greatest obligations to, who had a considerable share in procuring him his crown, and with one of whom he has had a personal acquaintance and friendship.—His answer to the minister of Russia is remarkable: “I have not forgotten (says his Majesty) the obligations I am under to the Empress of Russia, among the means which God Almighty made use of to raise me to the throne; but when I came to it, I promised the exact observation of my religion throughout my kingdom. If I was weak enough to abandon it, my life and my throne would be exposed to the just resentment of my

my subjects. I am threatened with forcible means to oblige me to do what is asked of me, which would reduce me to an extremity equally unhappy. I perceive danger in whatever resolution I may take; but I had rather be exposed to such as my duty and honour in-

duce me to make choice of; and from this time I join with my country, in defence of our holy religion." A sentiment arising, it is to be hoped, rather from the necessity of his situation, than from principles favourable to persecution.

CHAP. III.

Great disturbances in Madrid. The king grants the demands of the rioters, and retires privately from that city; a fresh commotion thereupon. Disturbances in many parts of the kingdom. Threat of the Marquis de la Mina at Barcelona. Marquis de Squillacci and his family quit Spain. The king returns to Madrid. Reports of a revolution in Peru; considerations thereupon.

IT has been observed, that it is easier to conquer half the world, than to subdue a single prejudice, or error; most nations have a degree of superstitious attachment to those habitudes which they derived from their ancestors, which seemed to come along with them into the world, and with which they have been nursed, and brought up. Wise princes have generally been very cautious how they attempted to combat these particular prejudices; though they have, without ceremony, frequently overturned the political, civil, or even religious system of their countries; yet, except Peter the Great, they generally suffered the inhabitants to wear their *beards their own way*. Of all the nations in Europe, the Spaniards seem the most tenacious of their old customs, and of those peculiarities which they inherit from their ancestors; among these, a cloak, a long sword, and a flapped hat, have, from time immemorial, been looked upon as distinctions, which

were the birthright of every true Spaniard.

The present King of Spain had received an early tincture of French manners, together with a strong predilection for every thing belonging to that nation. By his long residence in Italy, he had also acquired a great affection for the natives, as well as modes of that country; though there is a wide difference between the manners of the two nations; yet as they agree in being opposite to those of the Spaniards, it is no wonder if the peculiarities of the latter appeared disgusting to him. Upon his accession to the crown of Spain, he was attended by a number of his Italian favourites, who were followed by shoals of their dependents. It was soon found, that the foreigners had an entire possession of the King's ear; one of them, the Marquis of Squillacci, became prime minister: and others succeeded to places of less consequence. Foreign councils produced foreign measures; the nation

nation was precipitated, much against the sense of all true Spaniards, into a destructive war (in which it had no manner of concern) with England; the consequences were as disgraceful, as the manner of entering into it had been rash and unadvised.

The same counsels still prevailed; the foreigners, not content to rule the Spaniards, wanted to metamorphose them into a new people, to make them Frenchmen, or Italians. Intoxicated by the power which they possessed over the sovereign, they blindly split upon the rock which has been so generally fatal to favourites, by setting the collective body of the nation at nought; and vainly imagined that a whole people may be offended with impunity.

A severe edict was published against the wearing of flapped hats, and long cloaks; which was put in execution with an ill-judged rigour. The minister had also granted a monopoly in favour of a certain company, who were allowed an exclusive right to supply the city of Madrid with provisions, by which means the prices of bread, oil, &c. were considerably augmented; and these commodities making the principal part of the food of the poorer people, the consequences were severely felt, and excited a general dissatisfaction.

It must be observed in justice to the Italian minister, that some of his regulations deserved praise; among which was that for lighting the streets of Madrid, for which purpose he had above 5000 lamps fixed in that metropolis. And if the invincible aversion of the people to the minister, and at-

tachment to their own customs, could have been got the better of, the prohibition of concealed weapons, and disguises, would have prevented many of those disorders, which so much disgrace the police of that city.

On the 23d of March, 1766. about four o'clock in the afternoon, a young gentleman dressed (in defiance of the edict) in a long cloak, and broad beaver, was stooped near the palace by a centinel, whom the gentleman attempted to stab for intercepting him; the centinel presented his musket at him, but did not fire. The gentleman thereupon immediately gave a whistle, which seems to have been a concerted signal, and some hundreds of people came in a few minutes to his assistance, who were fired upon by the Walloon guards, and after several were killed, the rest were dispersed. They soon assembled, however, again in prodigious bodies, and overpowered the guards; after an obstinate engagement, in which it is said 70 or 80 of the soldiers were killed. They then proceeded to the house of the Marquis de Squillacci, who escaped out of it by a back-way, having sent his carriage, with the blinds up, a contrary road, in order to deceive the populace; which stratagem taking effect, they pursued the carriage in hopes of finding the minister in it, and were so enraged at the disappointment on coming up, that they tore it to pieces. They then demolished the Marquis's house; after which they pursued him to the Dutch ambassador's, whither he had fled for refuge; but from whence he also escaped on the appearance of the

the rioters. The Dutch ambassador having assured them, that the Marquis was not at his house, they proceeded to break all the lamps, and obliged every body they met in the streets, whether on foot or in carriages, to let down the brims of their hats. They also dragged the bodies of the Walloon guards, some of whom it was said were not quite dead, with great cruelty and barbarity through the streets, and offered them numberless indignities; these guards had fired upon, and killed many of the populace. Towards midnight, they quietly dispersed, and the city seemed to have recovered its former tranquillity.

Next day the rioters assembled in greater bodies than before; and marched to the royal palace, to the number as was said of thirty thousand, where they insisted on speaking to the king. This being at length complied with, the king appeared to them about five in the evening, in the great balcony in the middle of the palace. The mutineers then made the following propositions to his Majesty; that he should discharge his Italian ministers, as they were determined to be governed only by their own countrymen; that the several offensive edicts lately passed, should be repealed, the prices of bread and oil reduced, and the monopoly for supplying the city with provisions totally suppressed; and lastly, that his Majesty should give his royal word, never after to call any person to an account for what had passed on the present occasion; and that, upon these conditions, they would disperse, and continue good subjects. The king thought proper to comply with these de-

mands, and the rioters retired from the palace. In their return they happened to meet the Earl of Rochford, the English ambassador, in his coach, whom they saluted with the general acclamation of *Vivad la libertad*; some of them then desired that his Lordship would put on his cloak and beaver, which he having readily complied with, they cried out, *No French fashions; peace with England, and war with all the world beside*.

The mutineers having dispersed, and retired quietly to their respective homes, the city of Madrid was as calm in a few hours, as if no such disturbance had happened. This quiet however was not of a long continuance; the king and royal family having thought proper to quit that city, at one o'clock 25th Mar. the succeeding morning, retired to Aranjuez; whither they were followed by the Walloon guards, who had suffered severely in the late scuffle, and were mortally hated by the people.

Nothing could equal the surprise and rage of the people, when they discovered in the morning, that the king and royal family had retired from the palace. They cried out, their fidelity was suspected; and running immediately together in large bodies, they stript the invalids of their arms, who quietly suffered them to be taken, without making the smallest resistance.

A large body of the populace, consisting of 10,000 men, then surrounded the city, and suffered neither carriage, mule, or man to go out; while the Spanish guards kept close in their quarters, and

re-

remained all the time quiet spectators of what passed. Some of the populace broke open the drinking houses, and inflamed themselves with spirituous liquors; which made the scene the more terrible to such foreigners, as knew the dangerous consequences that attend mobs in other countries even without intoxication. The danger appeared greater at night; the women, who were particularly outrageous, carrying lighted torches and palm branches through the streets. The general cry was *Viva-España*.

In the mean time, the rioters sent a deputation to Aranjuez to the king, complaining of his doubt of their fidelity, and desiring that the court may come back, in order to walk about the town as usual on Holy Thursday. The deputation returned with an account, that his Majesty was greatly indisposed, had been twice bled, and therefore could not come; but that he granted them a general pardon, would send away Squillace and his family for ever, and would appoint Mousquiz minister of the finances; and that the only means to induce the king to return to Madrid, would be their immediate dispersing and obeying his orders. This message had a most happy effect; the people were thoroughly satisfied with it, gave up their arms, and having retired to their respective homes, every thing resumed its former state of quiet.

There were many circumstances attended these commotions, that serve strongly to mark the character of the nation concerned in them. Not a single individual suffered in his person or property, by the lawless assembling of so

many thousand people; except the Walloon guards, who had violently opposed them, and those particular persons whose obnoxious conduct had made them the avowed objects of the people's resentment. On the contrary, they refused money from all those that offered it, and said they wanted nothing but the blood of Squillace. When the affair was over, the people went of their own accord, and shaking hands with the soldiers they had taken them from, returned them their arms. Others who were not known, went in copas to the different public-houses, and paid for the liquors that had been consumed. It was a rare example that an enraged, tumultuous, and numerous populace, during so many days disturbance in a great city, should preserve an order, conduct, and attention to justice, which could scarcely be equalled by the best disciplined army. The behaviour of the Spanish guards, and the invalids, is a lesson to princes, that national forces are not to be depended on, when the service appointed them is against the common interest or opinion of their country.

The Marquis of Squillacci and his family had set out immediately for Carthagená, under the guard of a strong escort, from whence he embarked as soon as possible for Naples. Two officers who had attended him upon this route, said at their return, that they found the people every where in commotion, and crying out, 'Long live the King, destruction to Squillacci.' Several disorders happened in different parts of the kingdom; libels of an atrocious nature were dispersed and passed up, and

and every corner resounded with threats of riots and insurrections. In Barcelona, the people went such lengths, that the Marquis de la Mina, governor and captain-general of Catalonia, published a declaration by sound of trumpet, that he had already given orders, and was prepared on the first appearance of an insurrection, to burn the whole city, and to bury the inhabitants under the ruins of their houses. The king also sent near 10,000 troops, with eight pieces of cannon, to be cantoned in and about the city of Madrid; it was also talked, that a French army was to march into Spain.

This ill temper, however, was not lasting, and we soon after find the king addressed by the principal cities and towns of the kingdom; who promised to stand by and support him with their lives and fortunes; some of them also made him presents of considerable sums of money. But the most extraordinary matter we find in the whole of these transactions, is, that the king has since received petitions from every part of the kingdom, and even from the city of Madrid, to pray, that he would revoke without exception all the pardons which he had granted during the civil commotions. The king, it is said, has accordingly revoked some particular pardons; but has not yet thought proper to revoke the general one. It is much to be hoped that his Catholic Majesty will persevere in this resolution, and not set a precedent of so dangerous a nature, and so totally subversive of that good faith, which is necessary should be supported between mankind.

The king at length returned to Madrid, after an absence of eight months; and was received by the inhabitants with the greatest testimonies of joy. 4th Dec. 1766.

During these violent agitations at home, the following are the circumstances of a revolution, which was very confidently said to have happened, on the 22d day of May, 1765, in the city of Quito, the capital of the Spanish government of Peru, and in general of their dominions in South America.

A lady of the city writ, on that day, a note to Don Juan Diare Henexa, director of the custom-house, newly established there, recommending to him to make his escape directly, unless he chose to lose his life in a cruel manner. Henexa, availing himself of this notice, took refuge with the auditor and the president of the royal audience, in the convent of St. Dominica. In reality, at the coming on of night, a large multitude ran and set fire to the custom-house, thinking the director was still there. Sixty persons perished in the tumult, and the fire consumed, among other things, 14,000 quadruples in specie. The people assembled also in all the other quarters of the city; and what is incredible, is, that, at the same hour, all the inhabitants of that vast country, composed of upwards of 2800 cities, towns, and villages, were in motion, and assembled in confusion.

The most illustrious the Bishop of Quito, seeing with horror a general and premeditated rebellion, proposed a capitulation, which

which was accepted only on the following conditions.

1. That all European foreigners should be obliged to quit the city in eight days.

2. That the artillery, warlike stores and arms, which were in the king's magazines, should be delivered up to the rebels without delay.

3. That they should settle as a fundamental law, an exemption from all manner of tribute.

4. That all the slaves should be made free, by an indulto general.

5. That the criminals detained in the prisons, should be set at liberty.

In consequence of the first article, all the foreigners that were at Quito, quitted the city.

It was added, that the conspirators, in order to shake off entirely the Spanish yoke, had pretended to elect a king in the person of the Count de Herba Florida, viceroy, who in spite of his protestations, "that he would rather die, than take away the crown from his lawful sovereign," was forced, with the dagger at his throat, to suffer himself to be proclaimed King of Quito.

The Bishop of Quito, endeavouring to escape, was made a prisoner.

This news, it was said, came to the viceroy of Santa Fe, by an extraordinary courier, dispatched from Santa Martha, on the 3d of October, 1765. It was farther said, that the viceroy of Santa Fe, not finding himself in safety in his own house, had retired first to a convent of monks ;

but that he afterwards quitted it, in order to go to Houda, having abandoned all the affairs of his government.

There are circumstances in this narrative that do not appear very probable ; to mention no other, the concurrence of 2800 towns and villages, at the same hour, has a great air of fable. It is to be presumed too, that a revolt of this extent could not, at this day, but have been more particularly known. Armaments would probably have been made in Old Spain ; the very means that must have been necessary to have quieted disturbances of that magnitude, would have discovered them.

We may therefore reasonably doubt of the veracity of the story in its full extent. But it is certainly fact, that the court of Madrid was made to believe, that there were great frauds and abuses practised in the collection of its American revenue, which by proper attention might be much improved. An entire new mode of collection was accordingly projected, and some new impositions laid. There is room to believe, that the whole project, in consequence of some disturbances, has been laid aside, or at least suspended, by order of the court.

It is to be presumed, that the relinquishing the scheme, has been thought sufficient to appease the troubles. If so, we must conclude, either that the power of Spain is indeed very weak in her colonies, and that she had no hopes of reducing them by any possible force to be sent out, or that the disturbances were of no great extent, and that the strength of the

crown existing in the country, was sufficient to quell them, when the cause of complaint was removed.

It is after all difficult to decide upon a question of this nature. Even at the Havannah, the very servants of the crown have, in more than one instance, shewn great disrespect to the King's commands. It were not surprising, that this spirit should be still stronger upon the Spanish main, where there are many families of the old people of the country, who are of great weight; and indeed scarcely any native Spaniard, of

any further weight than what he derives from office; which is certainly sufficient while peace and good order prevail, but must lose its consequence, the moment the laws lose their force. In this situation of things, the Spaniards perhaps hold but a precarious power in the new world; but there does not seem sufficient information of the late transactions, to decide, whether any event has yet occurred, that may be likely to endanger their American empire.

C H A P. IV.

State of affairs in Indostan. The Marattas make an irruption in favour of Sujah Doula: are routed by General Carnac. Sujah Doula surrenders himself a prisoner to the General. Mir Jaffier dies; is succeeded by his son Najiem il Doula. Advantageous treaty concluded by the company with the young Nabob.

THE great acquisitions of power, dominion, and riches, which have been made in the East Indies; and which we hope are now fully secured in our possession; whether regarded with respect to the nation in general, or to the East India company in particular, are become objects of the highest importance and consideration. We have not been exempt from fears, that, by the carrying on of a continual course of war in Indostan, we might in time have beaten the natives of that country into good soldiers. The order and discipline which Cossim Aly Cawn began to introduce, and the firmness and perseverance shewn by his troops in consequence of

these regulations, so different from any thing that had ever been observed before among them, seemed strongly to countenance this opinion. But these beginnings were not followed. There seems to be an inferiority of genius, a natural imbecility, in the natives of these vast countries, with respect to military affairs, which may probably prevent their being ever able to cope with Europeans in the field.

We have in our two last volumes given an account of the successful actions which brought the late dangerous war nearly to a period: it now remains to shew in what manner it was finally concluded, and the advantages we have

have a right to expect in consequence of these successes. It must be confessed, that the authenticated accounts of transactions in that part of the world, are far from being so clear, full, or precise, as could be wished; and that those which come from private hands, through the dissensions which have arisen among the company's servants there, are much to be suspected of being tinged with the colours of the parties whose hands they came through. It remains, that we give the best account of things that we have been able to procure, and that we cautiously abstain from giving any opinion in matters which are so far from being sufficiently cleared up.

We closed our last year's account with the taking of Eliabad. The tract of which Eliabad is the capital, is called the Gorrah country, lying between the rivers Ganges and Yumna, and extending to the point where these rivers join. Near this point Eliabad is situated. Soon after the taking of this place, General Carnac assumed the command of the army, having superseded Sir Robert Fletcher. He disposed of his troops to the best advantage, for securing the new conquests, and quieting the country; in which operations, we do not find that he met with any disturbances or opposition worth notice for some time.

But this repose was of no long continuance: Sujah Doula, the Nabob of Oude, a man of steadiness, courage, and resources, was determined not to fall in a weak and inglorious manner; abandoned by the Mogul, who quitted his

camp after the battle of Buxar, and went over to the English; stripped of the name and authority of vizier; wasted by frequent and bloody defeats; he still maintained his activity and resolution. He gathered together, with great assiduity, the remains of his routed armies; and seeing that his own territories were unequal to the supply of troops, sufficient, either in numbers or spirits, to face the English, he turned himself to the Marattas. The Marattas are a people of the mountainous country, situated south west of his territory. Of all the tribes originally Indian, they are almost the only one which can be in any sense considered as warlike. They never had been perfectly subdued by the Mogul Tartars, who extended their empire over all the other parts of India. Their great strength is in horse; with which (especially of late years) they held all that vast peninsula in continual alarms, wasted many provinces, and obliged most of them to purchase a temporary cessation of hostilities by a sort of tribute, or annual ransom. Sujah Doula threw himself on this alliance as his last recourse. But the terror of the Marattas ceased, when they were opposed to the English arms. General Carnac, having assembled his troops, marched immediately to engage them, and On the 20th having come up May, 1765. with them at a place called Calpi, they were, after a weak resistance, totally routed; obliged to recross the Yumna with the greatest precipitation, and seek for refuge in their own country.

Foiled in all his military attempts,

tempts, Sujah Doula took a resolution, altogether worthy of the spirit and policy of his character. He thought it better to throw his life and fortune on the generosity of a brave enemy, than to wander a forlorn and fugitive exile, dependent on the uncertain and dangerous hospitality of neighbours, to whom his safety would be a burthen, and who might be obliged to purchase their own peace, by delivering him to the vengeance of his enemies. He determined therefore to have the merit of anticipating his fate. But first, with a spirit of fidelity unusual in that country, he permitted Mir Cossim, and the assassin Someraw, who had taken refuge with him, to escape. Having taken these measures, he surrendered himself, in three days after the action, to General Carnac, without any other stipulation in his favour, than to await the determination of Lord Clive concerning him.

Thus ended the war, which began on account of Mir Cossim. It was conducted on our side, with a degree of ability, bravery, and success, which few military annals can equal; and supported by our enemies, in many parts of it, with a spirit, firmness, and discipline, unknown in any former period of the Indian wars. And thus were the two most powerful princes of Indostan reduced to the melancholy necessity, the one of wandering as a fugitive, cut off by his own cruelty from every hope of peace, or clemency from the conquerors; and the other, after the loss of his country, of being obliged to make the most abject submission to his provoked enemies, of surrender-

ing himself a prisoner at discretion; and of feeling the mortification to be obliged to await the fate that should be allotted him, by the servants belonging to a company of English merchants; thus affording a degree of triumph, unknown even to antient Rome.

During these transactions, died Mir Jaf- Beginning of Feb. 1765. fier Aly Cawn, the Nabob of Bengal; a man who had experienced a great variety of fortunes; first a subject, then a sovereign; deposed; and afterwards again elevated to the rank, if not the power of a prince. There were two competitors for his succession, viz. Najiem il Doula, his eldest surviving son, then about eighteen years of age; and a grandson by Miran his deceased eldest son, a child about seven years old.

It was debated in the English council at Calcutta, which of these two should succeed. The right of succession, according to the rules established in European countries, was in favour of the latter. The Mussulman custom was in favour of the former; which permits the father to leave the succession to his own son, in preference to his grandson in the elder branch. Najiem il Doula had also the Nabob's nomination upon his death-bed; had been pointed out by him as his successor, some months before, and had been invested with the title of Chuta Nabob, which is only given to the intended successor. For these reasons, and others drawn from a consideration of his personal character, which rendered him likely to be contented with a moderate

share

share of power, in an high station, it was determined in council to support him in the succession.

Previous to his receiving this honour, it was first debated, upon what terms he should be admitted to it. The late Nabob had been obliged, by treaty, to support an army of about 12,000 horse, and as many foot; it was alledged upon this occasion, that he had not fulfilled the engagement; that he had disbanded most of the troops; that, at best, they were but an useless burden to him, having never answered any useful purpose, upon real service; and that, in consequence, the company were, upon that account, obliged to increase their military establishment. For these, and many other reasons which may be easily conceived, it was now thought better, that the Nabob should not any longer have the trouble of keeping up an army; but should, instead thereof, settle a proper part of his revenue upon the company, to enable them to keep up a sufficient force, both for his protection and their own; which would entirely free him from the expence and trouble of keeping any soldiers, except a few for parade. To answer this purpose it was resolved, that he should settle a sum, amounting to above 800,000*l.* sterling a year, upon the company, to be paid out of his treasury. It was then resolved, that he should discard his prime minister and great favourite Nuncomar, who had also held the same place with his father; and receive in his room, a person appointed by the council; who was to act in the double capacity of

minister and governor to him; to instruct his youth, and assist his inexperience. The council also resolved, that they should have a negative upon the nomination of all the superintendants, and principal officers employed in the collecting or receiving of the revenues; that he should take their advice, and have their consent to such nominations, whenever they thought proper to interfere in them; and also receive their complaints, and pay a due attention to them, upon the misbehaviour of any officers, who either were appointed already, or should be for the time to come.

Notwithstanding the youth and inexperience of the presumptive Nabob, he opposed the coming into this treaty, as much as a person in his circumstances could well do. The being obliged to part with Nuncomar, who had held an unbounded influence over his father as well as himself, was particularly galling. The being obliged to accept of a minister, or rather a governor, from the hands of the people, whom in the world he had the greatest cause to be jealous of, and whom he may well look upon, rather placed as a spy upon his actions, than as a faithful minister, or servant, was not less so. He also objected to several of the regulations that were proposed, in regard to the collection of the revenues; and insisted on the sole and uncontrolled nomination of his own officers.

His efforts upon this occasion were not of the smallest service to him; and his attempts to soften the deputies, who had been sent to negotiate the treaty, with re-

spect to the points he was most anxious about, proved extirely as fruitless; not the smallest relaxation was to be obtained; and disagreeable as the terms were, he was obliged to sign the treaty as it stood. This treaty was said to be the most advantageous one that had at that time ever been made for the company.

This was not the only mortification which the Nabob was to meet with. The favourite Nuncomar, who it appears, notwithstanding the presence of the new minister, had as great an influence over him as ever, was charged with carrying on a treasonable correspondence with Sujah Doula; and the Nabob was applied to, that he might send him to Calcutta, to take his trial for treason. This was wounding the Nabob in the tenderest part, and he seemed to feel it most sensibly. He at first absolutely refused to deliver him up: he then wrote: he intreated: he prayed: he used every method to prevent it: he even went so far as to say, that if he must be sent to Calcutta, he would himself attend him in the journey, as well

as at the trial. His efforts on this occasion were to as little purpose as they had been upon the former, though he offered large presents to ward off the stroke, and Nuncomar himself is said to have offered 140,000l. sterling upon the same account; the former inflexibility was still preserved, and a second letter from the council, put the Nabob under the necessity of sending his favourite to Calcutta; at the same time that means were found to divert him from the resolution which he had taken of attending him.

There seems no reason to doubt, by the information we have received, but the charge was well founded against Nuncomar for treason; if a man's taking any steps to free his country and his sovereign, deserves that name. Yet it is probable, that a jealousy of the great influence which this minister had on the young Nabob, was the true cause, which made it thought necessary to separate them. However this might be, we find that Nuncomar was afterwards discharged by the select committee, without even a trial.

C H A P. V.

Lord Clive arrives in Bengal. Select committee established. Covenants signed, to prevent the receiving of presents. Inquiry about those that had been lately received, and disputes thereon. The select committee send for gentlemen to Madras, to fill up the vacancies in the council at Calcutta. Great uneasiness thereat. Peace concluded with Sujah Doula. Treaty between the company and the Mogul. Immense revenue arising to the Company in consequence of the late treaty. Prosperous state of their affairs, &c.

IN this situation were affairs in Indostan, when lord Clive arrived there. His Lordship May 3, 1765. ship had brought full powers with him from the Company, to act as Commander in Chief, President, and Governor of Bengal. There was also an unlimited power lodged in the breasts of a select committee, which consisted of his Lordship, and four other gentlemen, to act and determine in all things of themselves, without any dependance on the council; it was, however, recommended to them, by their instructions, to consult the council in general, as often as it could conveniently be done; but the sole power of determining, in all cases, was entirely in themselves, for so long a time as the troubles in Bengal continued; after which period, they were to be no longer considered as a committee, and the council, consisting of twelve gentlemen, was to act as usual. These powers, which were looked upon as extraordinary, by several gentlemen who had long served with character in the country, occasioned great heart-burnings; which were not a little increased by several consequential steps which were soon after taken.

It is not at all our intention to enter into these private altercations, any farther than is necessary, in pursuance of our plan, to elucidate the present situation of affairs in that country; nor do the lights that have been hitherto let in upon us, enable us to enter into such a scrutiny, with an attention to that impartiality, which we shall ever endeavour to preserve. Many heavy charges have been made and retorted; even acts of justice executed under such extensive power, are seldom viewed, without blending the idea of a possible wrong, with the power of committing it.

It must however be allowed, that in the distracted and desperate state of the company's affairs, at the time that the account arrived, of Mir Cossim's defection, and of the ensuing massacre of such a number of their oldest and ablest servants; it was natural and justifiable, that the company should imagine, that nothing less than the name, character, and fortune of Lord Clive, could retrieve them. Nor can we be surprised, in these circumstances, that they should endeavour to add all the weight they could to his influence, and splendor to his appointment; especially

especially as he was to do with people, whose superstition, it is said, stamps so great a value upon those who are looked upon as fortunate, that, in consequence thereof, they imagine them to be invincible. Happy and glorious it is to the nation, that if we judge by the successful events that have happened in the intermediate time, we must suppose every English officer, who has since commanded against them, must have impressed them with the same ideas.

At the same time that choice was made of so able an officer, it was undoubtedly right that his powers should be ample. The business was intricate, the scene remote, and the persons with whom he might be obliged to contend, powerful, spirited, active, and habituated to the highest exertions of authority.

The select committee being formed, immediately set to work upon the plan of reformation, and made an entire change as to the domestic disposition and administration of affairs. In a country where riches and venality are the distinguishing characteristics of the people, where a slack administration of justice, and a relaxation of the laws (weak and imperfect in themselves) usually prevail, especially if protection is weak, and private property precarious, the making of large presents upon certain occasions, will always become fashionable, softening under that polite appellation, a harsher, which the same thing would acquire among a poor and virtuous people; where justice was strictly and equally dispensed, and private property secure. We find accord-

ingly that the custom of making rich and sumptuous presents prevailed in all ages, ancient and modern, among the eastern nations; and since of late years, the East-India company have become, in so great a measure, the arbiters of public and private property in that part of the world, it is not to be wondered at, if their servants and officers upon these occasions, came in for a large share of those customary oblations. As the presents had of late been paid in large sums of ready money, and sometimes in perpetual assignments of revenue, the company probably thought they might have too great an influence on the conduct of their servants in their transactions with the natives of the country. For these or other reasons, there were covenants sent out by the company, from England, to be signed by all their servants, not to accept of any such presents for the future. It must be observed, that, previous to the signing of these covenants, the late treaty had been concluded with the Nabob, and several large presents made, in consequence thereof, to the deputies, &c. The receiving of these presents seemed not to be affected by the covenants, the signing of which was a subsequent act, executed since the establishment of the select committee, and a special exception made at the time, that they were to have no retrospect to former affairs; but it is also to be observed, that the covenants had arrived in the country, though they were not executed, some time before the date of these presents. Whatever the cause was, or in whatever light matters appeared to the committee, a rigorous inquiry

quiry was set on foot, and a strict inquisition made into the manner of obtaining these presents, and several resolutions were entered into thereupon, severely reflecting upon the council, as well as upon the gentlemen who had received them.

This increased the ill blood which had been occasioned by the withdrawing of power from the council, and confidence from those gentlemen, who before had the principal share in conducting the affairs of the country. We have given our reasons for not pretending to decide on the merits of this dispute. It was said on one side, that luxury, corruption, and the extreme avidity for making immense fortunes in a little time, had so totally infected the company's servants in that country, that nothing less than a general reform, and an attempt effectually to eradicate those vices, could preserve the settlement from certain and immediate destruction. Fortunes, says the noble lord at the head of the committee, of 100,000*l.* have been obtained within two years; and individuals, very young in the service, are returning home with a million and a half.

On the other side, it was said, that the gentlemen concerned had done the greatest services for the company; that the present happy situation of affairs in that country, was owing to their conduct, spirit, and industry; that they could not be bound by covenants which they had not signed; that the presents which they had received, were conformable to the custom of the country, and that of the company's servants in all former times; that they were accepted with the

greatest honour, not having been taken till the company's business which occasioned them was finally settled; and that not a single point had been given up in the course of the negotiation, that had been originally intended to be supported, though larger offers had been made for that purpose. They farther observed, that these objections came with a very bad grace from gentlemen, who had themselves amassed princely fortunes by the very same means; besides, that the trifling salaries allowed by the company, were so small, that no body could pretend to live in that country upon them; much less could it be supposed, that gentlemen would run such risks of life, health, and property, at so great a distance from home, if the company did not give them other opportunities of making their fortunes, in compensation for the smallness of their salaries.

These dissensions were still farther increased by the select committee's having sent for several gentlemen to Madras, to fill up the vacancies which had happened in the council at Calcutta, thereby bringing strangers in, over the heads of those, whose turn it was, in right of succession, to have filled such places. It does not appear what the precise motives were for this extraordinary and irregular act of power; perhaps very good reasons may be given for it: but certain it is, that it caused very loud complaints to be made against the committee, and it is said, that a memorial was sent home to the court of directors in consequence of it, signed by all the junior servants, and by two of the seniors.

The powers by which the select com-

committee acted, also underwent a severe examination; by the letter of instructions from the directors, their power of acting was limited to the duration of the troubles in the country, and was then to cease and determine; now as the opposite party said, that the troubles were entirely over before the letter of instructions arrived, or the committee was formed, they urged strongly from thence, that the powers under which they pretended to derive an authority never existed. The committee, entirely regardless of these charges, exerted their authority to the full extent; making little or no use of the council, whom they sometimes acquainted with transactions; but without licence to give any opinion upon them.

In the mean time, Lord Clive had gone to the army at Eliabad, with full powers from the select committee, to him and General Carnac, to conclude a peace with Sujah Doula. We have before taken notice, that the Mogul was at this time under the English protection. This Prince, whom the reader will recollect to have formerly known by the title of Shah Zadah, which signifies The Prince, had, upon the death of the Mogul his father, who was murdered at Delhi, taken upon himself the title of Mogul, and sought the assistance of Sujah Doula, whom he constituted his vizier, to recover the throne of his ancestors. In these circumstances, when Sujah Doulah undertook the Bengal expedition, he was obliged to accompany him, though much against his inclination and opinion, as appeared by several of his letters to the English commanding officers.

We have already taken notice, that he came over to the English army soon after the battle of Buxar. In consequence of this measure, and of the persevering obstinacy of Sujah Doula, the council at Calcutta had entered into engagements with the Mogul, to put him in possession of that Nabob's dominions.

Upon Lord Clive's arrival in the camp, he soon discerned the labyrinth in which the company's affairs were likely to be involved; he found that the success of our arms promised nothing but future wars; that to ruin Sujah Doula, was to break down the strongest barrier the Bengal provinces could have against the invasions of the Marattas, Affghums, and other powers, who had so long desolated the northern provinces. The Mogul, whose cause the company were supporting, was found utterly incapable of collecting the revenues of Sujah Doula's country, without the assistance of their whole force. Their connection with the Mogul could not have ended here; they must have proceeded with him to Delhi, and have established his authority in the empire.

To prevent all these inconveniences, Lord Clive found it necessary to restore his country to Sujah Doula, who alone was capable of maintaining it; to satisfy the Mogul, by obtaining a more ample revenue for him, which might furnish him with the means of raising an army to march to Delhi, to take possession of the capital of his empire; and to obtain for the company from his Majesty, the office of King's Duan for Bengal, and the provinces belonging to it.

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For the better understanding of this passage, it will be necessary to observe, that by the original constitution of the empire of Indostan, the offices of Nabob and Duan were entirely distinct authorities; that of the Nabob was chief civil governor, and commander of the troops, with a jaghire, or estate annexed to the office, as a salary; but no power to dispose of any other branch of the revenues. The office of Duan was to receive the revenues, and account for them to the Emperor. Since the irrecoverable stroke, which the Mogul family had received, by the invasion of Thamas Kouli Kan, most of the distant and powerful Nabobs, among whom were those of Bengal, had in a great measure thrown off all subjection to them, and seized the revenues of their respective provinces. By this revolution the Duanage became annexed to the Nabobship, and the Duan was the Nabob's creature and prime minister.

The treaty was concluded upon the foregoing principles, and Sujah Doula was again put in possession of his dominions, except a small territory which was reserved to the Mogul, and which was estimated at 20 lacks of rupees yearly, or 250,000*l.* sterling. The Mogul constituted the company, his perpetual Duans of the Bengal provinces, for which they are to pay him 26 lacks of rupees yearly, amounting in English money to 325,000*l.* sterling. The company engage themselves to pay to the Nabob of Bengal, for the expences of the civil government, and for the support of his dignity, 53 lacks of rupees yearly, amounting in English money to 662,500*l.* sterling. The

remainder of the revenues of Bengal are allotted to the company, for their expences in supporting armies to protect the country. The Nabob and his ministers are to have the collection of the revenues, but accountable for them to the company, as holding the office of King's Duan. The company also guaranty the territories which Sujah Doula and the Mogul are at present in possession of. There are, besides, some articles in favour of the company's inland trade, &c.

By these measures, the Mogul had a certain revenue secured; Sujah Doula, whose abilities we were sensible of, from an implacable enemy, is, by every tie of gratitude and interest, secured as a friend; and the Nabob of Bengal is put in that situation, which, by the constitution of the empire, he is entitled to. The great advantages accruing to the company in consequence of this treaty, will appear from the words of the Noble Lord, whom we have so often mentioned, and who concluded it. He says, that "the company will thereby be in possession of a clear yearly revenue, exempt from all charges, expences, and deductions whatsoever, amounting to 1,700,000*l.* sterling a-year." Others, who perhaps had not so good an opportunity of being masters of the subject, as his Lordship, have increased the estimation of the clear yearly revenues to two millions sterling, and upwards.

In whatever point of view we consider these acquisitions, whether as national, or as regarding the company only, they must be looked upon as of the greatest importance; and must be supposed to have a great weight in the future political, as well as commercial system
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of the nation. The security and permanence which the company are like to acquire, in consequence of this treaty, is not among the smallest of the advantages belonging to it. As they are now to be considered as a part of the empire, depending only on the Mogul; whose interest it is, as far as lies in his power, to support them; as they are now allowed a large revenue, to enable them to support a force, sufficient for their protection; they are no longer liable to become victims to the avarice or caprice of the Nabobs.

There is another capital advantage expected, and which has been already in part experienced, in consequence of this settlement; viz. that proper investments are to be made from Bengal to China, for the payment of the great balance that is always against us upon that trade; whereby that country will be prevented from being any longer the drain of most of the silver we acquire by all our other commerce.

The great advantages that were secured by this treaty, did not prevent its being severely animadverted on, as well as the makers of it, by the discontented party in Bengal. It was said, that by breaking the former treaty made with the Mogul, whereby he was to have been put in possession of all Sujah Doula's dominions, the national faith and honour, as well as that of the company, which had been ever held so sacred in that part of the world, was entirely forfeited. That by the strength which the Mogul would have gained by that acquisition, his dominions would have been a powerful and lasting barrier to ours; as the advantages he drew from our pos-

session of Bengal, would ever bind his friendship, and assure us of his defence. On the contrary, that we have now restored to power and opulence Sujah Doula, an able, warlike, and politic prince; our natural enemy, and a mortal one to the Emperor; to whom he can never forgive the agreement he entered into with us, for taking possession of his country. That the Emperor is now, as well by situation, as otherwise, in so weak a condition, his dominions being almost surrounded by those of Sujah Doula, that we are obliged to be at the expence of keeping an army at his capital for his protection against him: that Sujah Doula, by being put in possession of all the fortresses and the intermediate country, between the Mogul's dominions and ours, must have the most obvious advantages over both him and us, in case of a war. That by being guarantees both of the Mogul's, and Sujah Doula's dominions, as well as by the immediate and continual protection which we are obliged to afford the former, there is a foundation laid for continual wars, and distant military expeditions; which may in time prove the ruin of the company's affairs, and the total destruction of the settlement. That Major Monro might long before have made a peace upon as good terms; but that it was insisted on as a previous condition, that Someraw, the murderer of 72 English gentlemen, and Cossim Aly, the author of the war, should have been delivered up: and that by departing from those requisitions, the national honour and justice are again betrayed.

We shall not attempt to anticipate the judgment of our readers,
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by pretending to determine, how far these observations are founded on facts and justice; or how far they may be supposed to proceed from private pique, or party resentment. We learn at present from India, that Lord Clive has put the troops in that country upon a new footing. His Lordship has given orders, to build barracks for them in proper places.

He has also divided them into three parts, each of which is to consist of one regiment of European infantry, one company of artillery, and seven battalions of Seapoys, each battalion to consist of seven hundred rank and file. One of these divisions is to be stationed at Eliabad, a second at Patna, and the third at or near Calcutta.

C H A P. VI.

Distressed state of the nation and colonies: both involved in the greatest difficulties by the new laws respecting the colonies. Critical situation of the ministry. State of parties. A powerful opposition formed. Parliament meets. The king in his speech takes particular notice of the American affairs. Addresses thereon. Both houses adjourn for the holidays.

AT the conclusion of our last volume, we saw the nation involved in the most distressful circumstances that could well be imagined; our manufacturers at a stand, commerce almost totally annihilated, provisions extravagantly dear, and a numerous populace unemployed, without the means of procuring a livelihood. Such, and so gloomy was the prospect that opened at home upon us along with the year: nor did the view become more pleasing by extending it across the Atlantic, where the colonies exhibited nothing but scenes of anarchy and confusion; where licentiousness was carried almost to the highest pitch that it could possibly admit, without assuming another name: whilst the profligate and abandoned (as is usually the case in civil commotions) under the specious pretext and mask of liberty, and the common cause, gave a loose to their own unruly passions, and commit-

ted all those exorbitances which the vulgar are so prone to, when under any pretence they are allowed to assemble in bodies, and through any relaxation of the laws, they have not the fears of immediate punishment upon them. We have before observed, that those of an higher rank amongst them did not take any pains to allay the ferment; it is probable, that many of the more serious of them condemned in their own minds several acts that were committed; but did not think proper to damp a spirit, which, however irregularly or improperly exerted, they perhaps at that time thought it conducive to their designs to keep alive.

But though a violent resentment supported the spirit of the colonists, they could not but sensibly feel the inconveniencies which an entire stoppage of trade must occasion among a people who had hitherto subsisted by commerce. However, their warehouses were full of

British goods, for which they had not paid. And the many resources of so vast an extent of country, abounding in the most essential articles of life, prevented them from feeling so much immediate distress, as our own manufacturers and labouring poor at home.

It must be observed, that the enormous sums owing to our merchants, in the colonies, added greatly to the difficulties the public were under, and severely affected the trading and manufacturing part of the community. These debts, amounting to several millions sterling, the Americans absolutely refused to pay, pleading in excuse their utter inability: which plea, it appears, the merchants admitted to be reasonable.

As the nation was never perhaps in a more critical situation, so of consequence no administration ever had greater difficulties to encounter than the new one. They were under an immediate necessity of enforcing the stamp act by fire and sword, or else of moving its immediate repeal in parliament. In the former case, though there was no doubt of the ability of Great Britain to crush, or even extirpate the colonies; yet such a decision, if not looked upon as absolute suicide, must at least be considered as making use of one arm to cut off the other.

Fatal were the consequences, which it was foreseen and foretold would attend such an attempt, and it was obvious, that if such consequences should ensue, the first framers and promoters of the obnoxious laws, would have been entirely forgot in the general odium and execration, which would have fallen solely upon the ministers, who,

by enforcing such ruinous measures, had wrought the destruction of their country.

On the other hand, if the act should be repealed, a colourable appearance was not wanting to charge them with sacrificing the dignity of the crown, together with the honour and interest of the nation, to their own irresolution, or else to a causeless animosity, which it would be said they bore to their predecessors, and a blind opposition to all their measures.

The loss of their illustrious friend and patron, the Duke of Cumberland, seemed at this nice period to be truly critical to the ministry: his influence, his authority, his good sense, his patriotism, and the high regard the public held him in, would have added greatly to their strength and security.

Thus situated, they had an opposition to encounter, consisting of gentlemen, several of whom had held the first employments in the kingdom, and who, for abilities, experience, knowledge of business, property, and connections, were very respectable, and therefore truly formidable.

Some of these gentlemen seemed obliged in honour, as well as thro' opinion, and a spirit of opposition, to embark warmly in vindication and support of measures which had originally been their own, for which it may be supposed they had the natural partiality of a parent, and in defence of which they were determined to dispute every inch of ground with the ministry. Some also joined them through principle.

They thought that the insolence of the Americans deserved chastisement, where otherwise the hard

hardship of their circumstances might merit relief. Others there were who gave themselves no trouble as to the rectitude of the American taxation, but who would have been very glad that their own burdens at home could be at all lightened, by any sums, that could be drawn in any manner, out of the pockets of the colonists; and in general it may be supposed that the lovers and assertors of high prerogative, naturally chimed in with the rest, upon their own principles.

There were not a few also who first kept aloof from, and in due time declared against the ministry, upon some symptoms which appeared early, of their wanting that countenance, which, as it hath been favourable or adverse, has determined the good or ill fortune of the several successive systems of administration for some years past. This part of the opposition was, for very obvious reasons, by much the most dangerous.

To balance this powerful opposition, the administration consisted of gentlemen, who, though many of them were young in office, were yet extremely high in estimation; whose characters were clear; whose integrity was far above suspicion, and whose abilities seemed to grow with the difficulties of the business they were engaged in; their constant adherence also to the cause of liberty had procured them the confidence and good-will of the public, both of which they enjoyed in a very eminent degree. They had besides some other advantages: as they were not bound to the support of measures at all events, merely because they had planned or advised them; so they could weigh matters with coolness and impartiality, and judge without prejudice or

passion; at least they had the happiness not to be obliged to act systematically wrong.

They appear accordingly to have avoided, as well as in matters so critical perhaps they could be avoided, the two extremes, on one of which it was apprehended they must inevitably have struck: they neither precipitated affairs in America by the rashness of their councils, nor did they sacrifice the dignity of the crown or nation, by irresolution or weakness; and the firmness, as well as temper, which appeared in their dispatches to the different governors, when examined by the house, did them the greatest honour. By preserving this medium, by suspending their own judgment in a matter of so great importance, till they had obtained that of the representatives of the nation, they still left it in the power of the supreme legislature, to use healing measures, and did not urge their fellow-subjects, through desperation, to the committal of such acts as could not be forgiven.

Notwithstanding the prudence of this conduct, it was severely animadverted on by the opposite party. These gentlemen would have the most coercive means made use of, for enforcing the new laws and regulations in which themselves had so great a share; fully sensible of the disgrace that must be reflected on them by a repeal, it is not unnatural to suppose, that they wished to see the executive power so deeply engaged before the meeting of parliament, that the legislative could not then in honour recede from the support of it. Upon this principle, the plan of moderation that had been adopted, was opposed with the greatest acrimony, and

and the severest invectives pointed at administration, for not having immediately employed troops and ships of war, to enforce the laws in such a manner, as the outrageousness of the resistance, and the importance of the authority which was resisted, did, as they asserted, indispensably require.

In the mean time, the American affairs were become a general subject of discussion, and numberless pamphlets were wrote on both sides of the question: in general, both sides were guilty of the same fault, though in the most opposite extremes; the advocates for the colonies carried the idea of liberty to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, while their antagonists seemed to imagine, that a person forfeited every birthright and privilege of an Englishman by going to live in America. They both also proved a great deal too much; while the former seemed to consider the colonies rather as independent states in a sort of equal alliance with the mother country, than as dominions depending upon and belonging to her; they furnished the strongest reasons, why that irregular spirit of enthusiasm should be timely checked, by making them sensible of their dependence.

On the other hand, the enemies of the colonies, by exaggerating their power, opulence, and population, sufficiently proved the necessity of treating them with tenderness; as, if their calculations were allowed to be well founded, it must be impossible to retain them long in subjection by any other means.

In this situation were affairs when the parliament met 17 Dec. in the latter end of the year 1765. Particular notice was

taken from the throne of the importance of the matters which had occurred in North America, and which were given as a reason for assembling the two houses sooner than was intended, that they might have an opportunity to issue the necessary writs on the many vacancies that had happened since the last session; and proceed immediately after the recess to the consideration of the weighty matters that should then be laid before them, for which purpose the fullest accounts of the American affairs should be prepared for their inspection.

Most of the friends to administration had vacated their seats in consequence of the late changes, so that by deaths and promotions there were 41 seats now vacant. Some thought it would be ungenerous to make any strictures upon the conduct of the ministers, till they should be in a situation to vindicate or explain it, in their proper persons as members of the house: it appears however that others were of a contrary opinion. An address having been resolved in answer to the king's speech, a motion was made by the opposition, that his Majesty might be addressed to give orders, that copies of all letters, papers, orders, or instructions, sent from the secretary of state's office, or the other principal departments, to the governors and officers of the crown in North America, together with copies of all answers thereto, and of all other papers relative to the late disturbances there, to the execution of the stamp duty, to the enforcing of the laws, and to the quelling of riotous and tumultuous disorders, should be laid before the house.

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This motion seemed the more extraordinary, as it had been declared from the throne, that the fullest accounts of these affairs should be laid before parliament.

The house probably thought the proposition not very decent with regard to the crown, nor can-

did with regard to the ministry, in their situation at that time. So that on a sharp debate, the previous question being put, it was carried in the negative by a majority of 70 to 35. The house having then issued the necessary writs, adjourned for the holidays.

C H A P. VII.

Parliament meet after the holidays. The American affairs again particularly recommended from the throne; addressees thereon. Petitions sent from the trading and manufacturing towns. Great debates upon the right of taxation. The right of taxation confirmed and ascertained.

THERE scarce was ever any affair debated in a British parliament, in which the public thought themselves more deeply interested, or for the result of which they felt a more impatient anxiety than the present. Nor was the rest of Europe, especially the commercial part, inattentive to the event.

The second speech Jan. 14. from the throne, as well as the first, pointed out the American affairs to parliament, as the principal object of its deliberations; both houses by their addressees shewed that they looked upon them in the same important light. Petitions were received from the merchants of London, Bristol, Lancaster, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, &c. and indeed from most of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom. In these petitions they set forth the great decay of their trade, owing to the new laws and regulations made for America: the vast quantity of our manufactures, (besides those articles imported from abroad, which were purchased either with our own manufactures, or with the produce of our colonies) which

the American trade formerly took off of our hands: by all which, many thousand manufacturers, seamen, and labourers had been employed, to the very great and increasing benefit of the nation. That, in return for these exports, the petitioners had received from the colonies, rice, indigo, tobacco, naval stores, oil, whale-fins, furs, and lately potash, with other staple commodities, besides a large balance in remittances by bills of exchange and bullion, obtained by the colonists for articles of their produce, not required for the British market, and therefore exported to other places.

That from the nature of this trade, consisting of British manufactures exported, and of the import of raw materials from America, many of them used in our manufactures, and all of them tending to lessen our dependence on neighbouring states, it must be deemed of the highest importance in the commercial system of this nation. That this commerce, so beneficial to the state, and so necessary for the support of multitudes, then lay under such difficulties and discouragements, that nothing less than its utter ruin

was apprehended without the immediate interposition of parliament.

That the colonies were then indebted to the merchants of Great Britain, to the amount of several millions sterling; and that, when pressed for payment, they appeal to past experience in proof of their willingness; but declare, it is not in their power at present to make good their engagements, alledging that the taxes and restrictions laid upon them, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the vice-admiralty courts, established by some late acts of parliament, particularly by an act passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty, for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, and by an act passed in the 5th year of his Majesty, for granting and applying certain stamp-duties, &c. in the said colonies, &c. with several regulations and restraints, which, if founded in acts of parliament for defined purposes, they represent to have been extended in such a manner, as to disturb legal commerce and harass the fair trader: and to have so far interrupted the usual and former most useful branches of their commerce, restrained the sale of their produce, thrown the state of the several provinces into confusion, and brought on so great a number of actual bankruptcies, that the former opportunities and means of remittances and payments were utterly lost, and taken from them.

That the petitioners were, by these unhappy events, reduced to the necessity of applying to the house, in order to secure themselves and their families from impending ruin; to prevent a multi-

tude of manufacturers from becoming a burden to the community, or else seeking their bread in other countries, to the irretrievable loss of the kingdom; and to preserve the strength of this nation entire, its commerce flourishing, the revenues increasing, our navigation, the bulwark of the kingdom, in a state of growth and extension, and the colonies, from inclination, duty, and interest, firmly attached to the mother country.

Such a number of petitions from every part of the kingdom, pregnant with so many interesting facts, stated and attested by such numbers of people, whose lives had been entirely devoted to trade, and who must be naturally supposed to be competent judges of a subject which they had so long and so closely attended to, (besides that it shewed the general sense of the nation), could not fail of having great weight with the house.— There was also a petition from the agent for the island of Jamaica, setting forth the ill consequences that had attended a stamp-tax, that had been laid on in that island by the assembly, and which was suffered to expire, it having been found *unequal* and *burdensome* in a very high degree. And he conceived the present law for a stamp-duty in the colonies, would be attended with the same, if not greater inconveniencies.

There were also petitions received from the agents for Virginia and Georgia, setting forth their inability to pay the stamp-duty, &c. It is remarkable that these three were the only petitions delivered this session in the name of any of the colonies: which must be imputed to the reception
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their petitions met with the last year, of which we have already taken notice.

But neither the arguments nor facts contained in the petitions could prevail on the party who had resolved on the support of the stamp act at all events, to remit in the least of their ardor.

They represented the petitions as the effects of ministerial artifice. And they argued, even if the distress of trade, from a due exertion of the authority of parliament, had been as real and as great as it was represented; yet it were better submit to this temporary inconvenience, than, by a repeal of the act, to hazard the total loss of the just superiority of Great Britain over her colonies.

Those who contended for the repeal were divided in opinion as to the right of taxation: the more numerous body, of whom were the ministry, insisted that the legislature of Great Britain had an undoubted right to tax the colonies; but relied on the inexpediency of the present tax, as ill adapted to the condition of the colonies, and built upon principles ruinous to the trade of Great Britain.

Those who denied the right of taxation, were not so numerous; but they consisted of some of the most distinguished and popular names in the kingdom, among which was that of a noble lord at the head of one of the first departments of the law, who, by some decisions favourable to liberty, stood high in the esteem of the public; and a right honourable commoner, who had long enjoyed the most unbounded popular applause, together with other lords and gentlemen of the first character.

Though the urgency of the mat-

ter occasioned the house to attend to it with the most unwearied application, and twelve, one, or two o'clock in the morning, were become common hours of dining with the members, so late it frequently was before they broke up from the public business; yet the nature of their inquiries, the number of petitions they received, and the multitude of papers and witnesses they had to examine, occasioned a delay which could not be remedied. During which time there were continual debates, and the opposition made the most strenuous efforts for enforcing the stamp act, and by every means to prevent the repeal. There were two questions arose in the course of this debate, upon which the whole turned. The first was, whether the legislature of Great Britain had a right of taxation over the colonies, or not? The second was confined to the expediency, or inexpediency of the late laws. We shall give some of the arguments that were made use of on both sides, without presuming to give any opinion of our own, which in this case will be the easier excused, as it has already been decided to general satisfaction, by the highest authority.

As to the right of taxation, the gentlemen who opposed it, produced many learned authorities from Locke, Selden, Harrington, and Puffendorf, shewing, *that the very foundation and ultimate point in view of all government, is the good of the society.*

That by going up to Magna Charta, and referring to the several writs upon record, issued out for the purpose of raising taxes for the crown, and for sending representatives to parliament, as well

as from the bill of rights, it appears throughout the whole history of our constitution, that no British subject can be taxed, but *per commune consensum parliamenti*, that is to say, of himself, or his own representative; and this is that first and general right as British subjects, with which the first inhabitants of the colonies emigrated: for the right does not depend upon their charters: the charters were but the exterior modelling of the constitution of the colonies; but the great interior fundamental of their constitution is this general right of a British subject: which is the very first principle of British liberty,—No man shall be taxed, but by himself, or by his representative.

That the counties Palatine of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster, were not taxed but in their own assemblies or parliament; till at different periods in our history, they were melted into our present form of parliamentary representation. That the body of the clergy, till very late, taxed themselves, and granted the king benevolencies.

That the Marches of Wales, had a right of taxing themselves till they sent members of parliament, and from this circumstance has continued the style of the king's proclamations, and of our acts of parliament to this day, although unnecessarily, to name especially the principality of Wales, and the town of Monmouth, as they do that of Berwick.

That many people carry the idea of a parliament too far, in supposing a parliament can do every thing; but that is not true, and if it were, it is not right constitutionally: for then there might be an arbitrary power in a parlia-

ment, as well as in one man.— There are many things a parliament cannot do. It cannot make itself executive, nor dispose of offices that belong to the crown. It cannot take any man's property, even that of the meanest cottager, as in the cases of inclosures, without his being heard. The lords cannot reject a money bill from the commons, nor the commons erect themselves into a court of justice. The parliament could not tax the clergy, till such time as they were represented in parliament. Nor can the parliament of England tax Ireland.

The charters of the colonies, which are derived from prerogative, and are in fact only so many grants from the crown, are not the only rights the colonies have to being represented before they are taxed: they, as British subjects, take up their rights and liberties from an higher origin than their charters only. They take them up from the same origin and fountain, from whence they flow to all Englishmen, from Magna Charta, and the natural right of the subject. By that rule of right, the charters of the colonies, like all other crown grants, are to be restricted and interpreted, for the benefit, not the prejudice of the subjects. Had the first inhabitants of the colonies renounced all connection with their mother country, they might have renounced their original right; but when they emigrated under the authority of the crown, and the national sanction, they went out from hence at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, with all the first great privileges of Englishmen on their backs. But at the same time they were not, and could not be bound by

by penal laws of this country, from the severity of which they fled, to climates remote from the heavy hand of power; and which they hoped to find more friendly to their principles of civil and religious liberty. It is upon this ground, that it has been universally received as law, that no acts of parliament made here, and particularly those which enact any penalty, are binding upon the colonies, unless they are specially named.—The inhabitants of the colonies once removed from the domestic legislation of the mother country, are no more dependent upon it in the general system, than the Isle of Man is, or than, in the feudal system of Europe, many subordinate principalities are dependent on the jurisdiction of the seigneur suzerain, or lord paramount; but owing only a limited obedience.

It is not meant by what has been said, to affect the case of any external duties laid upon their ports, or of any restrictions which by the act of navigation, or other acts, are laid upon their commerce; for they are in the same case, as all other colonies belonging to the rest of the maritime powers in Europe, who have shut up their colonies from all intercourse with foreign countries, in the very first establishment. What is spoken of are internal taxes, to be levied on the body of the people. And that, before they can be liable to these internal taxes, they must first be represented.

Many other arguments were made use of, and instances were brought from ancient history of the conduct of some of the most famous republics, with respect to

their colonies, as well as of colonies, which outgrew their mother countries, such as Carthage, the northern emigrants, &c. Precedents were quoted from what happened in the United Netherlands, and other places, which should serve as a beacon, to warn us from pursuing such measures, as brought about those revolutions.

These arguments were answered with great force of reason, and knowledge of the constitution, from the other side. They observed it was necessary to clear away from the question, all that mass of dissertation and learning, displayed in arguments which have been brought from speculative men, who have written upon the subject of government. That the refinements upon that subject, and arguments of *natural* lawyers, as Locke, Selden, Puffendorf, and others, are little to the purpose in a question of constitutional law. That it is absurd to apply records from the earliest times, to our present constitution; because the constitution is not the same: and nobody knows what it was at some of the times that are quoted: that there are things even in Magna Charta which are not constitutional now, and that those records are no proofs of our constitution as it now is.

The constitution of this country has been always in a moving state, either gaining or losing something: nor was the representation of the commons of Great Britain formed into any certain system till Henry the 7th. That with regard to the modes of taxation, when we get beyond the reign of Edward the 1st, or King John, we are all in doubt and obscurity. The history of those times

is full of uncertainties. In regard to the writs upon record, they were issued, some of them according to law; and some not according to law; and such were those concerning ship-money; to call assemblies to tax themselves, or to compel benevolencies. Other taxes were raised by escuage, fees for knights service, and other means arising from the feudal system. Benevolencies are contrary to law, and it is well known how people resisted the demands of the crown in the case of ship-money, and were prosecuted by the court. And if any set of men were to meet now, to lend the king money, it would be contrary to law, and a breach of the rights of parliament.

With respect to the marches of Wales, who were the borderers privileged, for assisting the king in his wars against the Welch, in the mountains; their enjoying this privilege of taxing themselves, was but of a short duration, and only during the life of Edward the first, till the Prince of Wales came to be king: and then they were annexed to the crown, and became subject to taxes like the rest of the dominions of England; and from thence came the custom, though unnecessary, of naming Wales and the town of Monmouth in all proclamations, and in acts of parliament. Henry the 8th was the first who issued writs for it, to return two members to parliament. The crown exercised the right *ad libitum*: from whence arises the inequality of representation, in our constitution of this day: Henry the 8th issued a writ to Calais to send one burges to parliament. One of the counties palatine was

taxed 50 years to subsidies, before it sent members to parliament.

The clergy at no time were unrepresented in parliament. When they taxed themselves in their assemblies, it was done with the concurrence and consent of parliament, who permitted them to tax themselves upon their petition, the convocation sitting at the same time with the parliament; they had their representatives too, always sitting in the house of lords, bishops and abbots: and in the other house, they were at no time without a right of voting singly for the election of members. So that the argument fetched from the case of the clergy, is not an argument of any force, because they were at no time unrepresented.

The reasoning about the colonies of Great Britain, drawn from the colonies of antiquity, is a mere useless display of learning: for the colonies of the Tyrians in Africa, and of the Greeks in Asia, were totally different from our system. No nation before ourselves formed any regular system of colonization, but the Romans: and their system was a military one, by garrisons placed in the principal towns of the conquered provinces. But the right of jurisdiction of the mother country over her colonies was, among the Romans, boundless and uncontrollable. The States of Holland were not colonies; but they were states dependent on the house of Austria, in a feudal dependence. Nothing could be more different from our colonies, than that shock of men (as they have been called) who came from the North, and poured into Europe. Those emigrants renounced all laws, all protection,

tection, all connection with their mother countries. They chose their leaders and marched under their banners, to seek their fortunes and establish new kingdoms upon the ruins of the Roman empire; whereas our colonies, on the contrary, emigrated under the sanction of the crown and parliament. They were modelled gradually into their present forms, respectively by charters, grants, and statutes: but they were never separated from the mother country, or so emancipated as to become *sui juris*.

There are several sorts of colonies in British America: the charter-colonies, the proprietary governments, and the king's colonies. The first colonies were the charter-colonies, such as the Virginia company, and these companies had among their directors, members of the privy council, and of both houses of parliament; they were under the authority of the privy council, and had agents residing here responsible for their proceedings. So much were they considered as belonging to the crown, and not to the king personally, (for there is a great difference, though few people attend to it), that when the two houses, in Charles the first's time, were going to pass a bill concerning the colonies, a message was sent to them by the king, that they were the king's colonies, and that the bill was unnecessary; for that the privy council would take order about them: and the bill never had the royal assent.

The commonwealth parliament, as soon as it was settled, were very early jealous of the colonies separating themselves from them; and passed a resolution or act, (and it

is a question whether it is not now in force), to declare and establish the authority of England over her colonies. But if there was no express law, or reason founded upon any necessary inference from an express law, yet the usage alone would be sufficient to support that authority. For have not the colonies submitted, ever since their first establishment, to the jurisdiction of the mother country? In all questions of property, the appeals of the colonies have been to the privy council here: and such causes have been determined, not by the law of the colonies, but by the law of England. The colonies have been obliged to recur very frequently to the jurisdiction here, to settle the disputes among their own governments. New Hampshire and Connecticut, have been in blood about their differences; Virginia and Maryland were in arms against each other: this shews the necessity of one superior decisive jurisdiction to which all subordinate jurisdictions may recur. Nothing could be more fatal to the peace of the colonies at any time, than the parliament giving up its authority over them: for in such a case there must be an entire dissolution of government. Considering how the colonies are composed, it is easy to foresee, that there would be no end of feuds and factions among the several separate governments, when once there shall be no one government here or there, of sufficient force or authority to decide their mutual differences; and government being dissolved, nothing remains, but that the several colonies must either change their constitution, and take some new form of government, or fall

fall under some foreign power. At present the several forms of their constitution are very various, having been produced, as all governments have been originally, by accident and circumstances. The forms of government in every colony, were adapted from time to time according to the size of the colony, and so have been extended again, from time to time, as the numbers of the inhabitants, and their commercial connections, outgrew the first model. In some colonies, at first there was only a governor, assisted by two or three council; then more were added: then courts of justice were erected, then assemblies were created.

Some things were done by instructions from the secretaries of state: other things were done by order of the king and council, and other things by commission under the great seal. It is observable in consequence of these establishments from time to time, and the dependency of these governments upon the supreme legislature at home, that the lenity of each government in the colonies, has been extreme towards the subject; but if all these governments which are now independent of each other, should become independent of the mother country, it is to be feared the inhabitants would soon find to their cost, how little they were aware of the consequences. They would very soon feel, in that case, the hand of power much heavier upon them in their own governments, than they have yet done, or than they have ever imagined.

As the constitutions of the several colonies, are made up of different principles: so they must remain dependent (from the necessi-

ty of things and their relations upon the jurisdiction of the mother country, or they must be totally dismembered from it. No one ever thought the contrary, till the trumpet of sedition has been lately blown. Acts of parliament have been made, not only without a doubt of their legality, but with universal applause, the great object of which has been ultimately to fix the trade of the colonies, so as to center in the bosom of that country, from whence they took their origin. The navigation-acts shut up their commerce with foreign countries. Their ports have been made subject to customs and regulations, which cramped and diminished their trade, and duties have been laid, affecting the very inmost parts of their commerce, and among others, that of the post; yet all these have been submitted to peaceably; and no one ever thought, till now, of this doctrine, that the colonies are not to be taxed, regulated, or bound by parliament. A few particular merchants then, as now, were displeased at restrictions, which did not admit them to make the greatest possible advantage of their commerce, in their own private and peculiar branches; but though these few merchants might think themselves losers, in articles which they had no right to gain, as being prejudicial to the general national system; yet, upon the whole, the colonies were benefited by these laws, because these restrictive laws, founded upon principles of the most solid policy, flung a great weight of naval force into the hands of the mother-country, which was to protect the colonies, and without an union with

with which the colonies must have been entirely weak and defenceless; instead of which they became relatively great, subordinately and in proportion, as the mother-country advanced in superiority over the rest of the maritime powers in Europe, to which both mutually contributed, and of which both have reaped the benefit, equal to the natural and just relation in which they both stand reciprocally, of dependency on one side, and protection on the other.

There can be no doubt but that the inhabitants of the colonies are as much represented in parliament, as the greatest part of the people of England are, among nine millions of whom, there are eight who have no votes in electing members of Parliament: every objection therefore to the dependency of the colonies upon parliament, which arises to it upon the ground of representation, goes to the whole present constitution of Great Britain. A member of parliament chosen for any borough, represents not only the constituents, and inhabitants of that particular place, but he represents the inhabitants of every other borough in Great Britain; he represents the city of London, and all other the commons of the land, and the inhabitants of all the colonies and dominions of Great Britain, and is in duty and conscience bound to take care of their interests.

The distinction of internal and external taxes, is as false and groundless as any other that has been made. It is granted, that restrictions upon trade, and duties upon the ports, are legal, at the same time that the right of the parliament of Great Britain to lay internal taxes upon the colonies is

denied. What real difference can there be in this distinction? A tax laid in any place, is like a pebble falling into, and making a circle in a lake, till one circle produces, and gives motion to another, and the whole circumference is agitated from the centre; for nothing can be more clear, than that a tax of ten or twenty per cent. laid upon tobacco, either in the ports of Virginia, or London, is a duty laid upon the inland plantations of Virginia a hundred miles from the sea, where-ever the tobacco grows.

Many other arguments were made use of. It was urged, that protection is the ground that gives a right of taxation. That the obligation between the colonies and the mother-country, is natural and reciprocal, consisting of defence on the one side, and obedience on the other; and that common sense tells, that they must be dependent in all points upon the mother-country, or else not belong to it at all. That the question is not, what was law, or what was the constitution? but the question is, what is law now, and what is the constitution now? That if a matter of right has been generally exercised, and as generally held to be law, as has been proved in numberless instances, without its ever having been questioned before, it is now the constitution. It was also observed, that the colonies had gone very great lengths; and it was even insisted, that by appointing deputies from their several assemblies to confer together, that they had absolutely forfeited their charters.

No matter of debate was ever more ably and learnedly handled in both houses. It was argued too with moderation and temper. The subject

subject was of the highest importance, and it was not without difficulties, both constitutional and political, in the discussion, and in the consequences.

Upon the question being put, the power of the legislature of Great Britain over her colonies, in all cases whatsoever, and without

any distinction in regard to taxation, was confirmed and ascertained, without a division. And this was, perhaps, the only question that could have been thought of, upon which the ministry, and their antagonists in the opposition, would have gone together on a division.

C H A P. VIII.

A bill brought in and passed for securing the dependency of the colonies, &c. Bill brought in for the total repeal of the stamp-act; great debates thereupon; the bill passed by a great majority. Bill of indemnity passed. Repeal of the cyder-act. Bill for opening free ports in the West Indies. Parliament breaks up; change in the ministry, &c.

THE grand committee who had passed the resolutions, on which the foregoing question was debated, had also passed another for the total repeal of the stamp-act; and two bills were accordingly brought in to answer these purposes. By the resolutions on which the former was founded, it was declared, that tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature had been raised and carried on in several of the colonies; in open defiance of government, and in manifest violation of the laws and legislative authority of this kingdom. That these tumults and insurrections had been encouraged and inflamed, by several votes and resolutions which had passed in the assemblies of the said colonies, derogatory to the honour of government, and destructive to their legal and constitutional dependency on the crown and parliament, &c. By the bill itself, all votes, resolutions, or orders, which had been passed by any of the general assemblies in America, by which they assumed to themselves

the sole and exclusive right of taxing his Majesty's subjects in the colonies, were annulled, and declared contrary to law, derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with their dependency upon the crown.

The opposition, far from being dispirited, seemed to gather fresh vigour, and still opposed the repeal in every part of its progress. So many instances of the inexpediency of the stamp-duty had already occurred, that the question was scarcely controvertible; they accordingly changed their ground, and instead of entering into the merits of that part of the controversy, rested their principal defence upon the resolutions, on which the late bill for securing the dependency of the colonies had been founded.

They argued from thence, that the total repeal of the stamp-act, while such an outrageous resistance continued, would for the future lessen the authority of Great Britain, and make it appear even contemptible. That such a submission

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of the supreme legislature, would be in effect a surrender of their ancient unalienable rights, to subordinate provincial assemblies, established only by prerogative; which in itself had no such powers to bestow. That a concession of this nature carried with it such an appearance of weakness and timidity in government, as may probably encourage fresh insults, and lessen the respect of his Majesty's subjects to the dignity of his crown, and the authority of the laws.

It was further advanced, that the power of taxation is one of the most essential branches of all authority; that it cannot be equitably or impartially exercised, if it is not extended to all the members of the state, in proportion to their respective abilities; but if a part are suffered to be exempt from a due share of those burdens, which the public exigencies require to be imposed upon the whole, such a partiality, so directly repugnant to the trust reposed by the people in every legislature, must be absolutely destructive of that confidence, on which all government should be founded,

The inability of the colonists to comply with the terms of the stamp-act was also denied; and it was asserted as an instance to the contrary, that of the debt contracted by them in the last war, 1,755,000*l.* has been already discharged, in the course of three years only; and that the much greater part of their remaining incumbrances, amounting in the whole to 760,000*l.* will be discharged in two years more.

Many other arguments were made use of; the general scope and tendency of which were to shew the heavy burdens with which the

mother country was loaded; the ability of the Americans; their exemption from all manner of taxation; and their peremptory and refractory refusal, to contribute in any degree to the public expences.

It was said on the other side of the question, that the three first objections bore no manner of weight, as every consequence, they presumed, was already guarded against, by the bill for securing the dependence of the colonies; which had also sufficiently provided for the honour and dignity of Great Britain, and its constitutional superiority over them.

The propriety of all the parts contributing to the expences of the whole is readily admitted; the fact alledged by the other side, of the heavy debt contracted by the Americans, in the course of the war, sufficiently shews they contributed largely to the public expence; as their being repaid a part of it since, is also a convincing proof, that the parliament were of opinion, they had contributed beyond their abilities.

That nothing could be more remote from fact, than the assertion, that they paid *no* taxes. They even paid many which had been laid on by act of parliament; as they then paid a great variety of port-duties, imposed previous to the stamp-act; which lay very heavy upon their trade, and tended much to inflame their minds against that law. That they paid many port-duties imposed by provincial authority;—many *excises*;—a *land-tax* in many provinces;—an heavy *poll-tax*; besides a *faculty-tax* upon all personal estates and acquisitions, amounting in some provinces to 5
or

or 6s. in the pound. So that the assertion of their not contributing to the public expence, being false in fact, every argument, built upon so baseless a foundation, must of course fall to the ground.

It was also shewn, that most of the provinces in North America are notoriously poor:—that they were upwards of four millions in debt to the merchants of Great Britain; who being creditors to such an amount, are in reality the proprietors of a great part of what the Americans *seem* to possess.

That the suppression of manufactures in that country, and obliging them to take every sort which they use from Great Britain, comprizes all species of taxes in one, and makes them in reality the supporters of a great part of the public burdens.

That their great distance from hence, and the difficulty of making us thoroughly acquainted with the minute circumstances of every colony, renders us liable to great mistakes, and consequently to the hazard of great oppression, whenever we attempt to levy internal taxes in that country. That our true policy is to acquiesce in the great commercial advantages we derive from the Americans, rather than to attempt a revenue from thence; which, by disabling the people to make returns to our merchants, will put them under a necessity to set up manufactures of their own.—That by the former policy, America has been advantageous to us, and quiet in itself; but that the present state of things shews too evidently the ill effects of a contrary mode of acting.

These and many other argu-

ments were made use of both within doors and without upon this interesting occasion; notwithstanding the vigour with which the opposition was supported, the bill passed upon a division by a majority of 275 to 167, and was carried up to the lords by above two hundred members of the house of commons. The eclat with which it was introduced in the upper house, did not prevent its meeting with a strong opposition there; 33 lords entered a protest against it at the second reading; as 28 did at the third: it was however carried through by a majority of 34 lords, and in three days after received the royal assent. An event that caused more universal joy, throughout the British dominions, than perhaps any other that can be remembered.

Mar.
18.

A bill was also brought in June and passed; to indemnify 6. those who had incurred penalties on account of the stamp-act, &c. and a requisition was made by government to the North American provinces, to indemnify such persons as had suffered in their property by the late riots; by making them a proper compensation for the losses they had sustained: which after some time was accordingly done.

The ministry, who, in consequence of the late repeal, and the apparent tendency of their general conduct, were become very popular, brought in a bill for the repeal of the cyder-act, for laying on another duty in the room of the former, and for entirely altering the mode of collecting it. Few laws had ever been passed in this country, more obnoxious to the people in general; but especially to

to those of the cyder-counties, than the former act had been. The reader will see, in our 6th and 7th volumes, the great opposition it originally met with; the number of petitions that were presented upon that occasion; the part which the city of London in particular, as well as other parts of the kingdom, that were not immediately affected, took against it; together with a short state of the able arguments used on both sides of this much agitated question.

Apr. In consequence of this general dislike, nothing could
11. be more grateful or pleasing to the public, than the repeal of that law; and the inhabitants of the cyder-counties had, upon this occasion, a taste of the same pleasure, which their brethren in America about the same time enjoyed.

During the long debates that had attended the repeal of the stamp-act, the ministry had frequent conferences with the North American and West India merchants, by which means they had acquired great knowledge of the trade, and the manner of conducting it, in those parts of the world. In consequence of these informations, and of petitions from several of the most trading towns in England, a bill was passed, for opening free ports, under certain
June 6. restrictions, in different parts of the West Indies.

Several new and important regulations were also made in the general commercial system of the colonies, and some restrictions taken off, which had been long complained of, as heavy clogs upon it.

This conduct gained the administration a great weight with the

mercantile part of the nation, who could not avoid being pleased at the attention that was paid to their interests, and the regard to their opinions; so different from what had been generally practised by preceding administrations.

Some other acts and resolutions were passed this session, which tended in some degree, either to make the burdens of the people easier to be borne, or to secure the liberty of their persons. Of the former, may be reckoned the repeal of the old duties upon houses and windows, and the new bill, by which the rates are much more equitably settled, and easier to the lower and middling ranks of people; of the latter, the resolutions, which declared the taking up of people by general warrants, or the seizing of their papers, except in such cases as were prescribed by acts of parliament, to be illegal.

At length, the summer being far advanced, there was an end put to this vigorous session of parliament; in which a more than ordinary share of business had been transacted, and matters of the greatest consequence and importance to the nation, agitated and decided.

Hitherto matters had gone on in the most successful manner with the ministry; they had weathered a severe, dangerous, and stormy winter; they had gained every point they attempted in parliament; and had secured the confidence and good-will of the public in a very high degree. They had besides acquired some credit in their foreign transactions; they had concluded an advantageous commercial treaty with the Empress of Russia; they settled the long contested affair of the Cana-
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nada bills, to the satisfaction of the owners of them; and made some progress in reviving the long neglected affair of the Manilla ransom.

Those who had not considered the fluctuating state of administration for some years back, might have been apt to imagine, that in consequence of so fair a beginning they were securely fixed in their present situation.

It was then to the great surprise of the nation, that, notwithstanding these appearances, a sudden and unexpected change took place in the ministry. For on the 30th of July, the Duke of Grafton was appointed to the head of the treasury, in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of Richmond; Lord Camden, Lord High Chancellor, in the room of the Earl of Northington; Rt. H. Ch. Townsend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell; and the Right Hon. Will. Pitt, (created some days before Viscount Pymseynt, and Earl of Chatham), Lord Privy Seal. Many other changes took place, both at that time, and subsequently, in all the different departments of state.

The patriotic opinion which

has been conceived of the late ministry was much increased by the disinterestedness they had shewn upon quitting their places; as they retired, without a place, pension, or reversion, secured to themselves or their friends. The sense which the public held of their services, was also fully testified, by the numerous addresses, which were presented to the Marquis of Rockingham, upon that occasion. On the other hand, many of those who were most attached to the Earl of Chatham, regretted, that instead of weakening and dividing an interest which the public wished to be supported, and contributing to remove a ministry, in which they had placed a confidence; he had not rather, by coinciding and acting along with them, contributed to give them that permanency, which was so much desired and wanted. There were other reasons which contributed greatly to lessen the popularity of which this noble Lord had before possessed so boundless a share; among these, his quitting the house of Commons and accepting a peerage, was not the least; and his acting along with, and bringing into place and power, persons who had the misfortune to be supposed of a party, which had been long held very obnoxious, contributed its full share.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1. **T**HE premium of 100 l. was adjudged, by the society of arts, &c. in the Strand, to Mr. Benjamin Donn, teacher of the mathematics at Bristol, for his accurate and large map of the county of Devon; drawn by a scale of one inch to a mile.

In pursuance of a regulation proposed and agreed to by the grand jury and principal gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, the custom of giving vails to servants ceases in that county.

6. A messenger set out for Poland, with the dies and impressions of a new coin designed by the king himself, and engraved by Mr. Pingo of Gray's-inn-lane. On the face is represented the bust of his Majesty, richly dressed, and decorated with a new order. The motto, Stanislaus Augustus, D. G. Rex Poloniae, M. D. L. The reverse is a regular shield with the arms of Poland quartered, and escutcheon of pretence crowned in the centre, with the Poniatowski's arms. Over the arms is a Polish crown, with MDCCLXVI. The shield is supported on each side with oak and palm, and a ribband twining round, with the following superscription: *Pro Fide, Rege, et Grege*. The order is tied with the oak and palm branch at the bottom: the

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motto, *Talarus Polonicus LXXXIV. Flor. Pol. Marca.*

9. The Rev. Dr. Birch, secretary to the Royal Society, was unfortunately thrown from his horse, and died a few hours after. His friend Dr. Watson of the same society arrived just as he was expiring, and by the symptoms judged, as it is said, that his fall was occasioned by an apoplexy.

Letters from Devonshire say, that there is now living at a place called Thoracombe, in that county, one Mary Allen, relict of Robert Allen, a carpenter, in the 118th year of her age: she enjoys all her senses, walks to church, which is about 200 yards from her own habitation, every Sunday, with the assistance of a stick, can make a shirt, or shift, and read a chapter in the Bible without spectacles.

At Civita Vecchia in Italy, the ancient temple of Isis has been lately discovered. This temple is almost entire in all its parts; the walls are covered with paintings that have suffered but little damage from time. There are altars, on which are found the bones and ashes of the victims, with many utensils used in sacrifices; also, several statues of bronze, inscriptions, and ancient monuments, that contribute to render this discovery more and more interesting. Since the month of June last, when the

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work.

workmen began to discover the theatre of Pompey, there has been a continual concourse of the nobility, and persons of all ranks, and even of foreigners, to see these precious remains of antiquity.

The Tripoline Ambassador having been informed, that debts have been contracted in the names of former ambassadors, without their authority or knowledge, and particularly by a Jew, who by that means defrauded numbers of tradesmen and others, has, very much to his honour, caused an advertisement to be inserted in all the morning papers of last month, "That as he has given orders to all his domestics to pay ready money for every thing wanted in his family, he will not pay any debts which may, after that notice, be contracted in his name." So that no person whatsoever can complain, if they suffer themselves to be defrauded after so public and general a notice.

The laudable project set on foot by the gentlemen in the North, to form an easy navigation between the Eastern and Western coasts from Hull to Liverpool, by opening a canal from the Trent to the Mersey, has revived the long rejected scheme of opening a navigation from the Thames to the Severn; the consequence of which will probably be a more equal rate of all merchandize and raw materials for building and manufactories throughout the kingdom, as well as a greater convenience for the improvement of gentlemen's estates. The northern navigation is carrying into execution by a general subscription, the latter is under the consideration of the corporation of Bristol.

This morning between one and two o'clock died at Copenhagen, Frederick the Vth. king of Denmark and Norway, aged forty-two years, nine months, and thirteen days. He was crowned the fourteenth of September 1747. He was married the eleventh of December 1743, to the Princess Louisa of England (who died the nineteenth of December 1751) and the third of July 1752, his Majesty married the princess Julia-Maria, daughter of Duke Ferdinand Albert of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. His Majesty's death being notified as usual, from the balcony of the palace at Copenhagen, by Baron Birnstorff, as first minister of state, who, at the same time, declared the accession of Christian VII. to the thrones of Denmark and Norway, the young king was pleased to shew himself to the people from the balcony, and was immediately proclaimed through the city by the heralds. His Majesty, after having confirmed all the chief ministers, and other officers, in their former posts, retired to Frederickstadt, there to remain till the funeral ceremony was performed, the great officers civil and military sworn, and the government settled. There never appeared in any kingdom more deep and affecting sorrow for the loss of a sovereign than now in Denmark on the death of their late king; his reign was a perfect model for all future reigns: his lenity was the more commendable, as the form of government gave him absolute power: he preferred the happiness of his subjects to all the considerations which ambition and vain glory could inspire: he was quick to reward, and slow to punish:

punish: his bounties were royal, and his chastisements paternal: in private life he ever appeared the true friend; the dutiful son; the tender husband; the good father, and the generous master. About an hour before his Majesty's decease, he called the Prince Royal to his bedside, and taking him by the hand, said, "My dear son, you will soon be king of a flourishing people; but remember, that to be a great monarch it is absolutely necessary to be a good man. Have justice and mercy therefore constantly before your eyes; and above all things reflect, that you were born for the welfare of your country, and not your country created for your mere emolument. In short, keep to the golden rule of doing as you would be done by; and whenever you issue an order as a sovereign, examine how far you would be willing to obey such an order, had you been a subject yourself."—When the Royal prince was proclaimed king, amidst the acclamations of Long live Christian the VIIth, the people cried out, May he not only live long, but reign well like his father.

This day his Majesty went to the house of peers, and made a most gracious speech, in which he acquainted the parliament that he had ordered all papers relative to the American disturbances to be laid before them; had issued the earliest orders for the effectual support of lawful authority in that country; and committed the rest to their wisdom. For the speech at large see our State Papers.

A board of general officers was held at the Horse Guards, president, Lord Viscount Ligonier, to take

under consideration, and establish a rule, as to the future purchasing of commissions in the land service, and ascertaining the purchase money to be paid. In time coming all brokers of commissions will be laid aside; no subaltern or officers will be appointed without the consent and approbation of the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment first had and obtained.—The last board of this nature was held so long ago as 1725.

A very great personage, a few hours before his decease, is said to have expressed himself much to the following purport. "I now, thank God, see a speedy period to all my afflictions.—Yet, young as I am, the continual party feuds which distract this unhappy country, embitter my last moments, because I am morally certain, that one time or other they must prove the destruction of the kingdom."

The seven malefactors were carried in three carts from 15: Newgate, and executed at Tyburn; among these were Steven Wheat and Robert Tull, watermen, for robbing a boat on the river Thames; they are the first that have been executed on the late act of parliament, which makes it a capital offence to steal goods on any navigable river, to the value of forty shillings. They all behaved with becoming penitence and decency.

An elderly man and woman offered to a gentleman upon change (whom they supposed to be a captain of a ship) a fine girl of eleven years of age, saying she was their own, and that they would have thirty guineas for her; but the gentleman suspecting that they had decoyed the child from her parents, had them taken before the

Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor; when, on the examination, it appeared that the man was her father's brother, and that her father was dead: that they took her out of the work-house at Bodmin, Cornwall, and brought her to town to sell. The man was committed to Woodstreet compter, and the woman to the Poultry, for further examination.

A charitable lady at the West end of the town, having read the above account in the papers, waited on the Lord Mayor, and being satisfied of the goodness of the poor girl's character, which she made a proper enquiry into, has taken her into her family, with an intention to provide for her.

They write from Petersburg, that the marquis de Bauffet had at last obtained of the Russian court the establishment of a French factory at Archangel, from which great commercial advantages were expected.

The sessions ended at the 20. Old Bailey, when John Wilfon, for publishing, as true, a forged bill of exchange for 1000 l. John Wilford, for horse-stealing; and John Darly for returning from transportation, being capitally convicted, received sentence of death. —At this sessions were many remarkable trials, among which that of James Gibson, late an eminent attorney, for forging a certain writing, purporting to be written by the clerk of the report-office in the court of Chancery, with intent to defraud Mr. Hunt, of Stratford upon Avon, of the sum of 437 l. 13 s. 7 d. but a point of law arising, whether this forgery was within the statute, the jury brought in their verdict special. —Also that

of Kinsey Tyrer, a bankrupt, for not surrendering himself, who was acquitted; and that of Thomas Plymner, tried for the murder of John Etheridge, found guilty of man-slaughter; and Sarah Lane, &c. &c. well known for marrying the banker's clerk, was, for robbing her lodging, to be transported; as she had been convicted of bigamy, and had the benefit of clergy before, she could not have availed herself of it again, had it been objected in the court; one is to be transported for 14 years, 13 for 7 years, and 3 branded.

This morning between two and three o'clock, a person was observed to watch his opportunity of discharging musket-balls from a steel cross bow at the two remaining heads upon Temple-Bar. On his examination he affected a disorder in his senses, and said his reason for so doing was "his strong attachment to the present government; and that he thought it was not sufficient that a traitor should merely suffer death; that this provoked his indignation, and that it has been his constant practice for three nights past to amuse himself in the same manner;" but it is much to be feared that he is a near relation to one of the unhappy sufferers.

Orders are given for building a new chapel at the Queen's palace for performing divine service; which is to be carried into execution the ensuing summer.

Orders are sent down to Chatham and Portsmouth, to prepare the materials necessary for the construction of some swift-sailing sloops, to be sent on board some transports for Africa, in order to their being put together for country

try service, in the rivers Gambia and Senegal.

A draining plough, the invention of Mr. Randall, was tried near York. It is said, this plough will drain more ground in a day, than several hundred men can in the same time. The drains it cut upon this trial were 12 inches deep, 20 inches wide at the top, and 10 inches wide at the bottom, and sloped equally on both sides.

Accounts from divers parts of the country mention so great a fall of snow, that several sheep had been lost in the drifts, and that the roads in several places were impassable.

There was a trial lately at Guildhall upon a question whether a handkerchief seized upon a lady, was a French cambric; the thing being clearly proved, she was condemned to pay 200 l.

A treaty has lately been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia, for reciprocally guaranteeing their respective dominions, against the common enemy of Christendom.

28. The merits of the long contested election relating to the rectory of Blackfriars, was argued before the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor in the court of Chancery at Westminster-Hall, when his Lordship was pleased to make a decree in favour of the Rev. Mr. Romaine. It was the opinion of the court, that the inhabitants had no right to reduce the number of candidates at the first election, which of course made it void; and on the second election, in which the only candidates were the Rev. Mr. Romaine, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, the former had the majority.

The seat of Mr. Dymoke, champion of England, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, has been consumed by fire.

Heads of a bill were laid before the Irish parliament for establishing public granaries in the cities of Dublin and Corke.

His serene Highness the prince of Brunswic was yesterday at the parliament-house, which was fuller than has been known for many years.

The ironmongers company have presented to Alderman Alsop, a service of plate, for the good offices he did them in Ireland.

The sheriffs and commons of Dublin having delivered a petition to the general assembly of the Lord Mayor and Alderman of Dublin, praying that an annual stipend of 365 l. be granted to Dr. Charles Lucas, for his faithful and disinterested conduct in parliament, that assembly thought proper to put a negative upon the same, thinking themselves bound to discountenance alarms, which, however groundless, may disturb the minds of well intending citizens.

The following odd circumstance lately happened at Darley in Berkshire: Mr. Dunford, of that place, having ordered his dog to be hanged, the person who performed the office having struck it on the head, in order to break the skull, and supposing him to be dead from the time of his hanging, threw him into a well thirty feet deep, where he continued twelve days; when being accidentally heard to make a noise, he was taken up, and is now living.

Mr. Ellington, a baize factor, has presented the Mayor of Colchester,

chester, and his successors, a rich gold chain, &c. to be worn by them.

The body of the late King of Denmark, having been embalmed, lies now in state upon a bed prepared for that purpose, in the great salon, where drawing-rooms used to be kept at court. After having been exposed some time to the public in this manner, it is to be removed to a magnificent castrum doloris in the chapel royal; and from thence, after another interval, to be removed in procession to the cathedral church of Roschild, the usual burying place of the Danish monarchs; but it is believed the preparations for the solemnity of this grand funeral, cannot be ready before the middle of March.

We have advice from Cape Francois, that the French general, in consequence of advice from Old France, had given orders to seize all English vessels that did not leave the island in 48 hours; accordingly three or four belonging to New York, were seized, and all the people imprisoned, except Capt. Montgomery, who at that time lay sick on shore, and hearing how things were, thought it better to make his escape than go to gaol, and accordingly, in disguise, he went on board a brig, which put into the Cape in distress, but was ordered to depart in 48 hours, which she did, and got into North Carolina.

By Capt. Dyer from Pensacola, we are informed that the Alabama Indians had destroyed the fortifications at Aberville, erected there by Major Farmer, and had thrown the guns into the Mississippi; that

they took all the baggage belonging to the commanding officer, and every thing else they could carry off: and that Col. Reid, with a detachment from the 21st and 34th regiments, was gone to retake possession of that post.

Extract of a letter from Bassora, August 29, 1765.

“ The Schec Soliman Scha Habe, the same whom Kerim Kan undertook lately to subject, seized, about the end of last month, two English vessels coming from Bengal with rich cargoes, and a sloop from the same nation, which was coming from Bender Boucher. He has been induced to this act of hostility, in order to avenge himself of the English, who on different occasions had assisted the Turks and Persians against him with their vessels. The Sieur Reinck, the English consul at Bassora, has purchased, by dint of presents, the freedom of his countrymen, who were on board those vessels; but the Schec will neither restore the vessels themselves, nor their cargoes, till he has been indemnified for the losses which he pretends to have suffered by the conduct of the English who have resided here. As he has at present under his command 14 galliots, exclusive of the three vessels which he has taken, he may render himself very formidable in the river of Bassora.”

Advices from Brittany are full of the disorders occasioned there by the suspension of the parliament, and the stop put to the usual course of justice. The whole province, at
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the time when these advices came away, was in the utmost confusion; but it was hoped the re-establishment of the parliament, or at least the arrival of the duke d'Aiguillon, would restore all things to proper order.

Letters from Port l'Orient advise, that the French East India Company propose establishing two considerable settlements this summer on the island of Madagascar.

The French Goree merchants have entered into a new contract with the Havannah company, for the annual supply of slaves from the coast of Africa.

29. We hear from Whitehaven, that a few days ago a man in that town having some difference with his son, decoyed the lad into a neighbouring wood, and after putting an instrument into his mouth, to prevent his cries being heard, cut off his fingers and toes, and left him tied fast to a tree; a person passing that way some time after, released him, but by loss of blood he expired soon after.

It is said that a considerable hat manufactory is going to be established by some merchants in the Isle of Man.

As Mr. Bainbridge of Bolton, near Lancaster, was attempting to cross the Seven-mile sands, in a thick fog, he lost his road, and wandered about till the flood-tide came in and surrounded him; he killed his horse galloping backwards and forwards, to escape the tide; and was fortunately taken up (after floating on the surface of the water about five hours) seated on the dead horse, motionless, and benumbed with cold, by two youths, belonging to the sloop Providence, from Milnthorp, then

riding at anchor (since arrived), who towed him with their boat to the side of the vessel, hoisted him with a tackle on board, rolled and rubbed his body, and finding some appearance of life, stripped him, and cloathed him with dry cloaths, and applied some brandy and water to his mouth, which, with great difficulty, they got down his throat. Life visibly returning, they carried him in their boat to a public-house, where, after putting him in a warm bed, he recovered in a few hours.

We have received the following extraordinary account from Sunderland, viz. Not long ago, a countryman making up a hedge near an old stone quarry, went to eat his dinner, (which he had with him) in a deep cavity or hollow place, to be sheltered from the weather; and as he went along, pulled off his hedging-gloves or mittens, and threw them down at some distance from one another: being at his repast, he observed a raven take up one of them, with which it flew away; and very soon after the raven returned, lighted upon the ground, took up the other mitten, and went off with it as before; being surprised, he rose to see if he could find out the reason of so odd an accident, and to observe what became of the mittens; and he was hardly got clear from it, before the ground, full of loose pieces of the rock, tumbled down into the very place where he had been seated; and where, if he had continued a minute longer, he must have been crushed to pieces.

The following uncommon instance of fertility will doubtless engage the attention of the curious

rious among the gentlemen of the faculty. On the tenth of August last, the mistress of the Blue Lion, in Aldersgate-street, was safely delivered of a fine boy in its full time, and three days after she felt herself pregnant with another; and on the seventh of this month she was safely delivered of another fine boy in its full time, and is at this time healthy and well. A remarkable instance of superfœtation, the possibility of which has hitherto been much disputed among the learned of the faculty. A similar instance happened to the same person about a year and a half ago, with this difference only, that the former was at a distance of four months.

They write from Jamaica, that the bay-men at Honduras have transmitted great complaints against the irregular proceedings of the French, who are said to have upwards of forty sail, from Martinico, employed in the logwood trade.

About the middle of October, Mr. Boswell, a Scots gentleman upon his travels over Europe, sailed from the port of Leghorn for the island of Corsica, with a very ample and particular passport from Commodore Harrison. He landed on Cape Corso, and went above a hundred miles into the territories of the male-contents, as they were formerly called, but must now have the title of the nation. He found Signor Paoli in one of the provinces on the other side of the great range of mountains which divides the island. He, no doubt, presented to that chief very sufficient recommendations, for he was received by him with every mark of distinction, was lodged in a pa-

lace of the noble family of Colonna, and whenever he chose to make a little tour, was attended by a detachment of guards. He past ten or twelve days with general de Paoli, dined and supped with him constantly, and was daily in private conference with him for some hours. Mr. Boswell gave it out at Leghorn, that he went to Corsica merely for curiosity, but the politicians of Italy think they can see more important reasons for his visiting that island.

The frost has been lately so severe at Ratisbon, that birds fell down dead with the cold. Reaumur's thermometer was two degrees lower on that day, than in the severe weather in 1709.

At Naples also the weather was so excessively severe, that the snow lay knee deep in the streets; mount Vesuvius was also covered with snow, at the same time throwing up fire and black smoke, which made a most astonishing appearance. An eruption of the lava is soon expected, as the agitation of the mountain increases.——About this time the wolves in various places on the continent became so ravenous, that they quitted the forests, and killed many travellers.

Reaumur's thermometer, at Lisbon, was on the 25th 3 and a half degrees below the freezing point.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

“ We had lately near this city a melancholy scene, which was the execution of Colonel Graveron, colonel of the Swiss regiment, who, according to his sentence, was shot by twelve grenadiers at the gravel-pits, or more properly the quarries, situate in the Campo de

de Ourique, just above Bon Morte. The Count La Lippe's confirmation of the sentence passed on him by the court-martial, came by the packet-boat from England, on the 11th inst. and on the 14th he was shot.

“ The king being out of town on a hunting-party at Palma, as soon as Graveron knew his fate, he dispatched his son to beg a suspension or pardon; but the distance was so great, that it was impossible to know the king's pleasure or answer before sentence was executed, (and probably so calculated for the purpose). He was brought to the field in an escorted chaise, from whence he jumped out of himself, and threw off his cloak to meet his fate with a decent, though manly resolution; but with what justice God knows. It is said, that he wanted to pass himself as the true Graveron, treating his own son, as cousin, and concealing his having been married in France; that he received a hundred doubloons every month to be employed in raising recruits among the Swiss and Germans, which he laid out in enlisting deserters; that he had pretended places for soldiers, who existed not; that he gave not the allowance to his prisoners; that he embezzled, &c.

The wild boars, the hunting of which is a royal diversion in Germany, are grown so numerous in the forests there, and so ravenous, that it has been thought necessary to give a general licence for their destruction, in consequence of which 1400 of them have been killed in the forests of Schonbrun only.

The following melancholy ac-

cident happened at Carpentras in the district of Avignon. An inhabitant of that place had married his daughter, and the wedding-day being passed with the usual merriment, the new married couple were conducted to their apartment. The next day, as neither of them made their appearance, after waiting till it was very late, a person was sent to call them; but as nobody answered, and the window-shutters being open, they got a ladder and looked in at the window, when they found the young woman dragged upon the floor all over blood, and the husband tearing her with his teeth, and devouring her. It is impossible to express the horror which such a shocking spectacle must occasion. They immediately broke open the door, but too late to save the poor woman, who was quite dead, and almost torn to pieces. They were at a loss to know to what to attribute this shocking catastrophe, but the footman of the new-married man recollected that his master had some time before been bit by a mad dog, which they were convinced must be the cause of it. They thought it expedient to shoot the unhappy man, which was done upon the spot.

On the 21st in the afternoon, the funeral obsequies were performed at Venice for the late great Chancellor, with much the same pomp and ceremony as are observed for a doge. All the secular clergy of Venice walked in procession with lighted wax candles in their hands, from St. Mark's church, and through St. Mark's place, to the church of St. John and Paul, followed by the school or confraternity of St. Mark, with great numbers

bers of very large wax tapers upon single stands of prodigious size. Instead of the corpse, an image of the deceased, taken in wax, was carried, exposed upon a bier, attended by the mourners dressed in long black cloaks, ending in the point of a cone, very high above their heads. The Vice-Doge, accompanied by the six Counsellors, and the three Capi di Quaranta, and all the secretaries, each with a noble Venetian upon his right hand, closed the procession. The image, or the supposed corpse, was deposited upon a magnificent catafalco, or scaffold, erected from the bottom to the top of the church, and illuminated all over with wax candles. The solemnity concluded with an oration in Latin, in praise of the deceased.

Extract of a letter from Paris,
Jan. 17.

The Duchess of Richmond was last Tuesday presented to the Queen by the Duchess of Fitz-James, and afterwards dined in the hall of ambassadors, where there was a table of sixty covers; and in each of the two adjoining apartments there was a table of twenty-four covers, all which were served by the Queen's officers. The Countess de Noailles, and the Marchioness de Talaru, did the honours of the first table; the Chevalier de Talaru those of the second; and M. de l'Alive those of the third. There were fifty English persons in the Duchess's retinue.

Paris, Jan. 27. A considerable sum of money was distributed last week to 1500 poor people, who assembled in the court of the palace; and provisions were sent to the prisoners.

The severe weather we have had for two months, having reduced a great number of workmen and labourers to the utmost misery, the magistrates, seconded by the citizens of affluent circumstances, have established a charitable fund, from whence, since the beginning of this month, two pounds of bread have been daily distributed to every poor person that offers, and which will be continued till such time as the season permits them to resume their daily labour.

Madrid, Jan. 17. The cold has, for eight or ten days, been excessive. Several persons have even skated at Buen Retiro. All the hills are covered with snow, and several travellers have perished in their journey.

Died, Mrs. Susanna Maria Cibber, the celebrated actress. For an account of her life, see our Characters.

At Bath, the celebrated Mr. Quin, who for many years greatly distinguished himself as an actor on the English stage; which, on account of his bad state of health, he was obliged to quit. In the year 1748 he came from Bath to play the part of Othello, at Covent-Garden Theatre, for the benefit of the poor unhappy sufferers by the fire in Cornhill, which happened the 25th of March in the same year. He was a gentleman universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

[For an account of his life, see our Characters.]

William Caſlon, ſen. Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex; a gentleman of great benevolence and hoſpitality, whoſe name will be immortal, from his
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inimitable skill as a letter-founder, which art he brought to the highest perfection. Before his time the English printers were obliged to send to Holland for their types.

Mr. John Walsh, of Katharine-street, the oldest music-seller in England.

At Caversham, in Oxfordshire, Mr. Daniel Pratt, aged 122.

Jane Fordyce, in East Smithfield, aged 102.

Peter Meyer, a fisherman in Holland, aged 107.

Mrs. Payne, in Cold-bath-fields, aged 98.

John Heather, in Sunderland, aged 105.

Captain Simmons, at Knightbridge, aged 92.

Mr. Hickford, a dissenting minister, aged 100.

Mr. Simmons, of Corfe Castle, aged 107.

At the Herald's office, Mr. Anthony Turner, aged 86. He was marshal of that college thirty years.

Mrs. Grice, aged 108.

F E B R U A R Y.

3d. A discovery having been made of seventeen of the light horse being concerned in divers robberies about town, by a person who had frequently bought some broken pieces of silver, &c. of one of them, who had impeached the rest of the gang, and informed Major Spinnage, that two of them were to go out on Friday evening to rob on Turnham and Smallbury Greens; upon which information, the Major took Justice Fielding's clerk in a post-chaise to Hounslow, in order to give proper directions for apprehending them; but on

the road near Brentford, they were stopped by John Evans and William Swift; Evans immediately put a horse-pistol into the chaise, which the Major laid hold of, and it went off without doing any hurt; on which a pistol was fired from the chaise, which wounded Evans in the cheek; and the person in the chaise immediately jumped out, pursued, and took both of them, and carried them to Hounslow, where Evans escaped, but was retaken. On their return to town, they stopped at the guard-house at Kensington, where, by the information of an accomplice, they seized fifteen more, but in the confusion, three of them made their escape, by jumping out of a window. The commanding officer at the guard-room made some remonstrances on delivering up so many men, as his Majesty might want them the next day: the justice replied, they were then in the civil power, and it would be much better for his Majesty to travel without guards, than be protected by highwaymen and footpads.

The Latin oration, in commemoration of Christopher Tancred, Esq; of Yorkshire, who, by his will, left a handsome stipend to four law students of Lincoln's Inn, till they should be called to the bar, was spoken by Mr. Jeremiah Pemberton.

The mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of the city of Corke, having unanimously voted the freedom of that city to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the same has accordingly been presented to his Excellency in a gold-box, of exquisite workmanship, and very highly ornamented, together with the following address.

To

To his Excellency Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, &c.

“ We the mayor, sheriffs, and common-council of the city of Corke, in council assembled, take this opportunity of returning your Excellency our most sincere thanks for the great attention to the preservation and happiness of the people of this kingdom, in forwarding, with so much dispatch, the bill to prohibit the exportation of corn for a limited time, whereby the inhabitants of this very extensive and populous city have been relieved from all apprehensions of scarcity, which must, and ever will, make your Excellency's name loved and revered among us.”

We hear from Dublin that a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments, has passed the house of Commons there : and that William Rutledge and Richard French, Esqrs. high sheriffs of the city, waited on his Excellency the Earl of Hertford, with a petition, signed by above 2000 merchants, traders, and citizens, praying his Excellency's aid and assistance to have the bill for limiting the duration of parliaments passed into a law ; to which his Excellency was pleased to give a most polite and favourable answer.

The celebrated Samuel Foote, 4th Esq; by a fall from a vicious horse, has had one of his legs broke in so bad a manner, that it was obliged to be cut off. He was on a visit at a nobleman's house in Hampshire, when this accident happened.

Mr. Lee, an eminent apothecary at Mile-End, having an abscess in his side, had it lately opened by Cæsar Hawkins, Esq;

serjeant surgeon to his Majesty, who extracted a stone from his liver ; and he is now in a fair way of recovery. This case is reckoned one of the most extraordinary that ever happened in surgery.

The following account of the number of whites and blacks supposed capable of bearing arms in the colonies, is thought to be pretty just.

Nova Scotia, and the Northern Isles, which have cost the crown more than the settlement of the other colonies,	10,000
Canada and Labradore,	30,000
Massachusetts's Bay,	70,000
New Hampshire,	20,000
Colony of Rhode Island,	15,000
Connecticut,	45,000
New York,	25,000
New Jersey,	20,000
Pennsylvania and Lower Counties,	100,000
Maryland and Virginia,	180,000
North Carolina,	30,000
South Carolina,	45,000
Georgia and the two Floridas,	10,000
The West India Islands	200,000

Total 800,000

There is now in the house of Mr. Benjamin Heald, of Brant Broughton in Lincolnshire, a beautiful pine-apple, twelve inches round, brought to full maturity in his common sitting room ; which, for smell and colour, is nothing inferior to those cut in stoves in the proper season.

An ordinance is just published at Vienna forbidding the use of paint to the ladies. This fashion was become so tyrannical, that even the finest women, not to appear

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ridiculous, were forced to tarnish by paint, the charms with which nature had endowed them.

It is remarkable that the old pretender had lived to see six princes in succession on the throne of Great Britain since he left it in 1688, at that time Prince of Wales.

6. Yesterday the house of Commons was very full, and they sat late; a great number of peers were present to hear the debates. The house of Peers are adjourned to this day. The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt was among the last members, who on Tuesday morning retired from the house of Commons.

Died greatly lamented, Field-marshal Count Daun, commander in chief of all the Imperial forces; his remains were interred at Vienna, without any pomp, agreeable to his own desire, in the church of the Augustines, among his own ancestors. The Empress-queen, in consideration of the great military services of that general, has given the regiment, of which he was colonel, to his son Count Francis de Daun, a captain in Plonker's regiment.

Letters received by Monday's post inform, that at Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and other towns, where the hardware manufactories are carried on, the inhabitants are greatly distressed for want of trade, and by the dearness of corn and other provisions.

On Tuesday last a lady, through forgetfulness, left a box of jewels in the front pocket of a post-chaise, at Portsmouth, and before she recollected her negligence, they were gone beyond the probability of recovery.

The body of the celebrated Mrs. Cibber was decently interred in the Cloisters, Westminster-abbey; previous to which, a printed order was stuck up in the Romish chapel, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to pray for the soul of Mrs. Anna Maria Cibber.

The sum of 77l. 4s. 6d. was paid to Sir John Fielding, by order of John Page, Esq; for the use of the Asylum, being one half of the profits arising from the sale of Ward's medicines, since the last settlement.

This morning, at four 8. o'clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick was happily delivered of a Prince.

Several poor gardeners from Chiswick, &c. drew a cart along the Strand, and other streets of this metropolis, in which was a member of their fraternity, with a crape in his hat, praying charity of the benevolent, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

This week near 200 journey-men weavers have been discharged for want of employment in Spital-fields.

There was a very numerous 9. court at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty on his recovery from his late indisposition; and also to congratulate him on the safe delivery of the Princess of Brunswick, his sister, of a Prince.

A great number of the nobility waited on the Prince of Brunswick, to congratulate him on the safe delivery of the Princess his consort, and the birth of a Prince.

We are informed, that a lady, at the west end of the town, lost one night last week, at a sitting, 3000 guineas at loo.

The noted Morgan (who lately broke,

broke out of Newgate, where he was confined on account of a highway robbery) was apprehended at Dunkirk, dressed in the uniform of an officer belonging to General Elliot's light horse, and which he falsely pretended to be, by which means he obtained cloaths from a taylor to the amount of 37*l.* and likewise obtained to the value of 23*l.* from his landlord, master of the White Hart at Dunkirk, at whose suit he is now detained in the prison of that place.

King Stanislaus of Poland, 10. Duke of Lorrain and Bar, being alone by the fire, the flames caught hold of his night-gown; and if he had not been immediately assisted, his life would probably have been in great danger. However, he had one hand, one cheek, one leg, and part of his belly slightly burnt; but it is hoped no ill consequence will ensue, as he rested well the night after the accident happened.

A large seizure of tea was made at an inn in the city, when the master of the said inn was fined in the sum of 400*l.* and the chamberlain and hostler 200*l.* each for disposing of a quantity of that commodity; the officer was abused and ill treated, otherwise, it is imagined, the fines would have been mitigated.

At a great assembly, on a motion being made for petitioning his Majesty to enforce the American stamp act, &c. it passed in the negative, by more than two to one.

Prince Joseph Abaisley, a prince of Palestine, who has travelled through England with the secretary of state's pass, arrived at Salisbury, where, as he applied to the corporation for relief, he was

closely examined for fear of imposture. He speaks Arabic and French, the latter of which, he says, he learnt at Vienna, to which city he fled on account of his religion. He wears the Turkish habits, is a well-made, middle sized man, of a genteel address and deportment, and conversant in the forms of almost all the European courts. The corporation made him a present of five guineas, and gave him a pass to proceed on his journey to Bath, &c.

To save the expence of licences, and defeat the stamp-act, the best people in America have agreed to be asked in church.

Samples of home-made scythes, spades, shovels, and hoes, were laid before the society of arts in New York, and approved.

Samples of home-made spirituous liquors and cordials, were likewise produced before the same society, and approved.

At the same time several samples of paper-hangings were produced, approved, and recommended.

A market was at the same time established, for the sale of home-made manufactures, which has been filled with various sorts of goods, which all found a ready sale.

A letter from Pensacola takes notice of the mortality among the troops, ten or twelve dying a day; among those who perished is Brig. Gen. Bouquet, whose eminent services and amiable character demand the tears of his country and acquaintance.

The Druid sloop of war, it is reported, has taken a formal possession of Turk's island, in the name of King George III. of Great Britain. To this cause the imprisonment

ment of the English at Cape François is attributed, as the French have considered this island as neutral.

A curious gentleman has observed, that since the time that great financier, the Right Honourable Henry Bilson Legge, was discharged from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in May 1761, and Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt resigned the 18th of September that year, no less than 523 changes of places, outs and ins, happened, by the fluctuating state of ministerial influence; a circumstance hardly to be paralleled in any annals.

One James Haxup of Tadcaster, shot a glead, or kite, that measured six feet between wing end and wing end; as one of his wings was only broken by the shot, he tore out the eyes of a lad of nine years old that was with Haxup, and lamed both Haxup's hands, in endeavouring to save the child.

A riot happened at Portsmouth, in which a publican's house was almost demolished. The cause was the landlord's arresting some sailors, who had spent all their money in his house, and had at last got into his debt. Their comrades made three attacks upon the house, in order to demolish it quite, but were prevented by the garrison.

Came on a trial at the justiciary court at Edinburgh, the Carron company against Croswell and Chrystie, merchants, for enticing and seducing certain artificers in the iron works belonging to the Carron company, to go to Sweden, contrary to the statute in that case made. The facts being proved, the offenders were both fugitated for non-appearance, and Croswell's

bail-bond was declared forfeited; but Chrystie had fled without being apprehended.

Francis Parsons was apprehended for picking a gentleman's pocket of his watch in St. James's park. This villain is reputed to be worth upwards of 700l. He lately kept a house on Hamstead-hill, called the chicken-house, where he sold wine, and had 17 beds made up, as a receptacle for rogues and thieves; the rooms were so contrived that when any of the villains were pursued, they were not to be come at till they had passed through five or six doors, by which means they got out of the windows and escaped over the heath.

Was sold by auction by Thomas Skinner, of Goswell-street, at the Senegal coffee-house, in St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, for four thousand four hundred pounds, one thirty-sixth share in the king's moiety of the New River.

A memorial of 280 merchants of Philadelphia, has been transmitted to the merchants of London, against the stamp-act.

Came on before Ld. Mansfield, in the court of King's ¹⁴ Bench, an action brought against the master of the Hertford waggon, for the value of a truss of goods in his custody, and which were never delivered to the owner. After a short trial, the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, and gave 29l. 19s. damages, being the value of the said truss.

Another action was tried, wherein a person at Chatham was plaintiff, and the Chatham coachman defendant, for a parcel of goods which was delivered into the coachman's custody, but which appearing to be lost from an inn in the

the Borough, from whence they were taken away by means of a forged order. After a short trial, a verdict was likewise given for the plaintiff, with 1111. damages, being the value of the said goods.

We hear that his majesty has written a letter of condolence with his own hand, to the young king of Denmark, on the decease of his royal father.

Last week at Hereford fair, a boy was sent to it to sell a cow, which he did, for more money than the master ordered. The boy, going into a public house, and bragging to a neighbour what a fair he had made; a highwayman being in the house overheard him, followed him a mile out of town, and gave him a lift on horseback; but about two miles farther told him, he must have the money he sold the cow for; on this, the boy slipped off the horse, and ran, and the highwayman, dismounting, ran after him; and, on overtaking him, the boy pulled the money out of his pocket, and strewed it about; and while the highwayman was picking it up, the boy seized the horse, and rode home. Upon searching the saddle-bags, there were found twelve pounds in cash, and two pistols loaded. The horse is worth about fourteen pounds.

Dr. Nugent, of Gray's inn, had the honour of presenting to their Majesties the first volume of the history of Vandalia, or the most serene house of Mecklenburgh, and met with a most gracious reception.

By the heavy rains, which, for a few days before, had fallen in Oxfordshire, the rivers Cherwell and Isis, that run by Oxford, rose

higher than ever was known by any rains that had fallen in the same time in the memory of man.

Letter from Nottingham.

Last Wednesday morning began here a storm of snow, which continued, without intermission, the space of fifty hours. All the country is covered with it, so that business has been at a full stand; the posts have been stopped, the coaches and post-chaises obliged to postpone their journies, at least over the forest of Sherwood, where this fleecy element now lies in amazing heaps, and for many miles there is not the least track; the poor sheep in that wide waste are buried, as it were, alive; and I am told it is an undoubted fact, that in a valley between two high hills, called Wilford hills, the snow is there blown from the tops into the vale, and lies to the depth of 6, 7, 8, and 10 yards. This day it has begun to thaw, and the river Trent rises so fast, that the country are frightened with the dread of an inundation of waters. In short, the oldest men amongst us say, they never knew the like.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Cotswold-hills, February 14.

“ After 30 hours small drizzling rain, which froze as fast as it fell, our trees are so loaded with ice, that near 150 lime-trees in the park of Powell Snell, Esq; at Guiting, are torn almost to pieces; and a great number of fir-trees of near 50 years growth, are broken off 15 and 18 feet. You may judge of the immense weight upon the trees, when you are told, that a very trifling

trifling twig from an hawthorn-bush was so enveloped with ice, that it weighed seven ounces and an half, and the twig which collected it (when cleared of all the ice) weighed no more than a drachm. A poor wood pigeon left all the feathers of its tail frozen to the branch on which it roosted. The accounts we have received of the effects of this most extraordinary disposition in the air to rain and freeze, would exceed all credibility, were it not authenticated by the most undeniable proofs. In the parish of Hawling alone, 300 waggon-loads are the least estimate of the limbs broken from the trees there. At Birdlip, on Thursday night, a peacock belonging to Mr. Biggs, was frozen on the branch where it was at roost; the branch broke, and in the morning the bird was found almost dead with the cold, and the ice congealed to its tail weighed near 100 lb. Nor has this evil been confined to our bleak hills. People from the other side of the country, towards Herefordshire, inform us, that it was shocking to hear the crashing of the trees, and to behold the devastation that is made."

Extract of a letter from Glamorgan-shire.

"Monday, the 10th of this month, at half an hour past eleven at night, was felt the shock of an earthquake, near the middle of this county. It was a quaking, tremulous motion, which lessened gradually during its continuance, of about eight seconds. Another was felt in the night in those parts by divers persons about a fortnight before."

On Tuesday last the following

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piece of cruelty was acted at Leet in Cornwall: A farmer's wife having contracted an affection for a young fellow in the same village, and often expressing her desire for the death of her husband, that she might enjoy the wickedness of her heart, the young fellow very soon completed her wishes; for being at a neighbouring market along with the husband, where the latter had drank too freely, they both set out about ten o'clock at night to return home, when the young fellow took an opportunity purposely to push the husband off his horse, on a hard stony road, whereby he fractured his skull, and was found there the next morning at seven o'clock by a waggoner, in the greatest misery, and died about 12 o'clock that day. The young fellow has confessed the fact, and is committed to prison; the wife is secured, but not yet committed.

An antique crystal vase, a drinking cup of exquisite workmanship, and in perfect preservation, was some days since sold at Mr. Langford's in Covent-garden, at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Angel Carmey of Chelsea, antiquary, for 60l. 18s. It had belonged to the late Baron Stolch, and had been deemed the greatest curiosity in his cabinet.

The emperor Augustus dining one day with Publius Vedius Pollio, a slave happened to break a crystal vase, and was immediately condemned to be thrown to the lampreys, which Pollio kept in a fish-pond, and fed with human flesh. The slave threw himself at the feet of Augustus, and besought only a less horrid death. The emperor interceded for him, but in vain. He then ordered all the crystal vases to be brought to him from the

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side-table, and broke every one of them himself.—Pollio was mortified, and the slave saved.

The Romans were very costly in their drinking cups, which were often made or ornamented with all sorts of precious stones.

One that held three pints and a half, cost 645l. 16s. 8d.

A lady not very rich, paid for one 1210l. 18s. 9d.

Petronius broke one worth upwards of 3415l. on purpose to dis-appoint Nero.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, the North mail cart, going through Tottenham Wash-way, was under water; the horse was drowned, and the boy with great difficulty saved.

Yesterday morning the waters were so much out, that several wag-gons from Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, &c. loaded with pork, veal, poultry, and other provisions, did not arrive at Newgate, and other markets, till several hours after the said markets were over.

His Majesty went to the house of Peers, in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the present year.

The bill to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, &c.

The bill for allowing the free importation of oats.

The bill to continue an act for allowing the free importation of Irish provisions, for a further limited time.

The bill to make a navigable cut or canal from Little Gwendraeth river, in the county of Carmarthen.

The bill to repair the roads from Tunbridge in Kent.

The bill to inclose Doddington Common, in the county of Northampton.

And to such other bills as were ready.

On Thursday last a most violent storm happened at Wooburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire, and places adjacent, and what is very remarkable, the rain froze as it fell upon the trees, by which means the branches of the trees, particularly in the park of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, were broke down by the weight of the ice, to the amount of some hundred loads.—The damage done is incredible.

As many persons have been intimidated by receiving incendiary letters, it must undoubtedly afford great satisfaction to those persons in particular, and to our readers in general, to inform them, that George Sutton, of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and one of the late constables of that ward, was on Wednesday, after a long and strict examination before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Old Bailey, committed to Wood-street compter, on a strong suspicion of setting his own house on fire a few days ago. It appeared on his examination, that one of his lodgers sitting up late, discovered a great smoke in the house, and went down to see where it was; but the landlord, who was up, made light of it, and wanted him to go to bed; the lodger, however, insisted first on looking about the house, when two links were found burning against some wood, part of a flooring burnt, and some other damage done. This affair gave a suspicion that the prisoner

was

was also the author of the threatening letters which some time ago were dropped about Aldersgate ward, and struck great terror into the inhabitants, as he was at that time a constable, and often pretended having received threatening letters about firing certain houses. These letters were produced on his examination; one of which, by his Lordship's order, the prisoner copied, the original being read to him; and on comparing all the letters with what he had just written, the hand and spelling answered exactly. The prisoner said nothing in his defence, only desired that he might be admitted to bail; but having none ready, he was committed as above-mentioned.

About seven in the evening, the tide in the river Thames, having two hours to ebb, to the astonishment of a great number of persons, flowed up on a sudden with great impetuosity, for the space of an hour, and then went down again.

A cause was tried in the court of Common-pleas, wherein Mr. Dolland, optician, in the Strand, was plaintiff; and Mr. Champness, mathematical instrument-maker, in Cornhill, defendant; the cause of action was, the latter making a telescope in imitation of the patent telescopes of the former. The fact being proved, the plaintiff obtained a verdict, with 250*l.* damages.

We hear from York, that on Wednesday morning about two it began to snow, and continued all that day, almost without intermission, and also great part of the two succeeding days, so that the roads were impassable: the depth of the snow being measured on a

level, was found to be about 18 inches.

This being the day appointed for observing her Majesty's^{20.} birth-day, the ode composed for the new year, and postponed on account of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, was performed in the great council-chamber, St. James's, before their Majesties, who received the compliments of the nobility, foreign ministers, and gentry, on the occasion. The court was extremely brilliant, and a great number of the ladies were dressed in rich silks manufactured in Spitalfields, some of which, it is said, cost 36*l.* per yard. The Prince of Wales, and Bishop of Osnaburg, were at court. At night there was a ball, which was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Princess Louisa Anne; minuets were danced till about 11, when their Majesties withdrew; the country dances continued till past two, when the rest of the royal family and nobility retired.

It is said that one lady of quality was ornamented with jewels to the value of fifty thousand pounds.

King Stanislaus of Poland, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, died of the hurt he received three weeks ago when the fire caught his cloaths and burnt him, the consequences of which were not then apprehended to be so dangerous. He was born October 20, 1677, was elected King of Poland for the first time, July 12, 1704, and re-elected September 12, 1733. He abdicated the crown in 1736, and was put in possession of the duchy of Lorrain and Bar the year following. He was married in 1668 to

Catherine Opalinska, daughter of Count de Buin-Opalinska, Castellan of Posenia, and the present Queen of France is the only issue of that marriage.

24. On Friday se'nnight as a poor man was returning from Wolverhampton, to his own house on Wedgfield-Heath, a place about two miles from that town, it is thought he was so bewildered in the snow, that he fell into a hollow way, where he perished; he was found last Tuesday, and when discovered had one eye picked out, and was otherwise much disfigured by the crows; he has left a wife and seven children.

The north mail, which should have arrived on Sunday evening at six, did not arrive till five on Monday evening; that which should have come on Tuesday at the same hour, did not arrive till Wednesday nine in the morning; and that which should have arrived on Thursday at six in the evening, did not come in till past eleven on Friday; owing to the floods.

A remarkable cause was tried in the court of King's Bench, on an action brought on account of money expended to procure votes at a late election for Wallingford, in the county of Berks, when, after an hearing of several hours, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff, with costs of suit.

Friday morning, by 8 o'clock, the seats in the house of commons were begun to be taken for the members, by pinning down a ticket with their names in such seats as they chose, which were reserved for them till prayers began. There were four hundred and forty-two members present.

It was determined early on Saturday morning, in an august assembly, to bring in a bill for the repeal of the American stamp-act.

The house of commons did not break up till two o'clock on Saturday morning.

Saturday last there was an universal joy to be seen in the countenances of every true lover of freedom and trade in the city, on the hopes of the stamp-act being repealed, and that the merchant, as well as the mechanic, may hope once more to be able to pay their just debts, and the manufactors be enabled to set the poor to work, who have been too considerable a time quite destitute of work as well as the common necessaries of life. The bells in most churches rang from morning till night; and particularly St. Michael's Cornhill, which did not finish till near twelve o'clock, and concluded with forty-five platoons; and the following houses were illuminated, viz. Mr. Hose's, shoe-maker, in Cheapside, where were exactly forty-five lights; a hosier's in the same neighbourhood; the Carolina and Pennsylvania coffee-houses in Birchin-lane; the New-York, Grigsby's, Portugal, Edinburgh, and Amsterdam coffee-houses; and the cock-tavern, or eating-house: at all which houses were drank the healths of his Majesty, the Queen, and the Royal Family.

It is reported, that upwards of three thousand letters were dispatched from the general-post office in Lombard-street, last Saturday night, from the merchants and traders of this metropolis, to their correspondents in Great Britain and Ireland, to inform them of

bill to be brought in for a repeal of the stamp-act.

Every ship in the river, employed in the American and West-India trades, have now their complete suit of colours ready prepared for display, against an expected event; and several grand entertainments will be given on ship-board on the occasion.

Sunday evening their royal highnesses the dukes of York and Gloucester, and his serene highness the prince of Brunswick, were made Free-Masons, at the Horn-tavern, Westminster, by the grand-master.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following criminals were capitally convicted: Wm. Barlow, a light horseman, for robbing Mr. Wood, near Kensington, of a gold watch and 12s. Robert Bryer, for assuming the name of William Slack, and receiving wages due for service done by Slack, on board one of his majesty's ships. Joseph Jewster, for personating Joseph Mellin, in order to transfer 100l. in the funds: and Sarah Stanley, for stealing money from a dwelling-house; (her own father, for advising her to steal the money, was sentenced to be transported for 7 years.) At this sessions no less than 56 criminals received sentence to be transported, among whom are two of the light horsemen.

Saturday se'nnight Henry Smith, a young fellow, was married by licence, to a young woman of some fortune, at St. James's church, Westminster; and on the Monday following the same man was married, by banns, to an old woman at St. George's, Hanover-square.

Was tried by a special jury 25. of non-freemen, before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, a cause

wherein the chamberlain of the city of London was plaintiff, and Richard Green defendant, for acting as a broker, not being duly admitted by the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, according to the statute of the 6th of Q. Anne; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff in the penalty of 25l. with costs.

They write from Durham, that some valuable lead mines have lately been discovered on the estates of a gentleman, in the parishes of Wolsingham and Stanhope in that county, and are now working with great success.

The Rev. Mr. Romaine took possession of the living of St. Anne's, Black-Friars, accompanied by the officers of the parish, &c, with the ceremonies used on that occasion, viz. locking the pulpit, ringing a bell, &c. After which he read prayers.

Were sold, at Mr. Langford's in Covent-Garden, Henry the VIth's shilling for 7l. 10s. and Charles the First's Oxford crown for 11l. 16s.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

“ Count Caldwell, on his return to England, had a private audience of leave of their imperial majesties, when the empress-queen gave him a magnificent gold box, of curious workmanship, to present to his mother, Lady Caldwell. On the inside of the bottom of the box is the imperial arms, and on the inside of the lid an inscription, in the French language, of which the following is a literal translation.

“ Her majesty the apostolic empress-queen sends this snuff-box to the Lady-dowager Caldwell, as a testimony of her remembrance o

the signal services of her son Hume Caldwell, colonel commandant of a regiment of foot, and knight of the military order of Maria Theresa, who distinguished himself in all his campaigns by his military knowledge and heroic bravery. He was one of the first that escalated the walls of Schweidnitz, at the head of the column that he commanded, and when that fortress was besieged by the king of Prussia, he was slain on the 10th of August, 1762, in the 27th year of his age, in a sally that he conducted; to the great regret of the court, and the whole army."

The quantity of Roman coins lately found by the Roman wall, near Newcastle, proves to be one of the greatest acquisitions of that sort that has been heard of in this country. The discovery was made by a labourer at work in Rutchester grounds, as he was digging up the foundation of an old fence; which place being within the manor of William Archdeacon, Esq; the same has been claimed by him, and we hear he has already recovered near 500 silver and 16 gold coins.—We are informed that this collection contains almost a complete series of the coins of the higher empire, and most of them are in fine preservation. Several Othos are said to be amongst them.—The village of Rutchester is situated near a station on the Roman wall, supposed to be the ancient Vindobala, where the Cohors prima Triaxorum kept garrison.

M. de Thulemeyer, minister from the court of Berlin to the republic of Holland, remitted, on Jan. 14, to their High Mightinesses, on the part of the king his master, a memorial, importing, that in 1672, and the following

years, the republic, being engaged in a very embarrassing war with France, found herself obliged to keep garrisons in the towns of Cleves, Wesel, Buderick, Emmeric, and Orsoy, which furnished her troops with lodging and other necessaries, for which charges they have not been reimbursed to this day, notwithstanding their reiterated demands; and therefore, upon this simple declaration, the king his master required the liquidation of that debt, which amounts to upwards of four millions, and which he regards as the only article that can be admitted, to put an end to the pretensions which the state forms upon some life annuities granted in former times by his great grandfather; assuring their High Mightinesses, that he will take them in payment for a part of the sum which he now demands. The said minister, having had within these few days a conference with the president of the week, has insisted upon a speedy answer to this memorial; which makes it presumed that his Prussian majesty has the decision of this affair much at heart.

A great sickness still prevails in the city of Naples, which is particularly fatal to the young nobility, many of whom have died within these few weeks.

Authentic letters from Halifax mention, that upwards of three hundred French and Acadians, with a number of Nova Scotia Indians, were actually settled on the island of Miquelon at Newfoundland, where they had built a kind of straggling town, had plenty of brick and raft work, and intended to remain till the return of the French fleet in the spring.

They write from Inverness, that one

one James Roy M'Pherson is now living in the shire of Caithness, aged an hundred and nine years: he was a Highland piper during the two last rebellions, and is still capable of performing the ordinary business of husbandry.

Died, Mr. Joakim Moses, a great remitter of bills of exchange, at Amsterdam.

Rev. Mr. Mogridge, Vicar of Himbleton, Worcestershire, aged 90.

Mrs. Mayhew, at Plaistow, aged 84.

David Inglis, Esq; at Blackwall, aged 90.

The Earl of Bellamont, at Birch Morton, in Worcestershire, aged 82. He was of Queen Anne's privy council.

M A R C H.

The coins of Joseph Tolson 1. Lockyer, Esq; sold at Messrs. Langford's, in Covent-Garden, at very high prices; a coin of Edward the black prince sold for 25l. 14s. 6d. the commonwealth half-crown, for 12l. and Oliver Cromwell's farthing for six guineas and a half.

A most curious experiment in electricity was performed by Mr. Spence, operator of teeth to his Majesty, before a number of gentlemen, on a woman belonging to St. Andrew's workhouse, above the Bars, who had for above six weeks lost her speech by convulsion fits; when after applying the electrical strokes to several parts of her body, and at length to her mouth, she soon recovered her speech, the convulsion fits having first left her. Mr. Franklin of Philadelphia was present at this ope-

ration, and expressed his astonishment.

A cause was tried, by a special jury, in the court of King's-Bench, Guildhall, wherein an under-writer was plaintiff, and a merchant of this city defendant, for recovery of 200l. paid by the plaintiff, for loss on a policy of insurance on a ship which was proved to be wilfully sunk by the captain in 1765. It appearing upon the trial, that the merchant knew nothing of the captain's roguery, and that he had paid the insurance to the person for whom it was made, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. It is said that other causes, to the value of near 30,000 l. depended upon the issue of this.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh were inoculated for the small-pox, by Pennel Hawkins, Esq; serjeant-surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty, and surgeon to her Majesty and the household, in the presence of their Majesties, and his Majesty's serjeant-surgeon, Cæsar Hawkins, Esq; Sir Clifford Wintringham, Sir William Duncan, and John Pringle, Esq; physicians.

At midnight the Newcastle Greenlandman, a fine ship of 400 tons burthen, just came out of the dock from a general repair at Howden Pans near Shields, took fire, and was burnt to the keel. A large collier that lay alongside of her shared the same fate.

The hospital at Monthison in France was burnt down, and afforded the most dismal scene that can be imagined. The old, the lame, the blind, the decrepit, and help-

less, were dragged promiscuously to the ramparts, and there left naked and destitute, during the severities of a dismal cold night.

A Ramsgate fisherman having brought to Billingsgate a cargo of salt-fish, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, on the complaint of a London fishmonger, for selling the same by retail; when, upon a full hearing, the man was discharged, it appearing to his Lordship that he had full power to do the same, by an act of parliament made in the second year of his present Majesty.—It seems, however, that some fishmongers are still prosecuting the man, to deter others from spoiling the market.

At East Newton, in Yorkshire, two of the largest elms were felled, that have been known. One contained 13 tons 17 feet, the other 13 tons 13 feet; total 26 tons 30 feet; which, at the very moderate price of 1s. by the foot, amounts to 53 l. 10 s.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke made his final decree, as visitor of Jesus College in Oxford, on an appeal, which was prosecuted against that college, by J. Jones, of the Middle Temple, and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxon, in behalf of the descendants of Henry Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, who founded some fellowships in that college, with preference to his relations. His Lordship decreed, that the founder's heirs should always have the preference according to the will; and the college was condemned to pay costs.

Friday last was heard, before the barons of the exchequer, a cause wherein the Vicar of Leach-

lade, in the county of Gloucester, was plaintiff; and one of the lords of the manor, in behalf of his tenant, defendant. The principal point in dispute was whether lands, which formerly belonged to a priory, within the said parish, were exempt from tithe; and notwithstanding those lands had never paid tithe, yet it being incontestably clear from several ancient records, produced on the part of the plaintiff, that there could be no grounds for such an exemption, a decree was given in favour of the vicar.

Yesterday a body of upwards of two hundred members of the house of Commons carried up the bill to the house of Peers for repealing the American stamp-duty act; an instance of such a number going up with a single bill, has not been known in the memory of the oldest man.

A few days since two sharpers, the one a Swiss (pretending to be a Frenchman) and the other his interpreter, purchased sixty horses in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, for which they gave draughts on two great houses in this city, to whom they were entirely unknown, and who of course refused the payment of the same, so that the dealers are taken in to a considerable amount.

One Richard Parsons of Chalford in Gloucestershire, in playing at cards, wished his flesh might rot, and his eyes never shut, if he lost the next game. At night, in going to bed, he observed a black spot upon his leg, from which a mortification soon ensued, and he died in a few days in a very miserable condition.

[For a further account of this affair,

affair, see the Appendix to the Chronicle.]

Thursday 6. Capt. Evers of the *Susannah*, arrived at Dartmouth from Virginia, in Lat. 38, long. 40 from London, fell in with the sloop *Peggy*, Captain Harrison, from Fyall bound to New York, who had been out 99 days, and had been without provisions 45 days. Their distress was so great, that they were reduced to the necessity of killing one of the ships crew and eating him. Captain Evers took the rest of the crew on board; but many of them were so weak that they could not stand.

[For the particulars of this melancholy affair, see the Appendix.]

8. Was the anniversary of the Prince of Orange's birth, and of his serene Highness's attaining the age of eighteen years, the term prescribed by the states of the several provinces for the period of his minority, and entering upon the functions of his hereditary honours and employments, in his several qualities of Stadtholder, Captain-general, and Admiral-general of the union. This long wished-for day was ushered in at seven in the morning, by the discharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon planted within the town; which salvos were repeated at noon, and at eight o'clock in the evening.

The ceremonies of congratulation of all the Generals and Staff-officers, the great deputation of the States-general, and a particular deputation from each province, to the Stadtholder, being over, the Prince was conducted, by two deputies of their high mightinesses, to the assembly of the States-general, where his Highness, being

seated in an elbow chair opposite to the president, was complimented in the name of the assembly, to which his Highness returned an answer: upon which the oath was administered to him by the president; and that done, he was conducted by the two deputies to the Stadtholder's seat at the upper end of the table, and there installed.

After the installation, their high mightinesses deputed two of their body, with the accustomed ceremony, to wait upon his Britannic Majesty's ambassadors, to acquaint him with what had passed, and to desire he would acquaint the King his master of it; as they did not doubt of its being highly agreeable to his Majesty.

A like deputation was sent to the ambassador of the Most Christian King; and the agent of their high mightinesses notified this event to the other foreign ministers residing there.

It is assured, that the states of Holland lately took into consideration what present they should make to the Prince Stadtholder, on his coming of age, and that they agreed to give him a discharge of the 700,000 florins, which the late Princess *Gouvernante* his mother borrowed of the province of Holland some years ago, to enable her to purchase some estates belonging to the King of Prussia in that country. They likewise took into consideration the present to be made to the Prince of Wolfenbuttel, for his care in the education of the young Stadtholder, which it is thought will be 140,000 florins.

On Thursday the King's letter was sent down from the Secretary of

of state's office to Sir Robert Ladbroke, appointing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Captain-general of the Hon. Artillery Company of the city of London.

A messenger arrived with the ratifications of a new treaty of friendship with Sweden. Other powers have acceded to this treaty, which is said to be of great importance.

Extract of a letter from Major-Gen. Irwin to Mr. Secretary Conway, dated Gibraltar, February the 3d, 1766.

10. "On Thursday morning the 30th of last month, about four o'clock, it began to thunder, lighten, and rain most violently, and continued, without intermission, the whole day. Sometimes most heavy showers of hail succeeded the rain, the stones of which were of that immense size, as to break many of the windows in the town. As it grew later in the day, the storm increased in every respect; so that, between eight and nine at night, the whole hill and town seemed to be on fire, and spouts of water poured down from the clouds. At once there came such a torrent from the top of the rock, with heaps of rubbish and sand, as carried along with it several houses on the side of the hill; and in a few minutes the ground-floors of all the houses in the town were full of water, the hail and rubbish having stopped up the drains. The suddenness and violence of this accident occasioned the loss of several lives. By the zeal, activity, and cheerfulness of the officers and soldiers, I soon got the drains opened, and prevented

further mischief. I must not, on this occasion, omit telling you how much I am obliged to the officers, for the care and vigilance they shewed; as also to the private men, for their activity and obedience in such a time of universal confusion and distress. The storm began to abate about twelve at night, but did not go quite off till about eight o'clock on Friday morning. Almost every body in the town has suffered; the merchants very considerably; some are totally ruined, the goods in their store-houses having been entirely washed away. I thank God the magazines escaped untouched.

"I cannot now send you the particulars of our misfortunes, but shall by the first opportunity. In the mean time I have given, and shall continue to give, such orders as I think best for the service. I do not as yet know the number of killed; but judge by the best accounts, they may be about sixty, five of whom are soldiers. It is scarce possible to describe the melancholy scene of parts of houses, furniture, men, women, children, and animals of all sorts floating in the water, or stuck in the rubbish; and do suppose that since the misfortune at Lisbon, so dreadful an accident hath not happened to any town; nor could any thing more resemble that than this, many of the streets being entirely choaked up with the rubbish, and the inhabitants obliged to come out at their upper windows, and some to break their way through the tops of their houses. I fear many of the houses must come down, some of which are officers. I have had communications made through all the streets, and mean

to go on clearing away as fast as possible."

II. Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, the young Prince of Brunswick was baptised at St. James's, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the name of Charles George Augustus; the sponsors were their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Princess Dowager of Wales.——Yesterday her Serene Highness the Princess of Brunswick saw company for the first time since her lying-in, and received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion.

A new comet was discovered about seven in the evening by the Sieur Messier of Paris.

At Houghton in Buckinghamshire, the maid servant of Mr. York having gathered some hemlock roots instead of parsnips, boiled them under that mistake; and Mrs. York, with others of the family, having eat of them, Mrs. York soon after died, and the rest were in great danger.

One Higginson, a journeyman-carpenter in the Borough, having last week sold his wife to a brother workman in a fit of conjugal indifference at the alehouse, took it in his head to hang himself a few days after, as the lady very peaceably cohabited with the purchaser, and refused to return home at his most pressing solicitations.

They began at the tower to strike off a quantity of Irish halfpence, several tons of which are to be shipped for Dublin with all expedition.

At Maidstone assizes a cause was tried at the Nisi Prius bar, in which

a young lady was plaintiff, and a young gentleman defendant, for the non-performance of a marriage-contract; when, after a trial of six hours, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, at the instance of the defendant, with 600 l. damages, and full costs of suit.

Letters received yesterday from Dublin inform, that George Gidley, Richard St. Quintin, Peter M'Kulie, and Andres Zekerman, mariners, belonging to the brig Earl of Sandwich, were tried on Monday last, at the court of King's-bench there, for the murder of Capt. Cochran, Capt. Glas, his wife and daughter, and Charles and James Pinchent, &c. and afterwards robbing the vessel; for which they received sentence of death, and were accordingly executed at St. Stephen's green, and afterwards hung in chains.

The two gold medals given annually by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, are adjudged, for this year, to Mr. Law, B. A. Tancred student at Christ-college, and late a scholar at the Charter-house; and to Mr. Milner, B. A. of Catherine hall, and late of Leeds-school, in Yorkshire.

The following is a list of the ships that have been entered inwards, and cleared out from the ports of Liverpool and Bristol, including only one arrival for the same vessel, for the year 1765.

Liverpool.

Liverpool.		Bristol.	
<i>Inw.</i>	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Inw.</i>	<i>Outward.</i>
738 British	795	384 British	319
65 Foreign	70	47 Foreign	44
<hr/>		<hr/>	
803	865	431	363

They write from Penfacola, that the true Quassi medicinal tree has lately been discovered in the western parts of that province, which, from repeated experiments, is found to be equally good with that imported from Surinam.

15. Catherine Nairne, lately tried and found guilty of incest and murder, made this evening her escape out of Edinburgh gaol, in the disguise of an officer. Having been delivered about nine days before of a girl, she was indulged, on account of her weakness, with the quiet and privacy which the nature of her illness required. She desired, however, that her room-door might be left open for the benefit of the air, and being left alone for the night, she took occasion to dress herself in man's apparel, and walking out into the court, and mixing with the strangers that were going out, passed unnoticed by the keepers. She seems to have been well seconded; for certain information was received at Mr. Fielding's office, that she was at Dover on the Wednesday following, in the dress of an officer, endeavouring to procure a passage for France, which probably she has since obtained.

Some letters from Edinburgh mention the accounts of Mrs. Ogilvie's escape to be as follows: There were two rooms allotted to her when lying-in, an outer and

an inner room, in the last of which she was brought to-bed; after that happened, the under-keeper, or turnkey, visited her once a-day to see she was in bed in the inner room; some days before she made her escape, she intreated that the door between the two rooms might be left open all night, for the benefit of air, as she was, or pretended to be, very sickly and weak. This, from a principle of humanity, was complied with; and that afternoon the keeper of the prison, or under-keeper, visited her, drew the curtains, and saw her in bed, when she intreated not to be disturbed till next day at noon, as she was very bad. Immediately after this she had got out of bed, dressed herself in man's apparel, and in the dusk came forward through the two rooms to the outer gate, where the turnkey suspecting no harm, among others, let her pass unnoticed. It does not appear that any person was with her at the time; but the plan being laid, she had immediately taken a post-chaise, and gone off. So that, next day at noon, on entering her room, no person was to be found.

The king and the magistrates of that city have offered a reward of 100*l.* each for her re-capture. The misfortunes of this family are not yet complete; for Alexander Ogilvie was lately, by warrant of the sheriff, committed to the tolbooth, for the alledged crime of bigamy: whose father (being concerned in the late rebellion) was confined in Edinburgh castle, and broke his neck in making his escape over the embrasures facing Livingston's yard. His eldest son was taken prisoner

prisoner at Carlisle, and suffered an ignominious death with the rebels there; and his next son, Mr. Thomas Ogilvie, of East Miln, husband to Mrs. Ogilvie, was poisoned by her and his brother, Lieutenant Patrick Ogilvie, belonging to the 89th regiment of foot, who were impeached by the said Alexander Ogilvie of incest, and (in part and art) concerned in the murder; both of whom underwent their trials, the issue of which has been related before. And what adds farther to these melancholy disasters, the mother of this unfortunate family is still living.

A couple were married at St. Edmund's church, Salisbury, for the third time; the first they were not of age; the second licence was filled up in a wrong name, which obliged them to have another, and go through the ceremony once more.

As a young woman was going to speak to her father, who is a miller at the windmill near Sunderland, she happened to go within reach of the sails or vans of the mill, which struck her so violently on the head, as to fracture her skull in several places; and though a surgeon was immediately sent for, who trepanned her, there are no hopes of her recovery:—and what makes the case more lamentable is, that she was to have been married next week to an old sweetheart, a sailor, who but a few days before returned from a long voyage, and is now most inconsolable for the melancholy loss of his mistress.

18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and passed

the bill for repealing the American stamp-act; that for securing the dependency of the colonies on the British crown; the land-tax bill; the mutiny bill; that for regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore; that for regulating the duties on the importation of Russia linen; for regulating pilots in the port of Liverpool; for indemnifying officers of the militia, &c. that have omitted to qualify themselves; and several private bills. On this occasion the American merchants made a most numerous appearance, to express their gratitude and joy; ships in the river displayed their colours; houses at night were illuminated all over the city; and every decent and orderly method was observed to demonstrate the just sense they entertained of his Majesty's goodness, and the wisdom of parliament, in conciliating the minds of the people on this critical occasion.—An express was dispatched immediately to Falmouth, with letters to the different provinces, to acquaint them with the news of the repeal.

A letter from Liverpool, dated March 14, says, "That on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, a most shocking murder was committed by William Whittle, on the bodies of his wife and two small children, at Farrington, near Preston in Lancashire. The circumstances related of the affair, are, that the wife having lain-in about nine days, the husband came home near ten at night, and observing the nurse in the house carding of cotton, asked her whether she would not go home (as she did not lie in the house) he being

being desirous of going to bed, to which she replied in the affirmative; as soon as the nurse was gone he went up stairs to his wife, and desired to lie down by her, which she refused, fearing he had some evil design, and immediately jumping out of bed, ran down stairs in her shift into the lane; when he pursued her, and intreated her to return back, promising he would do her no harm, to which she agreed; but she had no sooner entered the house than he knocked her down with an axe, cut off her head and right arm, and ripped up her belly, so that her bowels lay upon the ground; he afterwards went up stairs, and cut off the heads of the two infants, and left them on the bed, with the youngest child's heart by its side. When he had perpetrated this horrid deed, he immediately went to the constable, (who lived near) and informed him that some person had been at his house, and murdered his wife and children; to which the constable replied, I doubt you are the murderer, and asked him how his hands and stockings came to be so bloody; struck with remorse at the question, he immediately confessed the fact, and was committed to Lancaster gaol on Saturday last, to take his trial at the ensuing assizes."

The prisoners confined in the city-prison at Bath, made their escape by forcing the bars of a window, and letting themselves down by sheets.

John Wilson, for forging a draught of 1000 l. on a merchant in this city; Robert Bryer, for forgery; John Jewster, for forging an order to transfer 100 l.

bank-stock; and William Barlow, a light horseman, for robbing on the highway; were executed at Tyburn.

There was the greatest fall of snow in many parts of this kingdom, particularly in the west, that has been known in the memory of man. Near Dorchester 11,000 sheep are said to have been buried by it, seven or eight of whom only perished.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the 25. Duke of York, who entered the 28th year of his age, their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. on the occasion.

We hear from Maidstone, that a young gentleman, apprentice to an eminent surgeon and apothecary in that town, was so greatly affected on seeing the execution of the six malefactors on Saturday se'nnight, that he took a dose of arsenic, and notwithstanding all possible means were used to expel the poison, he expired in great agonies on the Monday following.

A court-martial was assembled at Portsmouth harbour, 28. on board the *Superb*, for the trial of Captain Tinker, late commanding a squadron of his Majesty's ships in East-India, which ended about four o'clock the same day. After an examination of the evidences on both sides, he was very honourably acquitted; and the court-martial gave it further as their opinion, that he had in every respect behaved like an able and good officer, and worthy of the command that had been reposed in him.

Dr. John Brickenden was unanimously elected physician to the Westminster hospital.

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They write from Newcastle upon Tyne, that the day after the account of the repeal of the stamp-act arrived at that place, one gentleman gave orders for window glass and bottles to the value of 4000 l. for the American market.

Letters from Suffolk advise, that they have had snow falling there continually for three or four days past.—The western mail did not arrive yesterday at the post-office till half past three o'clock, being detained by the excessive badness of the roads, occasioned by the great fall of snow.

29. A writ of enquiry, of a very important nature, was executed at the Guildhall of the city of Exeter, wherein John Woolcombe, of Ashbury in the county of Devon, Esq; was plaintiff, and two custom-house-officers, a constable, and a smith, were defendants. The action was brought for breaking open a box, containing some wearing apparel, and a bill of exchange for sixty-nine pounds, which the plaintiff had sent by the Okehampton carrier to Exeter; to be forwarded to his sons at Eton. The custom-house-officers insisting they had a right, in the presence of a constable, to break open any lock they thought proper, in search of uncustomed goods, without making any information, or having a warrant, and that such practice had never been controverted. The jury, consisting of respectable tradesmen, after hearing council on both sides, gave fifty pounds damages.—By the spirited behaviour of this worthy gentleman, the power of custom-house-officers to search for contraband goods is openly ascertained, and the public relieved from the

terror of custom-house-officers arbitrarily and wantonly exercising a power contrary to law, and inconsistent with the liberties of a free people.

A convention for the final adjustment of the Canada 31. bills was signed this day by the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, on one part, and by his Excellency the Count de Guerchy, ambassador from the most Christian king, on the other.

A cause was lately tried in the court of Common-pleas, Guildhall, wherein a gentleman of Ireland was plaintiff, and a Right Honourable Irish peer defendant, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife in Ireland and England. The trial lasted till near twelve o'clock at night, after which Lord Camden summed up the whole evidence, and gave his charge to the jury in a most concise and impartial manner; and then the jury withdrew for about twenty minutes, and upon their return brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with five thousand pounds damages, besides costs of suit.

Extract of a letter from Algier, dated February 12.

“ Ali-Bassa, dey of this Republic, died here the 3d of this month, at two in the morning; and Mahomet Effendi, who was invested with the dignity of Cagnagia, the second person in the state, was elected and proclaimed the same day in his stead.—Mahomet, immediately after his election, caused the superb palace and garden

den of the fourth grandee of the republic to be pillaged, and sent him to Tremezen to be strangled.

“ On the 6th Mahomet renewed the treaty of peace and friendship concluded between the late dey and the republic of the United Provinces, from whom he expects something more than the usual annual present, and has signified as much to the Dutch consul.”

At Naples there has been found in a niche of the temple of Isis, among the ruins of the ancient city of Pompeia, lately discovered, a statue of Greek marble, upwards of three palms in height, representing a Bacchus with golden locks, and crowned with ivy and grapes of natural colour, on the base of which are these words: ‘ N. Popidius Ampliatus Pater, P. S.’

The senate at Venice judging it contrary to humanity that men should engage themselves in the army for life, hath ordained, that henceforth the new recruits shall not be enlisted for more than six years; after the expiration of which term they shall be discharged, with liberty of retiring whither they shall think proper.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, observing the pernicious effects of coffee in enfeebling the constitution, and destroying the health of his subjects, published an edict, prohibiting the use of it in his dominions, under severe penalties.

The militia to be raised in France, will consist of 74,550 men. They will be divided into 105 battalions of 710 men each. Every battalion will consist of eight companies, six of which are to be fusileers, and two grenadiers.

There have been great hurricanes in the Archipelago, wherein many ships of different nations have perished. One with a rich cargo, bound from Alexandria to Salonica, was lost on the coast of Zagora, and of two hundred men, passengers and seamen, only five were saved.

They write from Jamaica, that a rebellion broke out at Whitehall plantation, St. Mary's. The negroes set fire to some of the houses, and killed some of the planters there. They then went and attacked Ballards Valley plantation, and attempted to set fire to the house, but were repulsed. The planters in the neighbourhood fitted out several parties, one of which came up with the rebels, and killed most of them, and are now in pursuit of the rest.

On the 17th of this month, his Excellency Count Mahony, ambassador from Spain to the court of Vienna, gave a grand entertainment in honour of St. Patrick, to which were invited all persons of condition, who were of Irish descent, being himself a descendant of an illustrious family of that kingdom. Among many others were present Count Lacy, president of the council of war, the Generals O'Donnel, M'Guire, O'Kelly, Brown, Plunket, and M'Eligot; four chiefs of the grand cross; two governors; several knights military; six staff officers; four privy-counsellors, with the principal officers of state, who, to shew their respect to the Irish nation, wore crosses in honour of the day, as did the whole court.

Died. In Whitefriars, a woman who subsisted chiefly on charity, and had the outward appearance of

of being in the most abject state of poverty. After her decease, about one hundred and thirty pounds, in cash and notes, were found sewed up in her cloaths.

At Stockholm, the Senator Baron Nils Palmstierna, who formerly served with great reputation in the armies of that crown, and in those of France, and who had moreover always distinguished himself by his patriotic sentiments, in such a manner as to gain the name of the Swedish Cato.

Mrs. Hewetson, at Houghton le Spring, in Durham, aged 116.

Edmund Branah, near Wicklow, Ireland, aged 115.

Rebecca Hugon, aged 97, at Mokadon in Northumberland; she left behind her six children, twenty-eight grand-children, and twenty-six great-grand-children.

The Reverend Mr. Simcoe, aged 97. He was vicar of Woodham, in Northumberland, forty years.

Mrs. Hazlewood, in Liverpool, aged 98; she left 75 children and grand-children.

At Oakingham, Mrs. Mary Mogg; on whom Gay wrote the celebrated ballad of Molly Mogg.

A P R I L.

The Right Hon. Lady Mountstewart, Countess of Bute, has presented to Trinity-college, agreeable to the will of her late father, the late Wortley Montague, Esq; a very ancient marble, with Greek inscription, from the inhabitants of Sigeum to Ptolemy, supposed to have been done about 270 years before the birth of Christ.

The Dutch East-India company

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have declared a dividend of 20 per cent. on their capital, to be paid the 12th of May next.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburg took an airing in Hyde-Park for the first time since their inoculation. Although they had both a considerable number of small-pox, particularly the Bishop of Osnaburg, yet there is hardly the remains of pitting on either.

Two cucumbers, the growth of this year, were sold in Covent-garden market, for one guinea and a half.

This morning Prince Albert of Saxony, repaired to the court at Vienna, attended by a brilliant retinue, to demand publicly the Archduchess Mary Christiana in marriage. In the audience granted him on that occasion, the prince addressed himself to the empress queen, then to the emperor, for their consent. This being obtained, he presented his portrait, enriched with fine brilliants, to the archduchess, and afterwards went with the same retinue to the apartment of the empress queen, to notify to her majesty what had been done.

The rejoicings on that account began the same day; and on the 8th instant Prince Albert was espoused, by his brother, prince Clement, bishop of Friesingen and Ratibon, to the Archduchess, at Schloshoff.

At Stockholm, being the day appointed for the public declaration of the prince's royal's intended marriage with the princess of Denmark, the Deputies of the states went in procession to court at noon, to make their compliments on the occasion: and, as soon as that was over, the foreign ministers

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sters were admitted to make theirs. About half an hour after one, the king, queen, and two eldest princes, dined in public; at which ceremony the foreign ministers likewise attended, and were afterwards entertained at dinner along with the senators, and other persons of distinction.

The deputies of the states also dined at court, every order having a separate table; and the number of persons entertained on this occasion amounted to between five and six hundred.

The prince royal's marriage will be celebrated in the month of July next.

At Copenhagen the said marriage being also declared at court, the mourning was suspended for that day, and every body appeared in gala. In the evening there was a drawing-room; and at night an elegant supper at court; the whole concluded with illuminations and other tokens of joy.

At Portsmouth, a poor labouring man, and three of his children, have died within three or four days past; whose so sudden dissolution was effected by poison, which was undesignedly given them by a servant girl, who prescribed a composition for an ague and cold, with which they were afflicted, and accordingly sent to an apothecary for the same, but under a wrong name to what they intended, which proved fatal to them. The wife, and another child, the remainder of the family, are now very ill, having drank of the poison; and it is thought they cannot recover.

On Tuesday a man went voluntarily before a magistrate at Bedford, and owned himself an accom-

plice in the murder of a gardener at Sutton, near Potton, in Bedfordshire, some months ago; for the discovery of which a reward was advertised in the Gazette; but on a second examination, being confronted with the persons he accused as his accomplices, he prevaricated greatly, and at length owned that he committed the murder by himself, and that no other person knew any thing of the matter. On which he was sent to Bedford gaol.

Orders were read to the first regiment of foot guards, then on duty, on the parade in St. James's park, that in case of their deserting or neglecting duty, they would be sent abroad in place of being whipped.

Elizabeth Burroughs was executed at Bury St. Edmund's, for the murder of Mary Booty. She declared to the last moment, when she said a lie would avail her nothing, that she was innocent of the murder for which she suffered.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c. held the 7. general quarter-sessions of the peace at Guildhall, when a remarkable appeal was heard before the court, relating to the licence of a public-house in Aldersgate ward, and which was endeavoured to be taken away, upon account of his going into another house, although it appeared he was by his landlord turned out of his former, for refusing to take his beer of the said landlord: but, upon hearing counsel on both sides, Mr. Comer, serjeant, for the publican, and Mr. Stow for his opponent, the court, as the man was proved to bear a good character, were pleased to continue his licence. It was remarked by an upright judicious magi-

magistrate, that a licence was to be understood as granted to the man, and not to be always confined to the house; also that as every publican had an inherent birth-right to purchase his beer where he could be best served, no brewer could reasonably expect any person's licence would be refused for such motives as were endeavoured in the above case to be urged — From this determination, the brewers will not consider the publicans as obliged to deal solely with them, whenever such unfortunately become their tenants; and in which case it has too frequently happened, that by selling a bad commodity, and not being able to help themselves, the poor publican has shortly run out the whole of the fortune with which he first came into business.

The deputation of the Dutch East-India company is arrived at the Hague, and will to-morrow present the Prince of Orange with the patent of governor-general of the company.

It is computed that the East-India company have sent away above 2000 men in their last fleet.

The fourth payment of the Havannah prize money was made, in Hart-street, Covent-garden, when the soldier that endured the fatigues of the climate and siege received 14s. 8d. the lieutenant 9l. 7s. 9d. and the other officers their proper and *adequate* proportions.

His Majesty went to the
11. house of peers, attended by the Earls Delawar and March; when he gave the royal assent to the following bills; viz

The bill to raise 1,800,000l by loans on exchequer bills, for the service of the present year:

The bill for repealing certain rates and duties on cyder and perry, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof:

The bill to build a new bridge over the river Thames from Chelsea to Battersea:

The bill to support the parish church of Folkestone in Kent, and for preserving the lower part of the said town:

The bill for better regulating, maintaining, and employing the poor of St. Botolph, Aldgate:

The bill for the improvement of tillage:

And the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign mitts and gloves.

Yesterday morning his serene highness the prince of Brunswick, attended by baron Behr and baron Durell, set out for Dover, to embark for France, in order to make the tour of Italy.

His serene highness the prince of Brunswick proposes to be about six months on his tour to Italy; and during his absence her Royal Highness the Princess and the young Prince will remain here.

Last Tuesday evening about eight o'clock, a comet was seen at Worcester; it appeared in the western part of the heavens, with a lucid tail of considerable length, diverging from the comet's body towards the zenith. Its altitude, at about a quarter past eight, was thirteen degrees and a quarter; azimuth, at the same time, sixty-seven degrees from the north; its longitude about fourteen degrees of Taurus, with near nine degrees of north latitude. The nucleus, or head of the comet, was just above the tail of Aries, near to Musca; the tail ascending from it was about one degree and a quarter in length,

and tending in a right line from the sun, directly towards the two stars in the foot of Perseus. Its setting was a little before ten; but, by its position, must rise with the sun next morning.

This phænomenon has also been observed in several other parts of England and Wales, as well as Scotland, and is supposed to be the same that was seen at Paris about a month ago.

One Patterson stood in the pillory in New-palace-yard, for criminally assaulting his own daughter, with intent to ravish her. He was severely handled by the populace.

John Thompkinson, one of the light-horsemen, was executed on Kennington-common, for a robbery on the highway.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when seven persons were capitally convicted; forty are to be transported for seven years, one to be branded, and five to be whipped.—A motion being made in arrest of judgment against Thomas Smith, highwayman, his sentence is respited till the next sessions.

Yesterday being the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London-hospital, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, president, went in his coach drawn by six horses to St. Laurence's church, where the Bishop of Landaff preached an excellent sermon in recommendation of that charity. After divine service was ended, his Royal Highness, preceded by the stewards of the feast, and the chief officers of his household, in one of his own coaches, and also followed by a considerable number of the governors, in about fifty coaches, went in procession to dine at Merchant-taylor's hall.

There were present at dinner, besides his Royal Highness, the Marquis of Granby, John Dorrien and William Mellis, Esqrs. Vice-presidents, the Right Honourable the Earls of Dartmouth and Falmouth, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Knt. of the Bath, and George Cook, Esq; members for the county, Mr. Aldermen Turner and Trecothick, and many other persons of distinction. The Duke of York staid till after seven o'clock, and was generously pleased to give 100*l.* to the charity. The whole collection amounted to upwards of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Report of the State of the City Hospitals, 1766.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	—	3389
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines	—	3463
Trusses given by the hospital to	—	18
Ditto by private hands	—	15
Buried this year	—	314
Remaining under cure	—	405
Out-patients	—	176

Total 7780

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital.		
In-patients	—	3123
Out-patients	—	3430
Buried this year	—	276
Remaining under cure	—	455
Out-patients	—	181

Total 7465

Christ's

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, ten whereof were instructed in the mathematics	—	184
Buried the last year	—	10
Remaining in this hospital		1029

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	—	570
Maintained in several trades, &c.	—	77

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into this hospital	211
Cured	150
Buried	40
Remaining under cure	271

14. Yesterday morning a North American Indian, a convert to the Christian Religion, preached a sermon at the Rev. Dr. Chandler's meeting in the Old Jewry, to a very numerous and polite audience.

Yesterday afternoon a man was found murdered in a field near the Seven-sisters, at Tottenham, his head being almost severed from his body, as is supposed with a knife. which lay by the body; his dog lay by his side, and testified his fidelity to his deceased master, by flying at the persons who first approached him. Twelve shillings were found in his pocket.

Mr. Maskal Brocklesby, an officer in the callico-printing duty, going over Barnes Common, to attend his collector at Brentford, was robbed of 503 l. 11 s. 9½ d. by two young highwaymen, genteelly dressed and well mounted.

Above one hundred convicts were shipped off from Newgate to the plantations.

Last week, as the convicts were passing along to the water-side, in order to be shipped for America, with fifes playing before them, *Thro' the wood Laddie*, &c. a gentleman looking on observed to another that they were very joyous; to which a droll fellow, a convict, replied, "Joyous! Aye, so we are, matter: and if you will but go along with us, you will be quite transported."

A boy, bred up in the Foundling-hospital, has lately been left the sum of 8000 l. and a girl 1000 l. by their supposed father, of which the directors are appointed the trustees.

A convict lately cast for transportation in the country, having informed the court that he belonged to the Active when she took the *Hermoine*, and that a sum of 400 l. was due to him for prize-money; the judge, with a humanity that does him infinite honour, we are told, postponed the execution of the poor fellow's sentence, and has determined to see him justified before he is sent out of the kingdom.

Mrs Cleavland, of Rixon, near Warrington, sold an old desk to Anne Wilson, for 12 s. Upon examining the purchase, she discovered a private drawer, containing 200 guineas, which were supposed to have laid there a long time: she immediately returned the whole sum, and received ten guineas as a reward for her honesty.

One Richards, a cooper at Alderton in Hampshire, about 16. nine miles from Farnham in Surry, took it in his head that he would kill Mr. Woty, an attorney of that town. Accordingly he hired a

horse, took a gun in his hand, and came over to Woty's house, where meeting with his son, inquired after his father, who told him he was in the study; whither he immediately went, and presented the gun at him; which the son perceiving, struck him on the arm, and turned the gun round, which was discharged through the door.—Missing his aim here, he drew his knife, and a scuffle ensued between the three, when the old gentleman received four wounds in his body, but it is hoped neither of them are mortal. He was examined before Thomas Baker, Esq; of that place, who committed him to the New-gaol, Southwark. It appeared on his examination, that he has been disordered in his mind at times for several years; but his motive for aiming at Mr. Woty in particular is not yet cleared up.

The following accident lately happened at a druggist's in Paternoster-row; their black going up a ladder, to bait a rat-trap in the garret, had the misfortune to fall from the same, by which he set fire to a bottle of spirits, which burnt so rapidly as to alarm the whole house, but by timely assistance it was extinguished. The flames of the spirit set fire to the black's cloaths, and burnt him in so shocking a manner that he was obliged to be carried to the hospital; where he died a few days after.

An old piece of wanton wickedness is lately revived in this city. A number of fellows go about with bottles of aquafortis, which they empty on people's cloaths, as a piece of high humour. On Monday last two ladies, one in a linen and the other in a satin sack, were served this pretty trick on Ludgate-hill, and the villains who

practised it were unhappily not detected. As some of our readers may possibly meet an injury of this nature, we think it necessary to inform them, that by soaking the cloaths thus daubed, immediately in cold water, they will prevent the pernicious effects of the aquafortis; and it may be a satisfaction to inform them, that the person convicted of this offence, is liable to be transported for seven years.

The botannical medal annually given by Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, to the students in medicine in that university, was adjudged to Mr. John Parsons, a graduate of Oxford.

At a coal-mine at South Bid-dock, five miles north of Durham, by the carelessness of a pitman, the foul air in an old working took fire, and burst forth with a terrible explosion, by which 26 persons were scorched in a most shocking manner, many of whom can never recover.

There was lately an uncommon scene of family distress at Aberdeen. On Tuesday morning died in the vigour of life, Jean Gordon, spouse to Mr. Stewart, professor of Mathematics in the Marischal college. On Thursday morning died Margaret Stewart, their eldest daughter, just entered into the 17th year of her age. And that afternoon died Mr. Stewart himself, aged 58. He had filled the mathematical chair near 39 years. On Saturday these three persons were carried to the grave together; and six children are left behind them.

At the anniversary feast of the small-pox hospitals, 8/0 l. 17. 2 s. 3 d. was collected for those charities.

Several private men belonging

to General Elliot's regiment of light-horse, have lately presented a petition to a great personage, praying that their arrears may be paid, otherwise, on account of the dearness of provision, it was impossible for them to subsist; since which all their arrears and grass-money, and also the two-pence per day extraordinary, which his Majesty allowed them when on duty, has been fully paid, to the great satisfaction of the whole regiment.

The company last Wednesday²³ day at Draper's-hall was very numerous, and the most brilliant almost ever seen in the city of London. It is said there were about 240 who dined, amongst whom were nine Dukes, and a very considerable number more of the nobility, and the members of the house of Commons, who honoured the American merchants with their company. Mr. Sheriff Trecothick was chairman, and the entertainment in general, which was very magnificent, was conducted with great regularity, and many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank. There was a large band of music which performed in the hall during dinner-time, and until late in the evening.

Last Sunday public prayers were put up at several churches within the city and suburbs, imploring the Almighty God, in his great goodness and mercy, to give an ear to the cries of the poor, in regard to the high price of provisions, &c.——On Saturday a young fellow hanged himself in his apartments at Ilford in Essex; by a paper found in his pocket, it appeared he was to have been asked to a young woman in that town last

Sunday, but the banns were forbid to be published.

A fire broke out in a bake-house in the Green at Crediton, in Devonshire, which burnt so violently, that, before its fury could be stopped, it reduced to ashes sixty dwelling-houses.

On Thursday last was the anniversary meeting of the²³ sons of the clergy at St. Paul's and at Merchant-taylors hall, at which were present the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Baron Smythe, (vice-president of the corporation) the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Litchfield, Chester, Worcester, Oxford, Bangor, St. David's, and Llandaff; Lords Leigh, Ravensworth, several of the aldermen, the sheriffs, and other persons of distinction. The sermon was preached by Dr. Barton, dean of Bristol. The collections were as follow:

On Tuesday at the rehearsal	—	225	9	3
Thursday at St. Paul's		178	18	5
— at the hall		488	1	9
		<hr/>		
		892	9	5

which is near 200 l. less than was collected last year on the rehearsal and feast days.

It is said; the Rev. Mr. Romaine, after one sermon only, collected 100 l. 12 s. 5 d. for an American charity; and were that pious divine, as well as others, to turn their thoughts to the increase of a fund for providing for the orphans of their poor deceased brethren, the good resulting from it would be its own reward.

Sunday last at Shoreditch-church
[G] 4 fifty

fifty-two couple were asked, eight couple married, and ten children christened.

His serene highness the Prince of Brunswick, with his retinue, arrived safe at Paris on Sunday last; he travels by the name of Count Blankenburgh.

Tuesday and Wednesday the great question, between the importers of foreign gun-powder and gun-powder makers, was debated before the court of King's-bench: when it was determined, that no gun-powder could be lawfully imported into this kingdom for sale or merchandize, and that no licence could be granted for any such purposes. And the rule of court, made for the gun-powder makers, to shew cause why information should not be granted against them for misdemeanors in joining together to prosecute importers of foreign gun-powder, was dismissed with costs.

24. Last week the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, adjudged six medals in gold, engraved by Mr. Pingo, to the six following gentlemen, with each of their names inscribed thereon, viz. To Sir Digby Legard, Bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire, 1765, for his account of cultivating barley; Blunder Moore, Esq; of Byfleet, Surry, 1765, for sowing acorns; William Taylor, Esq; of Cannon-hill, Surry, 1765, for his account of cultivating lucerne; the Rev. Mr. H. Lowther, of Aikten, near Carlisle, 1765, for his account of cultivating wheat; John Freeman, Esq; of Chutelodge, Wilts, 1765, for planting small-leaved English elm; Robert Fenwick, Esq; of

Limington, Northumberland, 1765, for planting Scotch fir.—And two silver medals, one to the Right Hon. Lord Scarisdale, 1765, for planting Scotch fir; and one to Mr. B. Merriman, 1766, for contriving a machine for raising water by wind.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Berks assizes, two were capitally convicted; but one of them was reprieved.

At Bedford assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Bucks assizes, five were capitally convicted.

At Cambridge none were capitally convicted.

At Coventry assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Carlisle assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Devon assizes, five were capitally convicted.

At Dorchester assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Derby assizes, two were capitally convicted, but were reprieved.

At Durham assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Essex assizes, four were capitally convicted; but reprieved before the judges left the town. Page and Crowder, the two girls we have before mentioned, were tried for the murder of their companion, Mary Cavenach, and acquitted.

At Gloucester assizes, four were capitally convicted; but two of them have been reprieved.

At Hereford assizes, a trial was brought on before Baron Perrot, wherein John Davy, a soldier in Lord

Lord Waldgrave's regiment, was plaintiff, and a quarter-master and clerk to a troop in the said regiment, defendant. While this regiment lay in Germany, his Lordship gave a pair of gaiters to each of his men: the defendant having the distribution of them, without mentioning them as his Lordship's gift, delivered them, and charged his troop 2s. a pair. About two years ago, whilst the regiment was quartered at Hereford, this man asked the quarter-master to return the money he had exacted from him, who, being enraged, ordered him into confinement, and three days after, held a court-martial of two or three inferior officers, who sentenced him to receive 200 lashes, one half of which were severely inflicted on him; but the gentlemen of Hereford hearing the story, interposed with the commanding officer, and got his sentence mitigated to drumming out of the regiment. Upon hearing the evidence, the jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff, with 100 l. damages, and costs of suit. There were none capitally convicted.

At Hereford assizes two were capitally convicted.

At Huntingdon assizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved for transportation.

At Lincoln assizes, five were capitally convicted, one woman for murder.

At Lancaster assizes, a foreign Captain was found guilty of a murder aboard his ship, but is respited for one month. William Whittle was also found guilty of cleaving his wife's head with an axe, and cutting off the heads of both his children, one of whom he rip-

ped open and took out his heart. He was accordingly ordered for execution.

At Maidstone assizes, twenty-one prisoners were capitally convicted, ten of whom belonged to the desperate gang, who murdered the keeper and Mr. Fletcher, broke the prison, and set the whole country at defiance.

At Norfolk assizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom have been reprieved.

At Northampton assizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom are reprieved.

At the assizes at Oxford, five were capitally convicted, two of whom, a mother and a daughter, were found guilty of the murder of a bastard child belonging to the daughter; the former has been executed, the latter, upon some favourable circumstances appearing in her favour, has been reprieved, as have the other three.

At Oakham assizes, one prisoner was capitally convicted, but reprieved for transportation.

At Salisbury assizes, four were capitally convicted, two of them, a weaver and his wife, for murdering their apprentice girl, a child about nine years of age, whom, it appeared upon their trial, they had used most barbarously, not only by beating her from time to time in a manner too shocking to relate; but also in denying her food in any degree sufficient to support nature.

At Shrewsbury assizes, seven were capitally convicted.

At Somerset assizes, four were capitally convicted.

At Southampton assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Stafford assizes, ten were capitally convicted.

At Suffolk assizes, four were capitally convicted, one a woman for murder. The persons concerned in the riot at Nacton were tried; when 7 were found guilty, six of whom the judge ordered to be confined one month in prison, and to pay a fine of 20 s. each; but one of the abettors was ordered to continue six months in prison, to pay a fine of 40 s. and find security for his good behaviour for two years.

At Surry assizes, four were capitally convicted; three of whom have been reprieved.

At Sussex assizes, two were capitally convicted; but reprieved before the judges left the town.

At Warwick assizes, three were capitally convicted; but all reprieved.

At Winchester assizes, six were capitally convicted.

At Worcester assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At York assizes, seven were capitally convicted; but four of them have been reprieved.

His Majesty went to the 30. House of Peers, attended by the Duke of Rutland, master of the horse, and the Earl of Pomfret; when his Majesty gave the royal assent to forty-two public and private bills, among which were the following:

The bill to enable the governor and company of the bank to take down certain houses adjoining to the bank, for widening and rendering more commodious the passages leading thereto:

The bill to explain and amend an act of last session, for rebuilding the parish-church of Allhallows, London-wall:

The bill to punish mutiny and desertion in the American colonies:

The bill to encourage the leather manufactory, by prohibiting the importation of foreign leather gloves and mitts:

The bill to explain an act for the improvement of tillage, so far as relates to the city of London:

The bill for better regulating and employing the poor of Richmond in Surry, and for repairing several roads adjoining thereto:

The bill for improving and preserving the navigation of the river Stort, in the counties of Hertford and Essex:

The bill to new pave, light, cleanse, and adorn Berkeley-square:

The bill for better regulating and employing the poor in the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel:

And also to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

At a numerous meeting of the society of arts, came on, for confirmation, the long depending motion concerning Captain Blake's late fish-scheme; the intention of which motion was to obtain a general account of the application of the sums entrusted to him by the society towards carrying the same into execution. The debates lasted till near eleven o'clock, when the question being put, was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 20.

Letters from Montreal in Canada are full of complaints against the soldiery quartered there, who have committed great excesses, and are even said to have threatened the destruction of the town.

The fine statue of Mr. Pitt, to be placed in the Guildhall at Cork,

is now finished by Mr. Wilton ; the expence of it is 500 l. The following is the inscription :

The Right Honourable
WILLIAM PITT.

This statue was erected by
The corporation and Citizens of
Cork,
As a lasting memorial of gratitude.
Anno 1766.

*Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale
fatentes.* HOR.

The behaviour of M. Crellon, the king of Spain's general, immediately after the late storm at Gibraltar, has occasioned some spirited remonstrances to that court, the consequences of which are not publicly known. On Gov. Irwin's refusing to deliver up a Spanish prize that had been brought into Gibraltar by an Algerine corsair, the General thought fit to shut up the communication between the garrison and the continent, in the very moment of its greatest distress, which Gov. Irwin properly resented ; and, though the General would have opened the communication without applying to court, the governor insisted that it should remain as it was, till the king his master's pleasure should be known.

At Shrewsbury, in New Hampshire, one Mr. Carter, a considerable farmer, having been bit by a rattle-snake in the woods, a negro attendant immediately applied his mouth to the wound, and, by a continual suction, extracted the venom, which saved his master's life ; but the slave himself died in a few hours ; his head swelled to a frightful degree.

They write from Rome, that the courts of Versailles and Madrid have certainly refused to acknow-

ledge the eldest son of the late Chevalier de St. George, as heir or successor to the pretensions of his father ; and that the banker to that family had closed his accounts, and refused to have any further concern with them, because Prince Edward, and Cardinal York his brother, insisted on his giving to that Prince the title of Charles III. King of E———.

A letter from Naples, dated April 1. says, that mount Vesuvius made an eruption the Friday evening before, after a slight shock of an earthquake, which was only sensible in the neighbourhood of the mountain. In less than two hours the lava ran from the mouth of the volcano, near a mile down the hill on the Portici side ; the river of fire divided into two branches, and joined again at the spot where the lava terminated. Saturday the mountain was quiet. Sunday night it was most violently agitated, throwing up red-hot stones every minute to an extraordinary height ; but the lava has not been so considerable any time as at the first eruption. The mountain being so full of inflamed matter as to run over the mouth, they are apprehensive of its bursting out lower down ; in which case the lavas generally do great damage.

The King of Prussia, in order to encourage the porcelain manufactory in his kingdom, has made presents of superb services of china of the manufacture of Berlin, to several German princes.

From Fort Johnson we learn, that eighteen young white women have lately been married to as many young Indian chiefs ; and that Sir William Johnson gives all possible encouragement to intermarriages

riages with the Indians, which has long been practised by every other nation in America but the English.

It is said the Rev. Dr. Brown has lately had the honour of an invitation to Petersburg, from the empress of Russia; and that her imperial majesty has desired to confer with him there on some points of the highest importance, relative to the general civilization of the Russian empire.

Died at Malaga in Spain, one Sanchez Inrado, aged 119.

At Olmuts, Simeon Holey, aged 119.

Near Knareborough in Yorkshire, J. Simpson, aged 112.

Jane Iles, at Hanham in Gloucestershire, aged 106.

The Sieur Luchatsky, in Hungary, aged 113.

Roger Dove and Elizabeth his wife, at Newcastle; their ages put together amounted to 202 years. They died within 48 hours of each other, and were interred in the same grave.

Alice Bond, a beggar; among her rags were found 50 l. in gold, 23 l. in crown-pieces, and receipts for 300 l. in the funds.

M A Y.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Magdalen charity, at Drapers-hall, the benefactions amounted to 1754 l. 5 s. 4 d. including the sum of 645 l. 10 s. remitted from Charles Cromelin, Esq; governor of Bombay, being the amount of the subscriptions of several gentlemen residing there; and the sum of 290 l. received from Robert Palk, Esq; governor of Madras, being the a-

mount of a subscription of the gentlemen at that place.

Three extraordinary large oxen, fed by Mr. William Taylor of Heckly, Northumberland, were sold to a butcher in Sunderland for 100 l.

The spot or macula on the sun, mentioned to have appeared lately, passed over the sun's centre Thursday se'nnight about two P. M. when it appeared in the very middle of its disk, and quite round; at which time it subtended an angle of 26 seconds of a degree at least; whereas our earth, at the same distance, is seen under an angle of only 17 seconds; which proves it to be more than three times and a half bigger than our whole globe. From that time its apparent shape and magnitude hath continually diminished so much, that yesterday noon its breadth was but six seconds, and its length 17, being distant from the western limb but 22 seconds; and totally disappeared the same evening, having taken about six days and a half in describing the sun's semi-diameter, or in passing from his centre to the circumference. It was all the time, till near its going off, very black and distinct, and surrounded with a cloudiness or dusky atmosphere. It will, it is highly probable, make its appearance again on the eastern limb, considerably to the north of the equator, in 13 days time.—By these spots it is discovered, that the sun turns round its axis, though it does not move out of its place, in about 26 days; to do which it must turn 200 times faster than the motion of a cannon-ball, when it first leaves the mouth of the cannon.

Being

6. Being the last day allowed by act of Parliament for entering certificates for annuities on lives, with benefit of survivorship; there were but thirty-seven of the certificates carried in, which not being sufficient to form a class, the original intent of the act cannot be put in execution; the said annuities, or tontine, will therefore be changed into transferable stock, called reduced annuities, redeemable by parliament.

At a meeting appointed at York-house, by command of his Royal Highness the Duke, on Wednesday last, a scheme for the preservation, maintenance, and education of the infants and orphans of soldiers, was read and approved; of which charity his Majesty has declared himself patron: there were present their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, secretary at war, paymaster-general, Duke of Argyle, Lord Tyrawley, General Pulteney, and Major-general Harvey, adjutant-general.

8. Yesterday the two Slacks, for horse-stealing, and Crompton, for personating a seaman, with intent to receive his wages, were executed at Tyburn. The Slacks confessed at Coventry being concerned in cutting off the dugs of a number of cows in Stepney-fields, about a year or more since.

There is a fine thriving plant of the rheum palmatum of Linnæus, or the true Turkey or Tartarian Rhubarb, now in flower in a garden belonging to Mr. Charles Bryant, schoolmaster, in Magdalen-street, Norwich. It is supposed to be the only one of its species that ever flowered in Great-

Britain, except that which flowered last summer in the botanic garden at Edinburgh.

M. Lally was beheaded according to his sentence. The parliament had ordered the execution between eight and nine at night; but having some reasons to believe he would destroy himself, the execution was performed at five. He was obscurely buried in a little church at Paris, in the 66th year of his age.—He is supposed to have fallen a victim to court intrigues, to screen the faults of others.—For farther particulars see his life in our Characters.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c. 12. held the general sessions of the peace for the city of London, at Guildhall, when John Crouch and his wife were tried for offering a young girl, their niece, to sale to a captain of a ship at the Royal Exchange some time since: the jury acquitted the woman, and brought in the man guilty; who was sentenced by the court to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one shilling.

On Friday last three young wood-cocks, just fledged, were taken in the Queen's wood near Rofs. An instance of this bird's breeding in England was never before heard of in this part of the country; and the naturalists in Rofs account for it by supposing, that a hen bird was winged, and thereby prevented from taking her flight with the rest.

A gentleman went to the New Gaol in the Borough, and paid the fines and fees of twelve prisoners, some of whom had been confined for three years. The same gentleman also discharged upwards of forty

forty poor debtors from the King's bench and Marshalsea prisons.

A butcher in Clare-market was fined 242 l. at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, for forestalling sixty sheep coming to Smithfield-market, which fine was paid accordingly.

They write from Saxony of the 24th ult. that a most terrible fire broke out at Muskau in Upper Lusatia, which reduced to ashes two churches, the stadthouse, two schools, and one hundred and thirty-six fine houses, with a great number of inferior buildings and out-houses. The castle escaped, though very narrowly, the roof being on fire in four different places. The damage occasioned by this conflagration amounts to 160,000 rix-dollars.

Letters from the island of Banda Neira, one of the Molucca islands belonging to the Dutch, yielding nutmegs and mace, in lat. 4 and one half S. about 25 leagues from Amboyna, bring advice, that they had there, in the night of the 20th of April, 1765, an eruption of the volcano, which continued till the 4th of June, throwing out red-hot stones, and other inflammable matter, without any intermission, attended with a black stinking fog, which put the inhabitants into the greatest consternation, lest plagues or earthquakes should follow, and that several of them were about retiring elsewhere, which obliged the government to put a stop to their emigration by a placard; all the trees on the sides of Negory are entirely burnt or thrown down; and the houses are in continual danger of being set on fire, by the long duration of the eruptions.

A remarkable cause between Mr. Francis Jones, plaintiff, and Mr. James Rule (purser of his Majesty's ship the Duke) defendant, was tried before Lord Mansfield, at Westminster-hall.—The action was brought against the defendant, for arresting the plaintiff in a former action, and holding him to bail on an affidavit of debt for 2000 l. but on examining their accounts before the time of the arrest, there was a considerable balance in favour of the plaintiff; and it clearly appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that no such sum as 2000 l. or any thing like it, was due to the defendant at the time of his arresting the plaintiff; and it likewise appearing, that the plaintiff had remained in prison under such arrest upwards of five months, through his inability to procure bail for so large a sum; the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for 400 l. damages, with costs of suit.

The unhappy father of the two Slacks, who were executed at Tyburn, hanged himself in a fit of despondency for their fate, but being cut down before he was quite dead, we hear there were hopes of his recovery.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended by the Dukes of Rutland and Manchester, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for redeeming certain consolidated annuities; with respect to navy, victualling, and transport bills:

The bill for applying the sum granted to pay and clothe the militia for the present year:

The bill to make a navigable cut

cut or canal, from or near Wilden-Perry in Staffordshire, to communicate with the river Mersey in Lancashire :

The bill to make the river Soar navigable from the river Trent, to or near Loughborough, in the county of Leicester :

The bill to make a navigable cut or canal from the river Severn, between Tilton bridge, in the county of Worcester, to communicate with a canal intended to be made between the rivers Trent and Mersey :

The bill to pave, light, and cleanse the streets, lanes, and passages in the city of London, and to prevent annoyances therein :

The bill to explain and amend an act for widening certain streets and passages in the city of London :

The bill for better regulating of apprentices and journeymen :

The bill to prevent robberies and burglaries in Scotland, and for other purposes :

The bill to regulate the loading of ships with coals in the ports of Sunderland and Newcastle :

The bill to establish a proposal made by William Constable, Esq; to the governors of the charity for the poor widows and children of clergymen, in relation to a piece of land called Cherry Cob Sand, in Yorkshire :

The bill to prohibit the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets for a limited time, and to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the silk manufacture :

The bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of frame-work knitted stockings and pieces :

And also to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

Several thousand weavers went yesterday to St. James's, with streamers flying, music playing, and drums beating, and attended his majesty to the house of Peers, on account of his going to give his assent to the bill for prohibiting the importation of French wrought silks, &c. They afterwards accompanied his Majesty, on his return to St. James's, with loud acclamations of joy. In their way home they halted before the Mansion house, and the music played, " God save the King ;" they then gave three cheers, and marched on. Their streamers consisted of slips of different sorts of goods of their own manufacture.

George Noble, about nineteen years old, apprentice to a gardener, walked for a wager of three guineas, from the seven-mile stone, at the upper end of Wandsworth town, with a basket of three hundred asparagus on his head, to the Borough-market, which is upwards of six miles, in 58 minutes. He had an hour allowed him.

At the sittings at Westminster-hall, an action was brought by a young attorney, for business said to be done by him for the defendant, when he was a clerk, by the permission of his master. But the plaintiff failing in proof, was non-suited. His Lordship was pleased to declare, that as long as he sat in that court, he would never countenance an action for business, transacted by an attorney's clerk before the expiration of his time, as it might be productive of mischievous consequences.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when commissioners

sioners were appointed for carrying into execution the act for better paving, &c. the streets in London.

The court recommended it to the aldermen, not to grant any licence to any person or persons for holding or keeping any public assembly, or assembly-house, which may have a tendency to corrupt the morals of the youth of the city.

The court also gave a benefaction of 400l. to the sufferers by the fire at Montreal in North-America.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when sentence of death was pronounced against four criminals, among whom were Edward M^cGinnis and Jane his sister, for stealing a large quantity of plate, in the house of her master, James Adair, Esq; in Soho-square. Twenty-six were sentenced to be transported for seven years, one branded in the hand, one ordered to be publicly whipt, and ten discharged by proclamation.

19. A young man, about 19 years of age, apprentice to Mr. Turner, watchmaker, in Aldersgate-street, eat a leg of pork of six pounds, and a pease-pudding weighing in proportion, at a public house in Islington, for a trifling wager, in less than three quarters of an hour; after which he drank a pint of brandy off at two draughts, and went away seemingly in perfect health.

They write from Leghorn, that notwithstanding the express orders given by the government of Rome, that no person should presume to give the title of King to the Chevalier Charles; the friars of San Tomaso degli Inglesi (who have a college for the education of Eng-

lish Roman Catholics) the Scotch college, the two Irish convents of San Clemente and San Isidore, have all, in four successive days, thought fit to receive him with that kind of ceremony that is used toward the Pope, and crowned heads. When this procedure became known at Monte Cavallo (the Pope's palace) orders were issued immediately for exiling the superiors of the before noticed colleges and convents from Rome.

We are informed from Elgin of Murray, in Scotland, that one Donaldson, a labouring man, who had been deaf for upwards of 20 years, being at work in the fields, was suddenly struck to the ground by a flash of lightening; soon after which, to the surprise of every body, he was fully restored to his hearing.

A gentleman of the town of Leicester, dug out of his ground last week a potatoe, which weighed upwards of 15 pounds.

There are now in Brown's hospital at Stamford, endowed for the maintenance of old decayed persons, ten old men, healthy and well, whose ages together make 785; and what is remarkable, the youngest of them is sixty-nine.

A new discovery is made, by Thomas Rankin and Holt Waring, Esqrs. for the tanning of leather; which discovery was laid before the house of commons in Ireland, on the 13th instant, and is as follows: The material for tanning is heath. The method of using it, is to put it into water, and boil it in a large copper pan, for about three hours, which time will be sufficient to extract the juices from it. The water so in-
fused

fused with the juice, must be drawn from the pan into large vats, which are to be placed above ground, so that the liquor may be drawn from them again. Care must be taken that the skins and hides be not put into the ouze in the tan vats, until it be no warmer than the blood of a beast just killed, by which means the leather is pourished by the ouze, and the tanning expedited, more effectually than in the ordinary method of tanning with cold ouze. Care must likewise be taken not to use an iron pan, which will blacken and harden the leather. The oftener that fresh ouze is applied (as above) with a natural warmth, it impregnates the leather sooner than any tannage made by bark, and expedites the tannage.—The house ordered this discovery to be published.

A few days ago was married, Mr. George Southern, lineally descended from the ancestors of the famous poet of that name, to the widow Talbot, of Donoghmore, in the Queen's County. Both their ages make 171 years, he being 90, and the lady 81; and what makes this more remarkable is, we hear, she is advanced in the happy state of pregnancy. *Dublin Journal.*

A severe battle was fought between a lamplighter and a baker, in Bunhill-fields, which lasted one hour and five minutes, when the latter was obliged to yield to his antagonist, with the loss of an eye and four guineas; the sum agreed to be paid the conqueror.

22. An unhappy accident happened near the six-mile stone on the Edmonton road, where a coach that had several persons in

it, who were going on a party of pleasure, was overturned by the coachman's driving on the bank, to avoid a cart that was coming along without a driver: Mr. Wallbank, a buckle-cutter, in Noble-street, being on the coach-box, was thrown off, and the cart at the instant went over his head, and killed him on the spot; the wife of a stone mason, who was in the coach, had her face almost tore off by the cart-wheel, and expired soon after; a publican in Noble-street was much bruised; but a youth, his son, happily escaped without any hurt.

There is now living at Whitehaven, one Peter Macgie, who for many years has been employed as scavenger. He is above 100 years old; has been married to eight wives, who bore him 28 sons, and four daughters, the youngest of whom is now but nine years old.

India stock rose from 183 to 197½ per cent. in expectation that the East-India company will advance the dividend.

A parcel of sheep belonging to a farmer at Edmonton, having eat a quantity of the bark of a yew-tree, in a field adjoining to the road, five of them died soon after; the others, by proper care, were recovered.

His Excellency Count Guerchy, the French ambassador, accompanied by several persons of distinction, visited the colleges and public buildings at Oxford.

Lord Grey sent, as a present, to Queen's College, Cambridge, three curious pieces of painting; the one representing Lady Jane Grey, another the First Professor of Astronomy, and the third the First Grecian writer.

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Naples,

Naples, April 15. Mount Vesuvius broke, on Thursday last, with great violence, on the opposite side to its first eruption; and a new lava took its course towards the Torre del Annunciata, between Portici and Pompeia. The lava is really tremendous, the river of fire being now at least four miles in length, and in some places near two miles in breadth. It has already destroyed three vineyards, and is continuing its course slowly, over cultivated lands, towards the village of Annunciata. The lava, at its source, and for the first mile, is as rapid as the river Severn at the passage near Bristol; but, by extending itself, cools, and loses its velocity, so as not to advance more than thirty feet in an hour.

The young Stadtholder of Holland, who lately came of age, has, during the course of the present month, visited most of the departments under his jurisdiction, and has made such promotions and alterations in each, as he saw necessary. He has been received in all the cities through which he passed, by the acclamations of the people and the strongest marks of sincere affection.

The tolls to be paid on a Sunday at the turnpike-gates, on those roads which lead to the city of London, pursuant to the late act.

For every coach, or other carriage, drawn by six or more horses, ten-pence.

For every coach, &c. drawn by four horses, eight-pence.

For every coach, &c. drawn by three or two horses, the sum of six-pence.

And for every chaise, &c. drawn by one horse, three-pence.

For every horse, mule, or ass, not drawing, one penny.

However, it was resolved, that the above Sunday toll should not extend to carriages bringing provision to the London markets.

The commissioners for the better paving, &c. the city of ²³ London, met at Guildhall, and settled the appointments to their respective officers and servants, viz. To the chief clerk, 100*l.* per ann. first assistant clerk, 60; junior assistant clerk, 50; surveyor, 200; three inspectors, 60 each.

A mackerel, which weighed three pounds and a quarter, was sold at Billingsgate to a nobleman's steward for half a guinea.

The merchants, traders, freeholders, and citizens of Dublin, have presented the following address to their representatives in parliament:

“ Gentlemen,

“ Having authentic intelligence, that the bill, upon which the Protestant interest and freedom of this kingdom greatly depend, is dropped in Great Britain; and finding that every attempt made by the commons of Ireland, strengthened by the united and general voice of all ranks and denominations of Protestants, to obtain a law for limiting the duration of parliaments, has hitherto proved ineffectual; we cannot but think that the commons of this kingdom will stand justified in following the example given them by the commons of England, on a similar occasion, at the late glorious revolution, that grand æra of British liberty. We therefore, as citizens and freeholders of this metropolis, thinking ourselves bound to stand foremost in all national

national measures, have taken the earliest opportunity to declare our sentiments upon this most interesting event, and to entreat that you will never give your assent to any money-bill of longer duration than three months, till a law passes in this kingdom, for a septennial limitation of parliament."

[Signed by W. Rutledge, and Richard French, Esqrs. high sheriffs, and upwards of six hundred merchants and traders.]

28. General Elliot's and General Burgoyne's regiments of light-horse, were reviewed on Monday by his Majesty, and made a fine appearance. They are for the future to be called the King's and Queen's regiments of dragoons, and their uniforms are to be altered.

One day last week, Mrs. Bradford, a gentlewoman of Wallingford in Berkshire, was found, to appearance, dead, in a field near that town, and put into a coffin, where she remained three days, when, to the surprize of her acquaintance, she revived just as the coffin was going to be screwed up, and is now in perfect health.

The parliament of Paris are engaged in a fresh broil with the Archbishop of Paris, on account of a new formula, which the latter requires to be signed by all persons applying for ordination.

A child, the daughter of Mr. Holland, of St. George's Fields, Southwark, fell into a pond, from which she was taken out, near an hour afterwards, quite stiff, and to all appearance dead; but by rubbing her well with salt, and rolling her in it, she recovered in about

four hours, so as to be able to speak, and is likely to do well.

By a fire which happened at Upsal, in Sweden, on the 30th of the last month, ten stone houses, eighty-seven wooden ones, and several barns were consumed.

Madrid, April 25. The king has sent orders to the Marquis d'Ensenada to retire from court. Yesterday two regiments of horse arrived here with eight pieces of cannon; and near 10,000 troops are posted round this capital, to assist in case of future disturbances, which are much to be feared from the present apparent discontent of the people.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, May 10.

"The minute Mrs. Ogilvie arrived at this place; she set out in a post-chaise for Bergues, a town two leagues from hence, and there employed the mistress of the Auberge to buy her a cap, a handkerchief, and several little articles necessary to the apparel of a woman."

Paris, May 16. An ordinance of the Duke de Choiseul, as superintendant-general of the posts, is just published, which prohibits the postmasters of Paris, and twelve leagues round, furnishing horses to any person without an order from his Majesty, or a permission from the superintendant; the contrary custom having been found to facilitate the escape of bankrupts and criminals, who by that means evaded the pursuit of justice. The postmasters of the frontiertowns are likewise directed, not to grant horses to persons coming

from foreign countries, without permission of the governors of those towns.

An arret of the council of state, dated April 21, is also just published; by which his Majesty directs, that no merchants, traders, financiers, burghers, or other persons who have stopt payment, been bankrupts, or have made a composition with their creditors, shall be again admitted upon the exchange to transact any business or traffic whatsoever.

An earthen urn was lately dug up at Toscanella, not far from Rome, which contained a great number of gold coins, and 100 silver coins with the impressions of *Pope Eugenius IV.*

Several more paintings, and a marble statue, have been discovered in the ruins of the ancient city of Pompeia. The paintings represent galleys with several oars; and the statue exhibits a woman in the Egyptian dress, crowned with gilded flowers. On the pedestal is the following inscription.—*L. CÆCILIVS PHOEBVS. POSUIT I. D. D. D.* There have likewise been found, besides this statue, several remains of curious sculpture.

Baron Law de Lauriston, commandant general of the French settlements in the Indies, has concluded a private convention with Lord Clive; by which it is agreed, that there may be in the port of Chandernagor five French officers, some European soldiers, and 100 Seapoys; and much the same regulations are stipulated for Patna, Cossimbuzar, and other forts.

Great rejoicings have been made in all the cyder-counties for the

repeal of the cyder act, by which now, three sorts of persons only are the objects of that act, viz. the factor, or agent, who receives and sells cyder, &c. by commission; the dealer or jobber, who buys cyder to sell again wholesale; and the publican, who retails it.

A small island, called Bridge-Marsh, within nine miles of Malden in Essex, which was overflowed by the sea upwards of thirty years since, is now draining, piling, and inclosing, the sea being withdrawn from the same. It is upwards of a mile and an half in length, and nearly half that in breadth. It appears at present very green, with a tall, strong, grass.

The unfortunate town of Crediton, in Devonshire, which lately, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, had sixty dwelling-houses reduced to ashes by fire, suffered a great loss by fire in the year 1753, when upwards of four hundred and sixty houses were burnt down, besides the market-house, wool-chambers, and other public buildings, to the damage of 53,000 l. and upwards.

The hereditary Prince of Brunswick arrived at Versailles the 22d ult. and was presented the same day to his Most Christian Majesty and the royal family.

The Marquis of Granby has adjudged two new medals in gold, and two in silver, to four of the gentlemen cadets, as prizes of honour at the royal military academy at Woolwich, with the following names inscribed on the edge of each medal, viz. gold medals: *Thomas Hyde Page, 5 June, MDCCCLV,* and *John Cridland,* ditto.

ditto. Silver medals : *Charles Green*, 5 June, MDCCLXV. and *Thomas Nepeau*, ditto. On the face of the medal is the King's head in profile, laureated : legend is AUSPICIIS GEORG. III. OPT. PRINC. P. P. On the reverse is the figure of *Minerva*, with her proper attributes ; legend is, PRÆMIA LAUDI. In the exergue is, D. M. GRANBY MAG. GEN. ORD. MDCCLXV.

A medal has been struck at Vienna, on occasion of the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Christina, to Prince Albert of Saxony ; on one side of which are represented the busts of their Royal Highnesses, with this inscription : M. CHRISTINA AUSTRICA. ALBERTUS SAXONICUS. On the other side appear two palm-trees, whose branches twine together, with Hymen in the middle, who unites the Austrian arms to one tree, and the Saxon arms to the other. The words are as follows, QUO VOTA TRAHUNT ; and on the exergue CONJUNCTI D. IX. Apr. MDCCLXVI.

The French had erected obelisks and crosses on different parts of the African coast, which the commanders of our men of war on that station, considering as tokens of possession, have removed, as was last year done at Turk's island.

The bank of Venice has given notice, that the interest of their funds will be reduced to 4 per cent. and that those who do not chuse to accept of these terms, will be paid their principal.

Six women and two men, belonging to the Anabaptists meeting at Evesham in Worcestershire,

were publicly baptized at the common horse-pond near Evesham turnpike, in presence of above 1500 spectators.

The *Sieur Comus*, during his stay here, has by his dexterity acquired no less than 5000*l.* most of which he will carry off with him.

They write from Guisbrough, in Yorkshire, that last week was dug in the garden of William Chalonier, Esq; 143 young potatoes, the produce of one root ; and what is remarkable, no top had sprung from it.

Tuesday night a foldier's wife, who lodges in Tottenham-court road, was delivered of a boy and girl, and yesterday morning of another boy ; the girl died soon after its birth, but the two boys are likely to live.

The lady of Sir William Nicholson (of Glenbervy) Bart. was lately delivered of a daughter. Sir William is 92 years of age, has a daughter alive of his first marriage aged 66 years, married his present lady when he was 82 years old, and has had by her now six children.

A few days ago a poor labourer's wife, at Burrowden in Rutlandshire, was safely delivered of three boys and a girl. The woman is likely to do well, but the children are dead.

Died at a village near Raynham in Norfolk, one John Bowell, a ploughman, in the 105th year of his age, who had followed that occupation upwards of 88 years, and continued it to within four months of his death.

Mrs. Frost, at Fallow-fields lead-mines, aged 105.

The Rev. Mr. Carter, at Tengworth in Devonshire, aged 91; he had served that parish 66 years.

James Mackay, a shopkeeper, near Cardigan, aged 120.

Ja. Lyndsay, at Plumstead, in Kent, aged 103; he was a soldier in K. Charles II's. time.

Rich. Newman, Esq. of West-Ham, Essex; He has left 100l. to St. Luke's hospital; 200l. to the London; 100l. to the Smallpox; 100l. to the Magdalen; 100l. to West-Ham charity-school; 100l. to the society for propagating the gospel; and 100l. to the widows and children of clergymen.

Joseph Pratt, Esq. of the smallpox, at his mother's, near Vauxhall, aged 19; by his death, 2000l. per annum devolves to the lady of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

Rev. Mr. Rothwell, the worthy Vicar of Dean, near Bolton, Lancashire, which living he enjoyed 56 years.

J U N E.

A cause was tried in the court² of common pleas, on the escape of Capt. Bumford from the Fleet-prison, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, for 3000l. damages.

An elegant pedestal, for the reception of the statue of George II. in the senate-house at Cambridge, was erected; on the front of which is the following inscription:

GEORGIO SECUNDO,
Patrono suo, optime merenti,
Semper venerando:

Quod volenti Populo,
Justissimè, humanissimè,
In Pace, et in Bello,
Feliciter imperavit;
Quod academiam Cantabrigiensem
Fovit, auxit, ornavit;
Hanc Statuam
Æternam, faxit Deus, Monu-
mentum,
Grati Animi in Regem,
Pietatis in Patriam,
Amoris in Academiam,
Suis Sumptibus, poni curavit,
THOMAS HOLLES
Dux de NEWCASTLE,
Academiæ Cancellarius,
A. D. MDCCLXVI.

The haymakers assembled at the Royal Exchange, to the number of 440 persons, when a collection was made for them on account of the heavy rains, which prevented their getting work.

A very extraordinary fraud was lately practised on two Bristol merchants, Devonshire and Reeve, who having received a letter from London, as from Barclay and Sons, advising them of the death of Godfrey Stafford, Esq. by which his nephew, who was in their city in very necessitous circumstances, became possessed of a considerable fortune, and desiring them at the same time, to remove him from his obscurity, and supply him with whatever should be necessary, for which the letter-writer would be accountable: These gentlemen, in consequence of this letter, made inquiry, and found out this pretended nephew, exactly in the circumstances described; supplied him with money to purchase proper necessaries, and by the advices so well authenticated, advanced his credit

credit so high that he easily procured whatever he ordered from other shops, with all which he soon decamped; when it appeared that the letter was counterfeited, no such person was dead, nor any such person as his nephew existed: and that the impostor was only a common sailor, who had been a seafaring man for many years. The above artful villain has been since apprehended at a farm-house in the neighbourhood of Bristol; but there being no proof of his being the author of the forgery, he was committed to the care of an officer, till letters could be obtained from London. In a few days came down letters from Sir John Fielding, charging him with two other forgeries; on which he confessed the former fraud, and returned a part of the goods to the shopkeepers whom he had defrauded. He is brought to London to take his trial at the Old Bailey.

Being his Majesty's birthday, who then entered into his 4. 29th year, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; at noon the tower and park guns were fired, and their Majesties received the compliments of a most numerous and brilliant court, whose dresses, the manufactures of our country wholly, far exceeded in richness the foreign manufactures that were usually worn on the like occasion. At night illuminations appeared throughout the city, but chiefly at the Mansion-house, and a most magnificent fire-work was played off at Tower-hill, which astonished and delighted innumerable spectators. The ball at court was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Princess Louisa Anne.

It is remarkable that there was

not one single article of French manufactures to be seen in the magnificent dresses with which the nobility appeared at court.

An officer belonging to the sheriff of Middlesex, went to Hampstead to arrest a man, whom he met with at a public house; the prisoner, as soon as he was arrested, drew a knife out of his pocket, and cut his throat from ear to ear, but happened to miss his wind-pipe. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who sewed up the wound, but his recovery is doubtful.

His Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill for granting his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund:

— for raising 1,500,000*l.* by annuities and a lottery:

— for extending the duties on houses, windows, &c.

— for establishing four free ports in the West-India islands:

— for repealing certain duties on goods in the colonies, and also on East-India goods exported from Great-Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof:

— for laying additional duties on spirits:

— for indemnifying persons for using unstamped paper in the American colonies:

— for amending an act relating to wines imported, and for securing the stamp duties for copies of court-rolls, &c.

— for laying an additional duty on the importation of silk, crapes, and taffaties, and for allowing the exportation of gums to Ireland:

— for making the river Chelmer navigable from Malden to Chelmsford:

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— for

— for allowing the exportation of salt from Europe to Quebec:

— for amending the act for regulating buildings, and preventing fires:

— for explaining the act to prevent frauds in the admeasurement of coals:

— for regulating the poor, cleaning and lighting the streets, &c. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, above the bars:

And to several other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech, which the reader will see in our State Papers.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued both houses of Parliament to Saturday the 12th of July next.

During last session of parliament his Majesty gave the royal assent to ninety-five public, and one hundred and one private bills; in all one hundred and ninety-six; from the 19th of February to the 6th of June.

We are informed that the inhabitants of the island of Patagonia in the South Seas, discovered by the Dolphin man of war in her voyage round the world under Commodore Byron, and which is lately returned to England, are about nine feet high, are of a tawny complexion, and clothe themselves with the skins of wild beasts; the children in their mothers arms measure about four feet in height; one of these infants was decorated with ribbons by some of our people, which so much delighted the inhabitants, that they came down to the sea-shore in great numbers, bringing with them the choicest produce of their country. The Dolphin man of war was eighteen months on her voyage.

The men have all been rewarded with double pay, and it is said will be promoted; but were obliged to deliver up such papers, plans, &c. as might be in their hands, it being thought improper that any thing should be made public till another voyage has been made to the above place; after which, it is supposed, the public will be gratified with the account of the discovery.

They write from the Grenades, that about the latter end of March last an ancient sepulchral Indian monument was dug up in the island of Dominica, containing an iron javelin headed with gold, and divers ornaments of the same metal: the vault branched out into separate apertures, and was thought to be the burial-place of their kings.

A letter from New-York, by the last packet, says, that a solemn thanksgiving had been appointed to be held throughout the whole province, on account of the repeal of the stamp-act; and that it was expected all the British colonies would follow the example.

The Paris Gazette gives an account as extraordinary of the death of four persons in different parts of the kingdom, whose ages, added together, amount to 418 years; but scarce a month passes in England, in which there is not some person dies whose age exceeds 100.

Yesterday the fine house in Philpot-lane, formerly built for Mr. Uhtorff, and which cost near 7,000 l. was sold for 5,340 l.

The remains of his Majesty's 79th regiment arrived at Chelsea from the East-Indies. They embarked at Manilla under the command of Capt. Backhouse, on the 1st

1st of April 1764; since which time they have been on ship-board one-and-twenty months, have buried near one half of their number, and are the last corps of his Majesty's troops that have been employed in India.

One James Nicholson was removed from the New-gaol in Surry to Maidstone gaol, in order to take his trial at the ensuing assizes there, for the murder of Edward Jones, a blacksmith, at Lewisham, 15 years ago. Nicholson had been abroad several years as a soldier, and when he came home found a woman who had lived with him as his wife, married to another man, after having received a legacy, on the death of his brother, of 150 l. as his supposed widow. Nicholson, upon this, insisted upon part of the money, as it was left solely upon his account, which being refused, a quarrel arose, and in revenge this woman disclosed the murder.

We learn from Louvain, that the Sieur Nicholas Bacon, supported, on Monday last, his thesis of licentiate in the laws of the university of that city. This young man, who is a native of Brussels, lost his sight at eight years of age; assisted, however, by a master, he continued his studies as usual, and always carried off the principal prizes in the liberal sciences. He possesses so lively and exact a discernment, and so happy a memory, that he can cite the pages of a book wherein is contained any proposition which his masters have taught him. In short, he answered divers questions proposed to him with such judgment and erudition, as to merit the admiration of all present,

the number of whom was very great. His Imperial Majesty has expressed his desire of having that thesis dedicated to him. This species of prodigy drew to Louvain a great number of strangers. The hall of disputation was never so full before.

Came on at Doctors Commons before Dr. Hay, Dean of the Arches court of Canterbury, a cause instituted by the church-warden of the parish of Horne, in the county of Surry, and diocese of Winton, against the Reverend Mr. Kidgel, rector of that parish, for non-residence; when, after many learned arguments by the civilians on both sides, the cause, as being improperly begun, was dismissed for the present.

A most melancholy accident happened to Charles Wil-¹³liams, Esq; one of the fellow-commoners of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He went out with his gun, alone, in the morning; and was found dead in a field, near Grandchester, in the afternoon. From circumstances it appears, that he had rested the butt-end of the piece on a hedge, in order to put in the rammer, after loading; and some unlucky twig pulling the trigger, he received the whole charge in his body. His gun was found on one side of the hedge, and he, with the rammer in hand, on the other. The jury brought in their verdict accidental death. He was buried on Monday: his pall was decorated with several copies of Greek, Latin, and English verses, composed by his acquaintance as a respectful tribute to his memory: and it was supported by six fellow-commoners of Trinity-hall, all the other gentlemen

tllemen of the college attending. Mr. Williams was 20 years of age ; and would in a few months have come to the possession of a very plentiful fortune.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry, by his late fall at Ascot races, on Monday last, which was occasioned by his riding against a chain which he did not perceive, had the misfortune to lose a tooth, and have his face much cut and wounded, and was otherwise much bruised. His Royal Highness was carried to Windsor, and rested well the same evening, and is now out of danger. His horse rode with such violence, that he broke an iron chain, and threw his Highness several yards over his head.

A remarkable cause was tried before Lord Chief Justice Parker, and a special jury, in the court of Exchequer, wherein Mr. Reboul, merchant, was plaintiff, and a customhouse-officer defendant, for the illegal seizure of a parcel of alamoë silks ; which were seized under pretence that they were French. But it appeared, to the great satisfaction of the court, they were manufactured in Spitalfield, by Messrs. Freemount and Son. The jury, after withdrawing a quarter of an hour, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 225 l. damages.

Orders are given to Mr. Wilton, to execute an elegant statue of his Majesty, which is to be placed in the centre of Berkley-square.

'Tis said the late Mr. Vere, the banker, died worth 90,000 l. and has, amongst several other charitable donations, left 200 l. to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, and 200 l. to the incurables ; 100 l.

to St. Bartholomew's, 100 l. to the London hospital, and 100 l. to the Lying-in-hospital in Aldersgate-street ; his landed estate goes to his brother ; and he has left a considerable legacy to Mr. Vere in Fleet-street, who, with Mr. Halifax and Mr. Woodcock, are his executors.

A few days ago, a handsome well-dressed young woman came to a church in Whitehaven to be married to a man, who was attending there with the clergyman. When she had advanced a little into the church, a nymph, her bride-maid, began to undress her, and by degrees stript her to her shift ; thus was she led blooming and unadorned to the altar, where the marriage-ceremony was performed. It seems this droll wedding was occasioned by an embarrassment in the affairs of the intended husband ; upon which account, the girl was advised to do this, that he might be entitled to no other marriage-portion than her smock.

At a court of proprietors of the East-India Company, the several letters wrote by Lord Clive, and the treaties made by him, were read, by which it appeared, that peace is entirely established in that country, and very great advantages are got by him for the benefit of the company, to the amount of at least one million and a half yearly, exclusive of all expences ; besides 500,000 l. in ready money. Upon which a motion was made to increase the dividends 2 per cent. per annum, to commence at Christmas next ; but the directors being of opinion it would be more prudent to postpone it for the present, it was unanimously agreed to.

Edward

Edward M'Ginnis, and Jane M'Ginnis, brother and sister, were executed at Tyburn, for stealing out of the house of James Adair, Esq; in Soho-square, with whom Jane M'Ginnis lived as servant, a great quantity of plate, watches, jewels, &c. The brother declared that his sister drew him in to commit the robbery; before which he had the character of an honest man.

18. A few days ago, a woman who had been servant to a gentleman in Gloucestershire, had a legacy of 1000 l. left her by her master; the joy arising from which so affected her, that, in a day or two after, she threw herself into the river, near her master's house, and though taken out alive, expired soon after.

A lad, about sixteen years of age, apprentice to a wheelwright in the Borough, ran a coach-wheel from Blackman-street to the three-mile stone at Vauxhall, and back again, for a wager of ten guineas. He had an hour allowed him to perform it in, but did it with ease in fifty-seven minutes.

Over the gate-way of the poor's-house in Shoe-lane, belonging to St. Andrew's, Holborn, which is rebuilt and finished, there is now replaced a group of carving in stone, of the resurrection, which formerly was in the old buildings; although taken notice of by few, it is reckoned very curious, and highly executed; and was done before the reformation; and except that inimitable piece of sculpture placed above the north gate of the church-yard of St. Giles in the Fields, is not to be equalled in England.

A few days since the workmen, who were making some repairs in Winchester college, discovered a

monument, in which was contained the body of Canute, King of England: it was remarkably fresh; had a wreath round the head, and several other ornaments of gold and silver bands, together with a ring on his finger, with a remarkable large fine stone in it; also in one of his hands was a silver penny.

We hear from Inverness in Scotland, that at the circuit court there, a minister was tried on an indictment for adultery, and found guilty. His sentence was, to be imprisoned for two months, and fed on bread and water; after which to be banished Scotland for life.

His Majesty this day in council passed 20 grants of land in East Florida upon petitions from gentlemen of rank and fortune, who intend settling them immediately; and it is said St. Augustine will certainly be made a free port.

His Excellency the Earl of Hertford, and his son the Lord Viscount Beauchamp, waited on his Majesty on their return from Ireland, and were graciously received.

A letter handed about this day, on the Royal Exchange, from Philadelphia, dated May 3, gives the following affecting narrative:

“ From Bermuda we hear, that about the beginning of February last, a sloop, Captain Jones, from Antigua, bound for North Carolina, was drove on that island in a distressed condition. The affair is as follows: The sloop sailed from Antigua in October, with Captain Jones, one Williams the owner, the mate, three seamen, three negro men, and between twenty and thirty negroe women and children on board: after being at sea some time, they had all their sails tore

to pieces, and it was impossible to make any way, and they were left to the mercy of the seas; in this condition, and in want of provisions, they were put to the necessity of eating one of the dead negro children, which so exasperated the negroes on board, that they fell on the crew, killed Mr. Williams and the mate, cut them in pieces, and threw them over board; wounded the captain in a terrible manner; but he taking to the shrouds, they followed him; he then slipped down the gib stay, got into the hold unperceived, and lay there till the sloop got into Bermuda, which was the next day. The captain, it is thought, will recover; but one of the seamen, who was much wounded, died soon after he got ashore; the other two seamen escaped unhurt, by hiding in the hold till the bloody rage of the negroes was cooled, when they called them up, and told one of them to be captain. Thus did that unhappy crew fare, after being at sea near 15 weeks, forty days of which almost without provision. When the negroes and soldiers landed, they were so reduced, that they were forced to be carried to lodgings provided for them."

The fisheries on the western coasts of Scotland have this year been attended with uncommon success; the banks about twenty leagues to the S. W. of Campbelltown in Argyleshire, being found to be so well stored with cod, that a thousand ships of two hundred tons might soon be sufficiently laden therewith. The fisheries on the eastern coasts are also greatly improved, as new discoveries are every year made of rich banks of cod and ling amongst the northern

isles; where fine herrings are likewise taken in great plenty. And on both coasts great improvements have been made in the salting the fish, both as to quality and expedition.

A cause was determined in the court of Common Pleas, ^{26.} before Lord Camden, wherein an eminent physician was plaintiff, and an eminent lawyer defendant. The action was laid for criminal familiarity with the wife of the plaintiff, for whom the jury, which was special, gave a verdict in his favour, with 1500 l. damages, besides costs of suit.

A melon raised by a tanner in Southwark upon tan, was sold in Covent-garden market, and reckoned equal in flavour to any of the species either foreign or British.

The sub-committee, to whom it was referred by the grand-committee, to inquire into the corporation of the city of London's rights in the five city hospitals, have some time since unanimously signed their report, that the right of government over these respective royal foundations, is jointly in the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, as being the only legal representative body of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

On Thursday last Capt. Fleming, aid de camp to the Earl of Hertford, was robbed by a single highwayman between Towcester and Stoney Stratford, of seventeen guineas. Captain Fleming, after he was robbed, went to Stoney Stratford, where he procured two post-horses and a post-boy, went in pursuit of the highwayman, and came up with him near the Earl of Pomfret's near Towcester, when a clergy-

clergyman, who was assisting to take him, desired him to surrender: which he refusing, he was, by him, shot dead on the spot.

A letter from Gloucester tells us, that on Thursday passed through that city for Scotland, in two hearses, from Bath, the remains of the late earl and countess of Sutherland.—There is something very affecting in the fate of these noble personages.—The loss of an only son, who died about a twelve-month ago, lay so heavy upon their spirits, that they determined to try whether the gaiety of Bath would dispel the gloom. They had been there a few weeks only when the earl was taken ill of a violent fever, during which the countess devoted herself so entirely to the care of her lord, that it is asserted she attended him for twenty-one days and nights without ever leaving him or going to bed; and the apprehension of his danger so affected her spirits and appetite, that her stomach refused all sustenance, and she died about three weeks ago, perfectly worn out with fatigue and watching; and on last Monday se'nnight the fever carried off his lordship.—This most amiable pair were an honour to nobility: their conjugal love was even proverbial. It appeared from the inscriptions on the coffins, that the earl was only 31, the countess 26.

On Friday night last a person broke into the custom-house of Liverpool, and stole out of the collector's office between 500 and 600*l*. He has been since taken and committed to Lancaster gaol.

An ingenious gentleman in London has lately invented a machine,

with which he can, with great expedition, spin copper, silver, or gold, on thread or silk, without any friction or hurt to either.

They write from Antigua, that a free negro has lately discovered a very rich crimson dye, from a preparation of the fruit of the manchineal tree; which, for brilliancy of colour, exceeds any thing hitherto attempted, and is extremely durable.

The following is a list of the persons that were drowned on board the snow Nancy, from Bristol, lately lost on Hereford bar, viz. Capt. Kerr, Mr. Oliver, the mate; Capt. Wilson, his wife and child; Rev. Messrs. Gyles and Wilson; Robert Smith, a brother of Dr. Smith's, of Philadelphia; Capt. John Corser, of that place; Capt. Jones, and four seamen taken up at sea out of a Rhode island vessel; Mr. Mott, of Connecticut; a captain and two mates, passengers from Bristol; and six seamen, belonging to the snow, most of them shipped at Bristol.

By letters from Edinburgh, we are informed, that several gentlemen, curious in antiquities, have gone to Dumferline, in order to examine the stone coffin and bones found under the foundation of the east-end of that church; all of whom agree in thinking it the remains of Queen Margaret, consort of Malcolm Canmore; and to support their opinion they mention the method of burying in stone, which exactly corresponds with that æra. The coffin measures six feet, by three, two and a half, and is cut out of one entire stone, supposed to be brought from the Queen's ferry, (a place adjacent thereto)

thereto) and famous for its fineness, the most elegant buildings in Scotland being built therewith, as the Earls of Hopton's and Fife's, which have been greatly admired by all connoisseurs in architecture. On the top of the coffin there is visibly to be seen a cross, on the sides some hieroglyphics, which time has entirely obliterated.

The general assembly of Scotland is now sitting, the Earl of Glasgow, high commissioner, and Rev. Mr. John Hamilton, moderator.

An action was tried in the court of King's-Bench, wherein an eminent attorney was defendant, and had a verdict given against him for 1500 l. with costs of suit, for delaying the plaintiff's case.

Lately was tried before Lord Chief Baron Parker in the court of Exchequer, a cause wherein the gold and silver wire-drawers company, at the suit of the crown, were plaintiffs, and a merchant in this city was defendant, for having imported a large quantity of foreign stained copper under the name of horse-dew. After a long trial, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, by which the said copper was forfeited, and will be all burnt pursuant to act of parliament.

Mr. Bowen has lately, by his travels into China, discovered a powder which all wayfaring people use there as an occasional diet, and which cannot fail of being greatly serviceable in hospitals, the army, the navy, in all ships, especially the African, and in all long voyages, being an excellent antiscorbutic. This powder is no other than that of Sago or China

Salop; and he has also discovered that the vegetable from whence it is prepared, is to be found in our own colony of Georgia, from whence he has himself brought it, and manufactured some quantity, for which the society of arts have shewn their entire approbation, by presenting him with their gold medal.

The Asbestos has been brought lately from Scotland: it was found among the rocks in the parish of Auchindoir, near Strathbogie, and bordering upon the Highlands of Scotland. Some years ago the lady of the manor had a petticoat made of it. It is described by naturalists to be a fibrous, flexible, incombustible, and elastic body, composed of single and continuous filaments. Among the ancients, Ciampi, of Rome, was successful enough to make cloth of it, after steeping the stone in water, and afterwards carding it as wool, and then having it spun into a thread; which being wrought into a cloth by the help of other threads, and thrown into the fire, left the composition entirely of asbestos. It will neither give fire with steel, nor ferment with aqua fortis; and if thrown into the fire will endure the most extreme heat, without the least injury to its texture.

“ By a letter just received from Metz, we are informed of a thunder storm which happened there in the night between the 27th and 28th of last month, when the lightning set fire to the barracks in the new town, and spread with such rapidity along the wood-work of that large pile of building, that it was near all reduced to ashes before there was time to give any assistance.

stance. But a small part was saved of the equipages of the Dauphin regiment and the legion of Conflans, who lodged in those barracks. The fire was not extinguished till late the next day. The damage sustained by this accident is computed at 220,000 livres."

They write from Batavia, in letters of the 22d of October, 1765, that the eruption of the volcano of Banda-Neyra has been attended with the most melancholy consequences; the mountain, according to the last advices received, being now on fire in all parts, and launching out its sulphureous flames and odours to such a distance, that the inhabitants, unable any longer to endure it, have found themselves under the necessity of retiring.

On the 19th of May, their Royal Highnesses, the grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany, accompanied with a large train of nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, arrived at Leghorn. The road without the Pisa gate was lined with two battalions of soldiers, through which their Royal Highnesses passed amidst the firing of cannon, and the acclamations of an innumerable crowd of people. When they arrived at the gate, his Royal Highness was presented by the governor with the keys of the city; after which their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the royal palace. The houses were every where decorated with carpets, damask, and other ornaments, and the windows crowded with spectators, so that there never was a more splendid entrance seen upon any occasion. At the door of the palace their Royal Highnesses were met by the chief magistrates of

the town, and above stairs, in the state apartment, were assembled the principal Italian and foreign ladies, the latter of which were presented to their Royal Highnesses by the consuls of their respective nations. In the afternoon the exhibition of the public games began, which continued the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 24th, and consisted of variety of races, and magnificent and curious exhibitions of different kinds, one of which the English gave.

Monday morning their Royal Highnesses gave audience of leave; and in the afternoon left the city.

They dined every day in public, shewed the greatest condescension and affability; and when they went away, left to the governor and other principal officers very handsome presents, and to each of the consuls of the foreign factories who had given public diversions on this occasion, a very fine diamond ring. And the Great Duke confirmed the privileges granted by his predecessors to foreigners who come and settle there.

They write from Rome, that there has been lately found in digging in Prince Alteri's ground near that city, a beautiful statue of Diana, supposed to have lain there many hundred years.

There was a hearing before his honour the master of the rolls, concerning a legacy of about 10,000 l. left by the late Sir William Pynsent to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; which was contested by some of the relations of the deceased baronet; and after many learned arguments of the most eminent counsel, it was determined in favour of Mr. Pitt.

Came

30. Came on at Guildhall, before Lord Camden and a special jury, a cause wherein a late commander of a sloop in the East-India company's service was plaintiff, and the commodore of a squadron of his Majesty's ships at the conquest of the Manillas was defendant. The action was brought for impressing the plaintiff from on board his own sloop in August 1763, and detaining him in custody fifteen months, part of which time he was kept as a fore-mast man, for a slight offence given the Commodore. After a long trial, in which Admiral Cornish and several other witnesses were examined, Lord Camden summed up the evidence in a concise manner, and gave a very affecting charge, in which he clearly explained the prerogative of the crown, and the subjects liberty. The jury then went out and staid above half an hour, when they returned and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 400 l. damages.

A cause was heard by the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron, and the other reverend barons of the court of Exchequer, wherein Thomas Kynaston, Esq; the impropiator of the rectory and parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, was plaintiff, and Mr. Samuel Hawley, an ancient inhabitant of a large brewhouse and other buildings, within the Middlesex part of the said parish, was defendant. The plaintiff's bill was brought to compel payment of a sum of 3 l. per ann. for tythes of the said brewhouse and buildings. The court decreed the defendant to pay the plaintiff the said 3 l. per annum; and all arrears thereof, with costs of suit.

As Mr. White, belonging to St. Paul's cathedral, was shewing the geometrical stairs, he unhappily fell down the well near 90 feet, and pitched on the engine at the bottom, which broke his fall, and, to the surprize of every body, he walked home seemingly unhurt.

They write from Rome, that the Chaldean character, which was in the printing house of the college de Propaganda Fide, being imperfect, and wanting nine letters, the Patriarch of Chaldea, Joseph IV. who arrived last year in that city, has been engaged thereby to form the true and ancient Chaldee character, in order to print the Missal and Ritual, according to the use of his nation; and he has found means to enchain the points or vowels, without which that character would be unintelligible. These new letters have been cast to the number of 72600; and the alphabets also of the several languages in the catalogue of the printing-house of that college have been augmented for the use of the missions. This catalogue consists at present of twenty-eight different languages.

We have many long accounts from Paris of the feasts and entertainments given to the hereditary Prince of Brunswick. He has been entertained by all or most of the princes of the blood, and by the Duke de Duras, gentleman of the bedchamber, by the King's order; and he has been successively introduced to all the academies at Paris.

We hear from Ledbury, in Herefordshire, that there is one Price and his wife, now living near that place, whose ages put together

ther makes 216 years; the man being 110, and the woman 106.

A person died lately at Linlithgow in Scotland, aged one hundred and eleven years, the last thirty of which he had been blind.

At Kirkstall Forge near Leeds, Margaret Bartlemer, aged upwards of 102, who retained her senses to the last.

A few days ago died at Aldborough, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, Anne Armstrong, aged 107; to which age she had lived in the state of celibacy,—And the same week died at the above place, Anne Jameſon, aged 102, who had been confined to her bed for the last ten years.

At her house in Well-Alley, Wapping-Dock, aged 101, Margaret Hewitt, who had acquired upwards of 1000 pounds by milk ſelling, which ſhe has left to a numerous family of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children. She was in Stepney-fields on Friday, with a female ſervant, complained when ſhe came home of a pain in her ſtomach, and ſaid ſhe ſhould not live many hours.

We hear from Knaresborough, in Yorkſhire, that a few days ſince died at a village near that town, called Northweeds, one John Simpson, in the 112th year of his age; who could read without ſpectacles, and never had any illneſs till within three months of his death.

J U L Y.

We learn from Holland, that a fire happened at Hilverſum, near Utrecht, on the 25th ult. by which

the greateſt part of the woollen manufactures, of which they had great quantities in that village, were deſtroyed. A number of people carried their moſt valuable effects to the church, which, on account of its diſtance, it was expected would have been preſerved, but where they had the chagrin to ſee them all conſumed, whiſt many of the houſes from whence they had been removed, eſcaped the flames. Hundreds of the poor inhabitants are ruined, and forced to lie in the open fields. This fire broke out on the very ſame ſpot where a dreadful conflagration began juſt forty years ago, and conſumed the greateſt part of the village.

They write from Cadiz, that ſome workmen, in repairing the caſtle of Verona, within three miles of that city, dug up a beautiful copper ſtatue of the emperor Adrian, ſeventeen feet high.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when four pri- 5th.
ſoners, capitally convicted, received ſentence of death; one of whom was Thomas Smith, tried laſt ſeſſions for a highway robbery, and found guilty, but whoſe counſel had moved in arreſt of judgment, and the opinion of the judges had over-ruled the plea; 27 were caſt for transportation, four were ordered to be whipt, and 22 were diſcharged for want of proſecution.

Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening, the man who laid a wager to croſs the Thames in a butcher's tray, ſet out in the ſame from So-
merſet-ſtairs, and reached the Sur-
ry ſhore with great eaſe, uſing
nothing but his hands: he had on
a cork-jacket, in caſe of any acci-
dent. It is ſaid 1400l. was de-
pending on this affair, and up-
wards

wards of 70 boats full of spectators were present.

The rejoicings all over North-America, for the repeal of the stamp-act, have been excessive; and several of the colonies have begun to raise subscriptions for statues of Mr. Pitt. At Philadelphia they came to the following healing resolution, viz. "that to demonstrate our zeal to Great-Britain, and our gratitude for the repeal of the stamp-act, each of us will, on the 4th of June next, being the birth-day of our most gracious sovereign George III. dress ourselves in a new suit of the manufactures of England, and give what home-spun we have to the poor.

Newcastle, June 28. Last week some workmen at Rudchester, who were employed to dig up stones among the buried ruins of the Roman station, near the place where the coins were discovered some months since, met with a cistern, or trough, hewn in the solid rock, which measured about twelve feet in length, four in breadth, and two in depth, with a hole close to the bottom, to drain it at one end, and, about three feet from the other end, a partition-wall of stones and lime was run cross it—There were found in it, a tripod candlestick, some very large teeth, and the vertebræ, and other broken and imperfect bones of some animal, which is supposed to have been buried in it; but there was no cover.

On the 14th of May, a dreadful conflagration happened at Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes. It began in the high-street about half after eleven at night, and raged with inexpressible violence till nine the next morn-

ing. The number of houses consumed, including the custom-house and other public buildings, is about 440, the annual rents of which amounted to 16,421l. besides a great number of warehouses and sheds, all well stored with goods and merchandises, the value of which cannot yet be estimated. Many of the principal storehouses with provisions, were providentially preserved, by which means, and the benevolence of the public, the sufferers have been relieved from the apprehensions of perishing for want. On this calamitous occasion, the legislative body of the island were called together, who immediately proceeded to take every expedient into consideration for rebuilding the town, and providing for the unfortunate. A committee was appointed for receiving donations, and in a few days more than 1000l. was subscribed for immediate assistance. The whole damage is estimated at 300,000 l. sterling.

At Hartford, in Connecticut, a most melancholy accident happened to 22 young gentlemen, who were busied at the school-house in preparing fire-works for the rejoicings that were intended on the news having been received of the repeal of the stamp-act. Three barrels of powder being provided for this purpose, and lodged in the lower room of the school-house, out of which the gentlemen had taken a small quantity for their present use; but while they were employed in the upper room, in forming what they had taken, a negro boy below, seeing some powder scattered on the floor, raked it together, and set it on fire. This instantly communicated to the

the rest, by which the whole edifice was shattered in a most ruinous manner: part was blown up in the air, and the rest reduced to ruins: The gentlemen were some blown up, some buried in the ruins, and some cast upon the ground, two or three only escaped with little or no hurt, the rest were miserably mangled, their bones fractured, or, which was less terrible, killed outright. A like accident happened at Sea-brook, on the same occasion.

10th. A cause of great consequence came on in Chancery, by which a gentleman, just come of age, recovered a very considerable sum for interest on all the sums retained in the receiver's hands during his minority; receivers being annually to account for monies received on minors estates, and the balance to be paid up accordingly,

They write from Dunfermline, in Scotland, that a silver cup, which will hold three half pints, of curious ancient workmanship, with double handles, was lately dug up there, thought to be upwards of 1300 years old.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius still continues, and the oldest persons living never remember its having lasted so long.

A parcel of dried leaves of a shrub, the growth of Georgia, has been received by a gentleman in town from his correspondent at Savannah, which has a flavour and taste equal to hyson tea, and in colour a light green.

One Dobson, a lighterman, undertook, for a wager of five guineas, to swim on his back from Westminster-bridge to Putney-bridge in an hour and three quar-

ters, without turning himself in the water; which he performed 19 minutes within the time.

The new paving began 14th. at Temple-bar, when two English paviours undertook to pave more in that day than four Scotchmen; the English by three o'clock had got so much a head, that they went into a public-house to refresh themselves, and afterwards returning to their work, beat the North-Britons hollow.

Yesterday in the afternoon a match at cricket was played on Blackheath, between 11 Greenwich college pensioners, who had lost each an arm; and 11 others, who had lost each a leg, which afforded much sport to a great number of spectators, and was won with ease by the former.

We are assured, that the place of Head-keeper of Wood-street Compter, to which Mr. John Kirby was lately appointed by Sheriffs Trecothick and Kennet, was, to those gentlemen's great honour, given entirely gratis, although they might, as their predecessors were heretofore accustomed, have sold the same for 1500 pounds.—A noble example, and worthy imitation in the disposal of all city places, but especially such as are connected with the administration of justice.

From Maidenhead, and other places in Berkshire, we are informed, that, by the late heavy rains, many of the fields along the Thames were two feet under water, and that considerable damage had been done thereby to the hay.

Constantinople, June 16. On the 22d past, between five and six in the morning, was felt here a violent shock of an earthquake, which
[A] 2 lasted

lasted something more than a minute. It did very little damage in the suburb of Pera and Galata, but a great deal in Constantinople. Four royal mosques suffered: the first at the gate of Adrianople, the cupola of which fell, and the walls were damaged: the second, that of Sultan Mahomet II. the cupola of which fell; as did likewise the public school, in which above 100 students perished: the third, that of Mahomet Bashaw, which was hurt only in the external part: the fourth, that of Sultan Achmet, a minaret of which fell down. They reckon 173 mosques and baths, part entirely ruined, and part damaged. Several chams, or public inns were destroyed; some palaces of Turks, and many houses. The walls of this capital are so much hurt, that it is calculated that it will cost above 100,000 piastrs to repair them. About 880 persons have been found buried under the ruins; besides a great number of maimed and wounded. There were damages done in the seraglio. The Grand Seigneur lived under tents for some days. Two of the seven towers fell, and the rest were hurt. Some small damage is said also to have been done at Adrianople. Many slight tremors have been felt since, and some two or three days ago. *London Gazette.*

The woman who cohabited with another woman, lately deceased, 36 years as her husband, and kept a public house at Poplar a great part of that time, but retired from thence last Saturday evening, on account of the discovery made of her sex, returned to that parish last Thursday, accompanied by a gentleman, to settle her affairs, in order to quit the business. She was

dressed in a riding-habit, with a black hat and feather: so that her acquaintance could hardly believe her to be the same person, she having generally appeared in an old man's coat, woollen cap, blue apron, &c. Her behaviour now is that of an affable, well-bred woman, and agreeable in conversation. She supported the character she had assumed with reputation, as a fair dealer, and had served every office in the parish, except that of church-warden, which she was to have been next year, had not the discovery been made.

A young man, who with several others were committed for blasphemy, was lately executed at Abbeville in France, pursuant to his sentence. The crimes alledged against him were, that he had wickedly and impiously passed before the holy sacrament, without taking off his hat, and kneeling; that he had sung two songs full of blasphemy against the holy virgin, the saints, and the sacraments; that he had profaned the sign of the cross, the mystery of the consecration of the wine, the benedictions of the church, &c. for these crimes he had his tongue cut out, his hands and his head cut off, and the whole consumed in a burning pile of wood, with his body, and his ashes scattered in the air. The executioner burnt at the same time the Dictionnaire Philosophique.

The countess of Montrath hath left the following legacies, viz 30,000 l. and 1000 l. per ann. to her son, the present earl; to Lord George Cavendish 40,000 l. with Twickenham-park for life; after his Lordship's decease, to his two brothers, Lord Frederic and Lord John Cavendish; to her two physicians

ficians, Sir Clifton Wintringham and Dr. Warren, 1000l. each; to her apothecary, 8000l. to her woman, 2000l. to her solicitor Mr. Wells, 5000l. to Sir Anthony Abdy, 500l. with the reversion of Twickenham-park, after the deaths of the Lords Cavendish; and to Peter Holford, Esq; Master in Chancery, 500l. to the Westminster infirmary, St. Luke's hospital, the Magdalen-house, the Asylum, Middlesex hospital, City of London lying-in hospital, small-pox hospital, Cold-bath-fields; St. George's hospital, the society for promoting Christian knowledge, society for propagating the gospel, English Protestant schools in Ireland, Bath hospital, Shrewsbury infirmary, Preston hospital, or alms-houses in Salop, 500l. each; to the poor of St. George's, Hanover-square, Twickenham, and Isleworth, 200l. each. These three last to be paid at the discretion of her executor, Lord John Cavendish.

Great damage has been sustained in many places from the late wet and stormy weather. At Taoley, near Dunmow, in Essex, many parts of a house were demolished by lightning; Greenwich was almost overflowed, and the hail-stones measured an inch and a half in circumference; at Reading they were terrified with a great storm of thunder and lightning, and some sheep were killed, and also a woman at Hagbourn; at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, a load of hay was set on fire, and a man struck dead; at Eastbourne in Sussex, much damage was also sustained; at Sutton, near Frodsham, in Cheshire, a house was burnt down, trees were split, and a bull

was killed in his pasture; at Chester, five persons were scorched by lightning on the city-walls; in Northumberland, many sheep were drowned, and much hay was carried away by the floods, as also in Lincolnshire; at Pennycuik, near Edinburgh, a gentleman was killed by the lightning, his watch and money melted in his pocket, and all his joints dislocated. In short, these calamities have been general in the two kingdoms.

A gentleman of great veracity has made an experiment this very wet season, that the following method will render hay very agreeable, and equally useful as if it received no wet, to cattle of all kinds, as well milk cows as oxen and horses: let the mow-maker be provided with a quantity of salt, and as he lays on a layer of hay, sprinkle it with the salt. A peck is sufficient for a load of hay.

They write from Inverness, that a person is arrived there from London, in order to engage proper hands in gathering Scotch Cutbear in the mountains of Lochaber; a weed extremely useful in the dying business, and which used to be imported, at a great expence, from Madeira, and other foreign countries.

They write from Petersburg, that the carousal, which was celebrated the 27th ult. gave such universal pleasure and satisfaction, that it is to be repeated in a few days. In the amphitheatre built for this purpose are two superb boxes for the Empress and Grand Duke; and in the centre of the arena is raised a throne, whereon sits the grand judge of the exercises, surrounded by forty officers, four heralds at arms, and two trumpets to give

signals. There were besides, at four different places equally distant from the circus, kettle-drums and trumpets, whose warlike music was heard during the whole time of the carousal.

The four quadrilles, [troops of horse at a carousal or tournament] representing four different nations, viz. the Slavonian, the Turkish, the Indian, and the Roman, perfectly observed the customs of those nations, in their dress and ornaments, in their chariots, in their music, &c. and they were all, especially the eight ladies, covered with gold and silver, and precious stones, but that of the Romans, which was conducted by Count Gregory Orloff, was the most brilliant. The dress of Count Alexis Orloff, chief of that of the Turks, was greatly admired.

The four quadrilles passed, in great pomp, through the principal streets of the city, before they repaired to the circus.

When the carousal was over, and the company were returned to the palace, Marshal Count Munich distributed the prizes, which were obtained by three ladies and six chevaliers, and the richest of which was valued at 5000 roubles.

After this there was a splendid supper, and the desert admirably represented the circus wherein the carousal was performed. All the imperial garden was illuminated, and the festival terminated with a masquerade, which continued till day-light the next morning.

On the 9th of June; a most tremendous shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston in Jamaica, which lasted more than a minute and a half, and threw the inhabitants into the greatest consterna-

tion; but, happily, though the houses shook in such a manner that their ruin was thought inevitable, yet no particular damage ensued. It was felt with equal violence in the adjacent towns, but without any fatal consequences.

The custom-house of Dartmouth in Devon, was 25th. in the night broke and entered by persons unknown; and an iron chest, in which the crown's money was deposited, was broke open, and the sum of 770 l. or thereabouts, was taken and carried away.

On the 21st, the most terrible storm of thunder and lightning happened at Skipton in Craven, that has ever been known in the memory of the oldest man there. The lightning struck the church-steeple, beat off the weathercock and several of the pinnacles, and has greatly rent and damaged the whole steeple. Much about the same time, at a place called Shire Oaks, near Skipton, a mare and foal were killed, the former of which was divided, and torn by the lightning in an almost incredible manner, being nearly separated in two parts.

A most violent hurricane happened at Verdun-sur Garonne, in France. The hail fell with such force, that in half an hour's time all the harvest that remained on the ground was either destroyed, or carried away by the torrents. A small rivulet which runs through the town, suddenly overflowed, and laid upwards of an hundred houses under water; some were totally washed away, and almost all of them were greatly damaged, and many persons were drowned.

Those houses that stood on the highest

highest ground, and escaped the flood, were unroofed by the wind, which tore up a prodigious number of trees by the roots; and, to add to the calamity, entirely destroyed the mulberry-trees, of which the plantations are very considerable in that neighbourhood. The church at Pilleport is blown down, and 12 persons were buried under its ruins.

30th. At a court of common council, the report of Mr. Recorder was read, touching the city of London's rights to import 4000 chaldrons of coals for the benefit of the city poor; and by that opinion it appears, the corporation are by charter entitled to that quantity, at 1s. per chaldron less duty than is the custom to pay in the port of London.

By the floods coming from the high country, Great Upwell and its neighbourhood are all under water, near two feet deep. The farmers have lost near 3000 sheep, which accident only has given an opportunity to some particular gentlemen to advance almost all necessaries for subsistence, which has made a general clamour amongst the poor.

The poor near Honiton have risen, and seized on the bags of corn lodged by the farmers in the public-houses, brought them into the market, and sold the corn at 5s. 6d. per bushel, paying the money, and returning the bags to the owners; and several hundreds rose, and pulled down the bunting mills at Ottery, Tipton, and Sidbury. They have done damage, as supposed, to the amount of 1000l.

The poor have also risen at Crediton. In short, the case of the poor is become so desperate, that

it demands some immediate redress.

Great disturbances amongst the poor have happened lately near Exeter, on account of the high price of provisions, having destroyed several flour-mills, and burnt down a set of flour-mills at Stoke. The gentlemen have bought large quantities of flour, which they sell to the poor for three-pence halfpenny per pound, in order to put a stop to those disturbances.

A young woman, who called herself Miss Wilbraham, came lately to an inn at Coventry, and pretended to be in great distress. She said her father was a Roman-Catholic gentleman in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, who, soon after the death of her mother, (a Protestant) had married a lady of his own communion, by whom she was ill-treated, and reduced to the necessity of either changing her religion, or quitting the family. Under this pretence she visited the most considerable families in Coventry and its neighbourhood, and from some obtained relief; but on her applying to Lord Denbigh, his Lordship discredited her story, and wrote to Alderman Hewit to examine her more closely. This produced a discovery very unfavourable to her designs. By her papers it appeared, that she had lately traversed most of the northern counties, and had likewise passed through Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Berkshire, Monmouthshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire; that she had sometimes assumed the title of Lady Viscountess Wilbrahammon, sometimes that of the Hon. Miss Mulhieux, and sometimes that of the Hon.

Hon. Mrs. Irving. Among her papers were likewise found two certificates of her marriage, one by the name of Sarah Charlotte Lewiffearn Welbrowson, at Frensham in Surry; the other by the name of Wilbrahammon, at Whitechapel church. She produced several letters, directed to her from persons of eminence; but by comparing the hand-writing with that of several false passies, there is reason to believe, she is connected with some very bad person, who makes a trade of writing such letters and passies. Notwithstanding this detection, she found means to make her escape from Coventry. She is about twenty years of age, crooked, and has a speck or kell over one eye.

Duke Frederic of Brunswic-Lunenburg - Bevern, died the 16th inst. at Bevern, in his 43d year.

Paris, July 21. We have received here the news of the death of the Queen Dowager of Spain, mother to the present King. She was of the house of Parma, and was born the 25th of October, 1692. Her issue, besides the King, is the Infant Don Lewis, born July 25, 1727, and the Infanta Donna Maria Antionetta, born Nov. 17, 1729, and espoused, on the 12th of April, 1750, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy.

Her body was conveyed in great pomp to St. Ildephonso, and interred there on the 17th. It was attended by her whole household: the principal persons of which had afterwards the honour of kissing his Catholic Majesty's hand at the Escorial, upon his declaring that the salaries should be continued to all of them during life. The ob-

sequies of the Queen-mother will last nine days; after which the whole court will remove to St. Ildephonso.

Arnhem, July 21. The waters of the Rhine and Wahal are suddenly swoln to such a degree, that they are at present 15 feet high above the water-mark. This increase of the waters reduces the inhabitants of the ground-floors to strange circumstances.

Copenhagen, July 5. The marriage between Prince Charles of Hesse-Cassel, and her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa, youngest sister to his Danish Majesty, was yesterday declared at the palace of Horsholm, when the court was assembled on that occasion. The mourning was suspended for that day, and every lady appeared in gala. At the same time the King was pleased to make several promotions, the principal of which were, the government of Rendsburg to Count Knuth.

In one of the mines of Norway a piece of silver ore of 260 lb. wt. has lately been dug up, and is deposited in the King of Denmark's museum. It is five feet six inches long, and four feet in circumference, and is valued at 500 crowns.

The settlement of British merchants upon the river Wolga in Russia, for trading to Astracan and Persia, is going to be renewed upon the same plan as that for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1738, when Jonas Hanway, Esq; went over, and remained some years in Persia; but at last was obliged to leave it on account of the usurpation of Kouli Khan, and an edict of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, which prohibited carrying on such a trade through
her

her dominions. During Mr. Hanway's stay, the trade appeared to turn out very considerably for the sale of British manufactures; in return for which they received raw silk, &c. which was shipped on the Caspian sea, and from thence transported up the Wolga, and carried to Petersburg, from whence it was brought to London, cheaper than it can be had at Smyrna or Aleppo, from the Armenian merchants, who engross the trade, and bring it there from Persia.

Public prayers have been put up all over Italy, to obtain from heaven a cessation of the rains, with which their grounds have been overflowed for some time past. The miraculous crucifixes of the nuns at St. James's in Florence, have been uncovered for that purpose, and the deluded people, who have great faith in their power, invoke them from morning till night.

One of the galley-slaves in the port of Villa Franca, having been convicted of throwing the consecrated wafer, which he had received at the communion, upon the ground, was condemned by the senate of Nice to be hanged, and afterwards thrown into the fire and burnt, which sentence being confirmed by his Sardinian Majesty, the man was executed on the 7th past. Another slave, who held the arm of the former, when he was going to take up the wafer to cut it with his knife, to see if it would bleed, for his zeal in preventing this additional profanation, was restored to liberty.

A very laudable regulation has lately taken place at Lisbon, where all the idle boys about the streets

are sent to the arsenal, where they are instructed in business, and employed in the King's service.

The scarcity of provisions has been so general, as to reach North America, where Indian corn has risen to a great price; and at Wilmington, in North Carolina, small fishes were sold from sixteen to twenty-pence each.

They write from Hamburgh, that one Christopher Schroder died the 6th instant at Steinbeck, a village in that neighbourhood, at the age of 106 years. He had been a soldier, and was at the battle of Hockstadt, &c.

One Frances Mazzini died lately near Pisa, aged 105. She never had any illness, and, what is most remarkable is, that being poor, and subsisting merely by her daily labour, she found means by her industry to save a sum of 6000 scudis, which she has left to her heirs.

There is now living on the isle of Jersey, one Martin Fountain, aged 109 years, who never was out of the island.

Lately died at Worcester, Mr. Baker, by trade a baker, supposed to be larger than the late Edward Bright. His coffin measured seven feet over, was bigger than an ordinary hearse, and part of the wall was obliged to be taken down for its passage.

They advise from Douglas, in the isle of Man, that a person died there lately in the 117th year of his age, who had never been out of the island since his birth.

Died at Lisbon, Capt. Butler, aged 103. He was related to the Duke of Ormond.

Mr. David Davis, at Plaistow, aged 102.

AUGUST.

AUGUST.

1st. Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Smith's, cheesemonger, in Blackmoor-street, Clare-market, which entirely consumed his house, greatly damaged two others in front, and burnt backwards as far as Craven-buildings in Drury-lane. An elderly woman, who lodged at Mr. Smith's, unfortunately perished in the flames; and a man and a child being missing, it is feared they have shared the same fate. The fire was so rapid, that Mr. Smith saved only his day-books.

Also a fire broke out early yesterday morning in Joiners-street, near Tooley-street, which consumed two houses.

A Popish bishop has at last been sent from England, where he had resided for some months, to Canada, agreeable to a secret article in the late treaty of peace, in consideration of the French court's engaging not to abet or assist, in any shape, the son of the pretender. The bishop has given security for his good behaviour. He bears a remarkable character for a mild, modest, and discreet person, and is about 50 years of age.

Between ten and eleven at night, there was a violent storm of lightning and thunder at St. Edmund's-Bury, Suffolk, by which a large crack was made in the wall of St. Mary's church, several large stones were driven through the wall into the church, and so great was the explosion, that many of the neighbours imagined the whole church was coming down, and expected nothing less than being buried in the ruins. At the same time a

pair of horses, belonging to Mr. Coldham, an attorney in Guildhall-street, were struck dead by the lightning.

Arrived in London the Indian chiefs, with their ladies, and an Indian attendant. According to their own account, they are chiefs of two of the five tribes of Iroquois Indians, inhabiting the country between New-York and Lake Ontario, and are come with letters of recommendation from Gen. Sir William Johnson, in order to settle the limits of their hunting-grounds, which they complain are encroached upon by the settlers from New-York. The Sachems are remarkably tall and strong, of a brown shining complexion, are dressed after the Indian manner, and are remarkably warlike in their appearance. Their women are of the same complexion with the men, appearing modest and decent in their behaviour, and highly delighted with the little presents that are made them, though of the smallest value.

Died, at her lodgings near the Broadway, in Deptford, aged 96 years, Mrs. Mary Luhorne, relict of Capt. Luhorne, formerly in the East-India service, who, for upwards of forty years, has lived in Greenwich and Deptford in the most penurious manner: she even denied herself every necessary of life, wearing cloaths that would scarcely hide her nakedness, and those covered with vermin; has not been known to have had any fire, or even lighted candle in her apartment, for fourteen years past; nor either to wear a shift or lie in a sheet. She frequently went a begging on the high road, when she went on business to London; and

and was also very light-fingered, having been detected in pillering the most trifling things divers times. On Tuesday last, it is supposed, she was taken ill, by her not being seen on Wednesday, nor Thursday, till the afternoon, when the gentleman, at whose house she lodged (as he could neither make her hear, nor get into her apartment), with the advice of some friends, got a person to get in at her window, and open her room-door, where she was found in bed speechless, and in a miserable condition; but, by immediate application of some nourishing medicine, her life was prolonged till Saturday morning. Notwithstanding her wretched way of life, on opening her drawers, chests, &c. by her relations, there were found, as is strongly reported, securities in the Bank, South-sea, East-India, and other stocks, to the amount of 40,000 l. and upwards; besides jewels and other precious stones, plate, china, cloaths of every kind, of the richest sort, great quantities of the finest silks, linen, velvets, &c. unmade up, to a very great value, besides a large sum of money. Her common wearing apparel were buried the same evening in a dunghill, and her bedding, &c. thrown into the street yesterday, being so destroyed by vermin, as to be unfit for any person's use.

The Hon. Sir Francis Blake Delaval, knight of the Bath, tried the experiment of his new invented Phaeton, the other side of Westminster-bridge; when he put his horses in a full gallop, and in a moment, by pulling a string, the horses galloped off, and left him in the carriage, which stood still.

Kingston in Jamaica, June 14.

Wednesday, about midnight, was

felt in this town a most tremendous shock of an earthquake, which lasted better than a minute and a half, and threw the inhabitants into the greatest consternation, houses shaking in so terrible a manner, that their destruction was each moment expected, but (thanks to the Almighty) no particular damage has ensued. We hear from Port-Royal, that the shock was so very violent there, that the inhabitants were up the whole night, and under the utmost dread of a like catastrophe to that, which befel their unhappy town, on the 7th of June, 1692, when two-thirds of it were swallowed up, and a great number of lives lost. We have much the same accounts from Spanish-Town and Liguanea.—The late earthquake at Jamaica was so violent, that ships a half league at sea were affected with an uncommon motion, and rolled gunnel to in the water.

St. James's. On Saturday the 26th of July, Mr. Ruf- 5th. sel, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's office, with the treaty of commerce, concluded between his Majesty and the empress of Russia, which was signed at Petersburg on the 20th of June last, old style.

Last week a wheat-field, of seventeen acres, belonging to farmer King of Kingston, was found, on examination, to have no grain in the ear, and was cut down for straw.

At half after six in the morning, two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Vienna, but without any considerable damage. They were more severely felt on the confines of Hungary.

6th. Six principal merchants, deputed from the merchants of London, trading to the West Indies and to North America, waited on the Marquis of Rockingham with the following address:

“ My Lord,

“ The merchants of London, trading to the West Indies and to North America, beg leave, at this juncture, when (your Lordship being no longer in a public station) they are exempt from even the suspicion of flattery, to express their sense of the essential benefits received during your Lordship’s administration: a period short, indeed, but truly memorable for the noblest exertions of a patriot ministry, in favour of the civil and commercial interests of these kingdoms, happily dispelling the threatening clouds which hung over us, and opening a system of commerce liberal and useful, beyond all former example.

“ We shall ever retain, my Lord, the most grateful sense of your unwearied endeavours, to establish these salutary regulations, wishing your Lordship every other felicity, in addition to that which must ever arise from the consciousness of having, at a most critical conjuncture, effectually served your country.”

This day, according to the calculations of some eminent astronomers, the planet Mars approached nearer, by two millions of miles, to the earth, than it has for ages past. According to this calculation, its approach was nearer to the earth, than in the year 1529, by 338,000 miles; and it was three times and two-thirds nearer than its nearest approximation to the sun.—On Sunday, the 31st instant, he will be in his perihelium, when

his apparent magnitude and brightness will be greatest. At present he makes a most splendid appearance in the heavens, from about eight in the evening till three in the morning.

Last week a labouring man in the Isle of Wight, hanged himself: a short time ago his wife died, and though he was worth 60 or 70 l. he refused her a little wine. The thought of denying her, what he since thought reasonable, urged him to this rash action; before which, he spent all his money within 5 l.

We hear from Newbury, that on Thursday last a great 9th. number of poor people assembled in the market-place during the time of the market, on account of the rise of wheat, when they ripped open the sacks, and scattered all the corn about, took butter, meat, cheese, and bacon, out of the shops, and threw it into the streets; and so intimidated the bakers, that they immediately fell their bread 2 d. in the peck loaf, and promised next week to lower it still more. From Newbury they proceeded to Shaw mill, where they threw the flour into the river, broke the windows of the house, and did other considerable damage there, as well as at several other mills, to the amount of near 1000 l.

Letters from Devonshire inform, that besides the riots which happened at Exeter, on account of the present exorbitant price of provisions, there have been like disturbances in different parts of the same county; particularly at Uffecolm and Lemnion, where the corn-mills have been entirely destroyed by the rioters, who afterwards took upon them to seize what wheat they could

could meet with in the granaries of the farmers, which they carried immediately to market, and sold openly from four to five shillings per bushel, and afterwards returned to the several owners, and carried them the money which they had thus raised from the sale of their grain, together with the sacks.

Edinburgh, August 4. This day came on before the high court of justiciary, the trial of Alexander Ogilvy, brother to the late lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy, charged with bigamy. The pannel having petitioned the court for banishment, to which their Lordships consenting, sentence of banishment was passed on him for seven years, but liberty for two months was granted him for settling his affairs in Scotland.

A letter from Aranjuez, dated June 30, says, "Don Francis de Sallesar y Corvetto, a native of Murcia, where his father was regidor, was on Friday publicly degraded at Madrid from the rank of nobility, had his tongue and his right hand cut off, and afterwards was hanged. His crime was assassinating some persons, and having formed the horrid design of laying his sacrilegious hands upon the king and the royal family.

Very agreeable advices have this week been received from the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague, governor of South Carolina, in regard to the progress of cultivation in the back settlements, their unanimity in councils, and the prospect of a lasting cordiality with the Indian nations.

The chambermaid of a lady of distinction at Valenciennes, murdered her mistress in a most shocking manner. Her lady looking

into the cellar, the maid, pushed her down stairs, and immediately followed her, stopt her mouth, and beat her over the head with a brick till she killed her; the maid then went up stairs, dressed herself, went to vespers, and gave out, that her mistress was gone by herself to Onnain, a village about a league off: that she was to go along the Scheld, and that the next day she was to go to her to carry her watch and jewels. In the evening she returned home, cut the body to pieces, and next morning carried part of it in a bag, and threw it into the Scheld; and towards evening she did the same with the remainder. The same day she carried the watch, &c. to the clergyman's at Onnain, expressed much concern at her mistress's not being there, and leaving the watch and jewels, went to look for her, as she pretended. On the fifth she returned, took away the watch and jewels, and carried them to her mistress's sister; and that day, some pieces of the body being found in the Scheld, the unhappy wretch was the first who said that they must belong to her mistress, who, without doubt, had been murdered in going to Onnain. However, she was taken up and examined, and people sent to the house, who discovered several traces of murder; upon which she was again examined, and, after much prevarication in her answers, she at last acknowledged the whole affair.

This day's Gazette contains the addresses of thanks to his Majesty, on the repeal of the American stamp-act, of the governor and council of Pennsylvania, and counties of Newcastle, Kent, and
Suffex,

Suffex, on Delawarr; of the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania; of his Majesty's council of the province of Massachusetts's Bay; of the representatives of the colony of New Jersey; and of the members of the council of that province; which were presented to the king by the Earl of Shelburne, and very graciously received by his Majesty.

The Sieur Valsamaki, the Venetian consul at Patrasso in the Morea, is sent home by order of the Grand Seignor. This man having obtained leave of the senate of Venice to go to Constantinople, under a pretence of some domestic affairs, as soon as he arrived there, presented to the Grand Seignor, as he was going to mosque, a memorial, wherein he offered to deliver up to him the island of Corfou, (which has been the property of the republic ever since the end of the 14th century,) and also to turn Mahometan, if his Highness would make him governor of the Morea; but the Grand Seignor, equally detesting the traitor and the treason, ordered him immediately to be arrested, and delivered to the Venetian ambassador, in order to be sent home, and punished as he deserves.—The process is already begun against this traitor, and he has confessed the chief articles of his treason.

On Wednesday evening, one Mr. Pernel, who had been married to a young lady in the morning of the same day, having some words with his bride, hanged himself at his lodgings in Holborn, and was quite dead before he was discovered by any of the family.

A great number of drain-ploughs were tried on Epping Forest, under the inspection of a committee of the Society of Arts. The two that were allowed best deserving the premium, were, the Buckinghamshire plough, and the Northumberland plough: they both made extraordinary neat work with six horses only. The latter it was allowed went with most ease to the horses, and made a drain of the greatest dimensions; viz. twenty inches wide at top, ten inches wide at bottom, and one foot perpendicular deep. These inventions will prove a great advantage to the public, by draining wet lands effectually, and with incredible expedition, at a small expence.

Presents of British herrings, just arrived from Shetland, were sent to their Majesties, by the society of the free British fishery.

The Marquis of Rockingham, attended by near 200 gentlemen, entered the city of York, and next day an address was presented to his Lordship, by the magistrates and merchants of Leeds, conceived in nearly the same terms with that of the American merchants of London; to which his Lordship made a very obliging answer.

His Lordship was likewise presented with addresses from the principal inhabitants of Halifax, of York, of Kingston, of Hull, and of Wakefield, expressing their gratitude for his Lordship's attention to the interest of these kingdoms during his short administration.

Whitehall. The king has been pleased to grant unto the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty

monalty of the city of Canterbury, and their successors, one market to be held within the said city, toll-free, on Wednesday in every week of the year for ever, for the buying and selling of hops by wholesale or retail, in bags, pockets, or otherwise.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the king's town and parish of Maidstone in Kent, and their successors, one market, to be held within the said town and parish of Maidstone, toll-free, on Thursday in every week of the year for ever, for the buying and selling hops by wholesale or retail, in bags, pockets, or otherwise. [Lond. Gaz]

There were lately brought over in the Britannia Greenlandman, twenty Shetland sheep: they are extremely diminutive, the rams, though full grown, not being taller than a lap dog.

It is said, that the consumption of malt in England, by brewers, innholders, and publicans, at this time, (exclusive of private families,) has been computed to amount to upwards of 3,125,000 quarters annually.

A letter from New York, dated June 30, says, "Some time ago three vessels belonging to Bermuda were taken by the Spaniards at Salturtuda, in making salt, and carried to Lagaira, where the masters were sent to the common gaol. As soon as the above account reached Bermudas, Mr. John Jennings, of that island, immediately set out for Antigua, and made his complaint to the general and admiral, when the latter directly dispatched the ship Beaver, Captain Duane, to Lagaira, to

the Spanish governor, to know his reasons for permitting his Catholic Majesty's subjects to treat Englishmen as pirates; but not meeting with him there, Captain Duane and Mr. Jennings proceeded to the Caraccas, where, upon setting the matter in a proper light to the general, he treated them very gently, and ordered the vessels to be restored, and the owners to be paid damages; but as Captain Duane and the Spaniards could not agree upon the last article, he brought off the vessels, and left the damages to be settled by the courts of Great Britain and Spain.

This day a most melancholly accident happened at ^{22.} Lampton colliery, near Chester-le-street, in the county of Durham. The workmen, to the number of above an hundred, had but just left off work, and three masons, with as many labourers, been let down in order to build a partition, to secure the coals from taking fire by the lamp; when the said lamp being let down, at the request of the masons, to rarefy the air, the latter, in an instant, took fire with a terrible explosion, and made its way up the pits, destroying men, horses, and all in its passage.

The noise of the explosion was heard above there miles round, and the flash was as visible as a flash of lightning; the men below were drove by the force up through the shaft, or great tube, like balls out of a cannon, and every thing that resisted, shared the same fate. The neighbourhood being alarmed, collected itself in order to give assistance; but found only heads, arms, and legs, thrown out to a great distance from the mouths of the pits. The ground,

ground, for acres, was covered with timber, coals, &c. All the partitions, trap-doors, corves, wood-props, and linings, were swept away, together with the engine for drawing up the coals, and all its apparatus.

New-York. We have many melancholy accounts, from different parts of the continent, of the fatal effects of lightning. Several people have lost their lives by it, some houses and vessels have been damaged, barns burnt, and cattle killed; and by the great rains, we have already heard of the loss of between twenty and thirty mills.

Col. Croghan has held a treaty with the Shawenese, Delawares, &c. and happily renewed and confirmed the chain of friendship with them.

About 70 men of Wallingford, sent a petition to the county court, setting forth, That if they were hindered from their farming business, by any law-proceedings against them during the summer-season, they should be absolutely ruined, and therefore praying, that the court would admit of no proceedings against them during the summer, for that they were determined no such thing should be done; and concluded with something like a menace to the court, in case their request was not complied with. On this, most of the petitioners were taken into custody, who declared that they were persuaded to sign the petition, and knew not that it contained any offensive or improper expressions, the court thought proper to dismiss them after the payment of their fees.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At Abingdon assizes none were capitally convicted.

At Bedford assizes, three were capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved. William Seymour, who was tried at the last assizes at Cambridge, for robbing the house of Mr. Mann, in Gamlingay Park, of eighteen guineas and a half, and acquitted, was capitally convicted at this assizes, of the murder of Edward Franklin, gardener to Dr. Crane, of Potton, in Bedfordshire, and executed pursuant to his sentence.

At Bucks assizes. five were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Cambridge assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Coventry assizes, two were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Carlisle assizes, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was Margaret Davison, for stealing a pair of leather-bags out of an inn at Penrith, wherein was contained one hundred and sixty pounds in money, the property of Messrs. Stephenson and Wallis, of Newcastle.

At Devon assizes, three were capitally convicted; one of whom was Richard Martley, for stealing a box and 45 l. in money, the property of a club at Stoke Dame-rel.

At Dorchester assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Durham assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Essex assizes, five were capitally convicted, of whom four were respited.

At Gloucester assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At

At Hereford assizes, two were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Hertford assizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Huntingdon assizes, two were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Lancaster assizes, John Smith, for robbing the custom house at Liverpool, of 400 l. and upwards, was capitally convicted.

At Maidstone assizes, eight were capitally convicted, of whom seven were gypsies, condemned for horse-stealing and many other felonies.

At Norfolk assizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Northampton assizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Oxford assizes, four were capitally convicted, of whom two were reprieved.

At Salisbury assizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Southampton assizes, six were capitally convicted; 5 for highway robberies, and 1 for a forgery.

At Shrewsbury assizes, one was capitally convicted for a rape.

At Somerset assizes, four were capitally convicted.

At Stafford assizes, five were capitally convicted, of whom four were reprieved.

At St. Edmund's Bury assizes, three were capitally convicted, but were all reprieved.

At Surry assizes, eight were capitally convicted, of whom John Richards for shooting at Mr. Woty, Benjamin Stafford for forgery, and two others, were ordered for execution, and the other four were reprieved.

At Sussex assizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At Warwick assizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Winchester assizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Worcester assizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At York assizes, none were capitally convicted.

A horrid murder was lately committed in the county of Burlington, on the bodies of two well-known Indian women, supposed, from strong circumstances, to have been perpetrated by two men travelling to New-York. One is apprehended, and confesses he was present at the murder, and says his companion is a Scotchman, about eighteen years of age.

A balcony, over which the Dauphin of France was leaning, fell down at the very instant; but happily it was perceived to give way by some persons underneath, and the prince was caught, without receiving any injury. The whole court has been extremely terrified at this event.

A fire broke out in the laboratory, Woolwich Warren, which burnt very furiously for some time, but was at last extinguished by the carpenters and matrosses belonging to the Warren; a man who was at work when the fire began, was burnt to death.

Richard Miles, who was committed to the New-gaol, Southwark, charged with the cruel murder of his brother, Robert Miles, a baker, at Richmond, in Surry, by stabbing him in several parts of the body, of which wounds he died soon after, was formerly a midshipman on board a man of war, and was entrusted to bring a French prize, taken in the last war, to England; when the

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French

French Captain artfully made him drunk, clapt him under the hatches, and carried his ship safe to France.

Boston in New England, June 8.

While our assembly had it under consideration to vote a marble statue, from England, to the honour of Mr. Pitt, this city was agreeably surpris'd with the arrival of an elegant monument, to be erected in our new chapel, to commemorate the character of an eminent patriot of the last century. The inscription contains several very curious historical facts.

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Vassal, Esq; of London, merchant, one of the original proprietors of the lands of this country; a steady and undaunted assertor of the liberties of England. In 1628, he was the first who boldly refused to submit to the tax of tonnage and poundage, as an unconstitutional claim of the crown, arbitrarily imposed: for which (to the ruin of his family) his goods were seized, and his person imprisoned by the star-chamber-court. He was chosen to represent the city of London in two successive parliaments which met April 13, and Nov. 3, 1640. The parliament, in July 1641, voted him 10,445 l. 12 s. 2 d. for his damages; and resolved that he should be further considered for his personal sufferings: but the rage of the times, and the neglect of proper applications since, have left to his family only the honour of that vote and resolution. He was one of the largest subscribers to raise money against the rebels in Ireland. All these facts may be seen in the journals of the house of commons. He was the son of the gallant John Vassal, who,

in 1588, at his own expence, fitted out and commanded two ships of war, with which he joined the royal navy. to oppose the Spanish armada. This monument was erected by his great-grandson, May, 1766.

York, Aug. 26. Last Tuesday the lord-mayor, recorder, aldermen, and sheriffs, waited on his Royal Highness the Duke of York in their formalities, to congratulate him on his arrival, and were very graciously received. On Sunday his Royal Highness went to the minister, where he was received at the west door by the residentiary and choir, the lord-mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who ushered him up to the archbishop's throne, where he heard an excellent discourse from the Rev. Mr. Sterne; and yesterday he set out for Mr. Cholmley's seat at Housham, where, we hear, he was to dine, and from thence to go to Scarborough.

Constantinople, July 1. The damage sustained by the late earthquake is computed at near 1,500,000 l. sterling. [Lond. Gaz.

Mr. Wildman, of Plymouth, who has made himself famous through the west of England for his command over bees, being come to town, gave notice to Dr. Templeman, secretary to the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. that he would pay him a visit this afternoon in his bee dress. Several gentlemen and ladies were assembled at the doctor's. About five o'clock Mr. Wildman came, brought through the city in a chair, his head and face almost covered with bees, and a most venerable beard of them hanging down from his chin. The gentlemen and ladies were soon

convinced that they need not be afraid of the bees, and therefore went up familiarly to Mr. Wildman, and conversed with him. After having staid a considerable time, he gave orders to the bees to retire to their hive that was brought for them, which they immediately obeyed with the greatest precipitation.

31. This afternoon the ceremony of the dedication of the new-built synagogue in Duke's Place, was performed with the greatest pomp and solemnity, in which the chief and other eminent Rabbies belonging to the Portuguese Jewish nation assisted; when the prayer for their Majesties and the Royal family, which was always read in their liturgy in Hebrew, was at this time pronounced by the chief Rabbi in English, and followed by Handel's coronation anthem, performed by a numerous band of the most eminent musicians. The procession and other ceremonies on that occasion in the synagogue, were accompanied with several anthems, chorusses, &c. by the same performers.

The gentlemen, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester, waited on the Marquis of Rockingham, at York, on Wednesday se'n night, with an address, expressing their grateful and respectful sense of his Lordship's conduct during his short continuance in the administration; to which his Lordship returned a very polite answer.

On Tuesday last a woman was brought to bed of three fine girls, at the Lying-in hospital in Aldersgate-street, who are all hearty, and likely to live.

Died. At his house near Clap-

ham, Redmond Sibthorpe, Esq; who for twenty-five years past never eat a morsel of butcher's meat, nor drank a drop of any thing stronger than water.

At his seat in the county of Tipperary, Colonel Thomas Winsloe, aged 146 years: he was a Captain in the reign of King Charles the 1st, and came with Oliver Cromwell, a lieutenant colonel, into Ireland.

At Hatfield, Mr. Thomas Dobson, an eminent farmer, aged 139 years. He has left three sons and seven daughters, all married and living in that neighbourhood, who, together with their children and grand-children, amounting to 91 persons, attended his funeral.

At Aicklington, near Warkworth, Mary Humphrey, aged 102 years.

In Allen-street, Westminster, Mr. Fennel. He acquired 4000l. by cutting of corns.

Mrs. Grey, in Tothill-fields, aged 104.

John Hayner, at Whitney, aged 105.

SEPTEMBER.

The French king, in order to give encouragement to foreigners and others in clearing some of the uncultivated lands in his kingdom, has issued a declaration, by which his Majesty directs, that all those who will undertake to clear and cultivate lands, and comply with the forms prescribed by this declaration, shall be exempted from the payment of all taxes whatsoever for the term of 15 years; upon condition that they continue to occupy and improve the lands during

ing that whole term. Foreigners who come to settle there upon this business, will be reputed subjects, and enjoy the same advantages as the natives.

At the circuit court of Aberdeen, came on the trials of the wife and son of Alexander Keith, for the murder of the said Alexander ten years ago, when they were both found guilty; but the son, an account of his youth, and the influence of the mother at that time over him, was recommended to mercy. This murder was suspected, by George Keith, the eldest son, by a former marriage, at the time it happened; but from an excess of caution, in bringing an accusation, which he might not be able to make good, all enquiry was dropt till lately, when the mother and son falling out, mutually and openly gave each other the name of murderers. This gave rise to a judicial prosecution, which has ended in the above conviction.

6. The first arch of Black-friars bridge, on the Surry-side, was finished; the second arch is carrying on, and in great forwardness; when it is done, there will be six arches compleated. The temporary wooden bridge, for foot passengers, is carrying on along the top of the arches, and will be ready to be opened by November.

8. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions three received sentence of death; thirty-one were ordered to be transported for seven years, and one for fourteen years; three were branded in the hand, five were ordered to be privately whipped, and twenty-one were discharged by proclamation.

11. A proclamation was published for putting in force an

act of parliament of the 5th and 6th of Edward the 6th, and likewise an act made in the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, against forestallers, regraters, and engrossers of corn, &c. and that all judges, justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. within England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, do put the said acts (as well as all other acts relating to the same matter) into execution, on pain of his Majesty's high displeasure, and of such pains and punishments as may by law be inflicted upon the contemnors of his royal authority.

Also a proclamation, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 19th of September instant, shall be further prorogued to Tuesday the 11th of November next, and that the said parliament shall then be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at Bristol, 200 l. 2 s. 9 d. was collected for that charity.

Three dwelling houses at East-row, and two bridges, have been carried away, near Whitby, in Yorkshire, by a great land-flood.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Stanford-moor, on the road from Brough to Appleby, being informed that the vault or Roman burial-place lay under a mount on the said moor, ordered the same to be opened on Monday the first instant, when a sword and steel cap were found a little from the surface of the ground, and on descending further they discovered a great number of human bones. We have not heard of any thing curious or valuable in antiquity being yet found, though they are in great

great hopes of meeting with coins, medals, &c.

On the 28th of June, at 11 at night, Mr. Briand, Bishop of Quebec, arrived in that city from London. On the day following, at five o'clock in the morning, the bells of the churches announced his arrival to the whole city, which gave general satisfaction to the Canadians. It was affecting to see them congratulate each other wherever they met, and to hear them incessantly say to one another, "It is then true that we have a bishop; God hath taken pity on us;" and to see them afterwards run in crowds to the parish-church to see this bishop, whom they look upon as the support of their religion, and as a pledge of the king's paternal goodness to them. It is likely that this favour conferred on the Canadians will effectually attach them to the British government. It is also pleasing to them to have received, on this occasion, the congratulations of several persons of note of our nation, who seemed to partake of their joy.

The worshipful the Mayor of Liverpool, the deputy-recorder, and many other gentlemen, laid the first stone of an observatory near that town, which is to be furnished with nautical instruments of all sorts for the instruction of mariners. The inscription is as follows: *Regnante Georgio Tertio, pio, humano, augusto, Libertatis Vindice, Artium & Scientiarum Fautore, primarium Lapidem hujusce Ædificii Astronomiæ sacri, ære collatitio extracti, posuit Johannes Crosbie, Prætor, 5^o Idus Septembris, A. D. 1766.*

A marine soldier was ordered to be shot at Plymouth-

dock for desertion. The marine companies, and the 4th regiment, were ordered to attend the execution. About nine in the morning the prisoner was brought out of the barracks, after having received the sacrament, and escorted by an officer's guard, and the clergyman; his coffin was carried before his face, which made the procession appear more dreadful and solemn. About ten he got to the field of execution; he frequently kneeled and prayed. About eleven the commanding officer ordered him to march round the troops to admonish them, and the clergyman dictated what he should say, after which he returned to his place. There were nine men, who were formerly deserters, ordered to shoot him: he kneeled, and was bid by the officer to pull his cap over his face, which he did, and whilst the officer turned round, dropped a handkerchief out of his hand, which was understood by the men as the signal to shoot him: and three of them instantly fired through his body. The officer had a reprieve in his pocket, but by heightening the scene of horror too much, and by some unaccountable fatality, the poor man lost his life. You may easier conceive than it can be expressed, the terrible confusion of the officer.

A few days since the rudder of the Victory, a first rate man of war, which was lost twenty years ago, under the command of the late Admiral Balchen, was towed on shore by some fishermen at Bright-helmstone. The rudder measured twenty-seven feet in length, and 233lb. in weight of iron was taken off of it. It is thought she was lost on the coast of Guernsey.

M. de Mello, the Portuguese minister, had a private audience of his Majesty to notify the death of the Infant Don Emanuel, uncle to his most faithful Majesty.

The greatest quantity of new hops was brought into the borough that was ever known in one day; it is said 93 carriages came from Kent and Surry, and each of them brought upwards of two ton weight.

At Stourbridge fair, cheese sold dearer than has been known; Cheshire from 38s. to 40s; Gloucester 38s. to 42s; Warwickshire, from 30 to 34s. Hops sold reasonable, from 3l. to 3l. 10s. Horses and cattle sold dear.

19. Was held at Guildhall a committee for building Black-friars bridge, when Sir Richard Glynn was in the chair. The Rulers of the watermens company attended, with whom the committee agreed to transfer to the said company 13,650l. three per cent. Bank annuities, which will produce them 409l. 10s. per ann. and which the said company is annually to receive, in recompense for the ferry at Black-friars, to be removed upon opening the temporary bridge.

Eighteen prisoners were brought from Gosport to Doctors-commons, under a strong guard, and were carried to the Horn-tavern, examined before the judge of the high court of admiralty, and being charged with having committed several crimes and misdemeanors on the high seas, they were committed to the Marshalsea. Amongst them is a Captain of a ship, charged with the murder of a black, one of the sailors.

The company of stationers and

the company of skinners have given 50l. each, and the grocers 100l. for the relief of the sufferers by fire at Barbadoes: the carpenters 20l. and 20l. to the sufferers at Montreal.

Three hundred transport felons from Newgate and the county-gaols, have been shipped at Blackwall for the plantations.

In the beginning of May last, as one Welch, an Indian trader, was going from Fort Prince George to the Sugar Town, in the lower Cherokee country, with his half bred daughter and her child, they were set upon by some northward Indians, who killed and scalped Welch and the child; but the woman, being on horseback, got back to the fort, though not without being wounded by several darts the enemy threw at her in their pursuit.

About the same time, one Mr. Boyd, a trader, from Virginia, with two of his people named Fields and Bouike, were found murdered near Broad River, on the road from the Upper Cherokee country to Virginia. The friends of those Indians who were assassinated last year in Virginia, have frequently dropt threatenings of revenge against the Virginians in general on that account, and tho' the Cherokees to a man firmly deny their having any hand in the murder of Mr. Boyd and the other two, yet there are those who strongly suspect them.

Burlington, (New Jersey) Aug. 4. At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Burlington, on the 30th of July last, came on the trial of James Anin, aged 54 years, and James M'Kinzy, aged 19 years, on an indictment for the murder-

murder of two Indian women, who had long resided near the place where the murder was committed. It appeared that the murderers came to Moor's town, in Burlington county, on the 26th of June last, begging for charity, and obtained relief; that while they were eating their dinners, the two young Indians who were murdered, came to the place where they were; that the youngest of the men gave them abusive language; and that the Indians went off, and rested in a wood, near the side of the road; that afterwards they went to the Indians with intent to ravish them if they should refuse their offers: each acknowledged that he was present at the murder, but charged the giving the stroke on the other. The jury soon found them guilty, and they received sentence of death, and were hanged accordingly.

23. An address was presented to his Majesty by the sheriffs of the city of London, in regard to the high price of provisions. For the address see our State Papers.

One Robert Webber, capitally convicted at last Maidstone assizes, for a robbery on board the Medway man of war, but reprieved by his Majesty to be transported, made strong instances to be rather hanged, promising to make great discoveries were he permitted to die: however he was transported with other convicts. He left behind him a long confession of his villainies; one of which was, his being concerned in setting fire to, and destroying the temporary bridge in London, in April 1758.

24. At a general court of directors, &c. of the East-India company, at Merchant Taylors-hall, a great number of the pro-

prietors were present; when the question was put, whether after the great successes the company have had, the dividend on the capital stock of the company for the half year commencing at Christmas next, and ending at Midsummer, be five per cent.? and after some debates, the question was put, whether it should be determined by ballot, which being unanimously agreed to, the ballot is to begin the day after to-morrow.

The following letter was sent from Mr. Secretary Con- 25. way to the high sheriff of Gloucestershire:

“ Sir,

“ I had last night the favour of your third letter of the 22d instant, giving a farther account of the progress of the rioters in your county: and after assuring you, Sir, that the activity and attention you have shewn upon this occasion, does you the greatest honour here, I lose no time in acquainting you, that it was yesterday resolved in a full and respectable council, that the exportation of corn should be immediately prohibited: this resolution must be reported to his Majesty in council, so that by the necessary forms it may be yet two or three days before you receive the actual order of council. As I have not the smallest doubt of its passing, I give you this early intelligence, which, in the present unfortunate state of your county, I imagine may be of consequence to you to receive. I hope, at the same time, the troops now ordered into your county, of which I apprized you in my last, will be sufficient, if any part of the same mutinous spirit should remain in your county. I am, &c.

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H. S. CONWAY.”

At

At a general court of the bank of England, a dividend of 2 and a half per cent. for interest and profits, was agreed to for the half-year ending the 10th of October next; the dividend warrants payable the 16th of October.

26. This evening about six o'clock, the ballot ended at Merchant-taylors-hall, on the question put at the general court of directors, &c. of the East-India company last Wednesday, "That the dividend on the capital stock of the company for the half-year commencing at Christmas next, and ending at Midsummer, be five per cent.;" when scrutineers were appointed to examine the votes, and about half an hour after seven they made their report to the court of directors; and the numbers were declared to be, for the question 340, against it 231.

On the 16th of August, the city of Vienna was alarmed by the shock of an earthquake. It was accompanied by a subterranean noise, and about three hours after was followed by another shock, which was of less continuance and less violent. During the whole time the air was extremely calm, and happily no damage was occasioned by either of the shocks. The populace at Vienna assembled a few weeks ago at the tobacco-office, and were going to destroy the houses of the Jews. To prevent which, notice was given by sound of trumpet, that if any one should offer to insult the Jews, or endeavour to destroy their habitations, they should be treated as criminals.

The king of Portugal has issued a decree, for putting a stop to the practice of obtaining testamentary

estates, in favour of the clergy, in prejudice to the lawful heirs.

Letters from Rome threaten a famine throughout the ecclesiastical states of Italy, but from their dependence of a supply of corn from England and Spain: if their expectations from Spain should prove as ill-founded as those from England, their case must be truly deplorable.

The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Caroline 28. Matilda with the King of Denmark, was appointed to be solemnized by proxy, at St. James's, the first of October, at half an hour past seven in the evening, at which time none but peers and peeresses, peers eldest sons, and peers daughters, privy counsellors and wives, and foreign ministers, are to be admitted.

Early this morning expresses were dispatched to all the sea-ports in this kingdom, with an order for laying an embargo on all the ships laden with corn for exportation. At the same time a prohibition was laid upon the distillery.

This morning early her Majesty was taken in labour, at 29. her palace; on which messages were dispatched to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the two secretaries of state, and others of the privy council, who attended with all expedition; and her Majesty was safely delivered of a princess, between six and seven o'clock. The news of this happy event was communicated to the public by the firing of the tower guns at noon, which was followed by the ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy.

Admiral

Admiral Keppel set out for Harwich, to take the command of the yachts intended to carry over her R. Highness the Princess Caroline Matilda to Holland.

The rulers of the watermen's company gave public notice, that, as the city of London have generously transferred a considerable sum of money to them, in lieu of the Sunday's ferry at Blackfriars, if any of the watermen belonging to the said company should be guilty of doing any mischief to the temporary bridge, they shall co-operate with the city in punishing the offenders.

The royal academy at Bourdeaux has adjudged the prize to the Sieur Lazare Sieuve, on the following question, proposed in 1763:—"Whether, in preparing woollens, there might not be found a method, which, without altering the quality, might preserve them from being attacked by moths; or, whether something may not be mixed in the different ingredients for colouring them, which, without spoiling the colours, might preserve the stuffs effectually?" The academy then proposed a prize-question, "What is the best method of analyzing mineral waters; and if analyzing alone is sufficient to enable us to determine exactly their virtues and properties?"

A report having been spread, that Mr. Voltaire, alarmed at the execution at Abbeville, was going to take refuge in the King of Prussia's dominions, that gentleman has thought fit to give the following explanation: "What gave rise to the report you mentioned was, that upon the King of

Prussia's writing me word, that he would afford the Sorvens (a name given to the ancient poets) an asylum in his dominions, I answered him, that I should be glad to accompany them thither: and without doubt he took my compliment for a desire of travelling."

There having been many riots, and much mischief done, in different parts of England, in consequence of the rising of the poor; who have been driven to desperation and madness, by the exorbitant prices of all manner of provisions; we shall, without descending to minute particulars, or a strict regard as to the order of time, in which they happened, give a short abstract of those disturbances.

At Bath, the people did a great deal of mischief in the markets before they dispersed.

They were very outrageous at Berwick upon Tweed, on account of the vast quantities of corn that had been bought up for exportation.

At Malmesbury they seized all the corn; sold it at 5 s. a bushel, and gave the money to the right owners.

At Hampton in Gloucestershire they were opposed, some lives were lost and houses pulled down, and the military called in to quell them.

At Setbury, they seized the cheese and bacon in the warehouses, and sold out the former at 3 d. and the latter at 4 d. a pound.

At Bradley, near Trowbridge, they destroyed a mill, and divided the corn found in it among them.

At Leicester, and the neighbourhood,

bourhood, they seized three wagon-loads of cheese, and divided them among them,

At Lechdale they seized a wagon-load of cheese designed for London, and carried it all off, and not content with that, broke open the warehouses of the owner, and robbed them of five or six tons more.

At Oxford, the mob went to the adjacent mills, and brought off all the flour they found, and in the market place divided it.

At Exeter the mob rose, and broke open a cheese warehouse, and sold the cheese much under value; but were intimidated from proceeding to extremities, by the military; the same at Lyme in Dorsetshire.

In the neighbourhood of Stroud in Gloucestershire, a huckster's shop was levelled to the ground, after the occupier had killed one of the mob.

The proprietors of seven mills at Newbury, having declared that they would grind for the poor gratis, pacified the rioters.

At Redruth and St. Austle, the tanners have risen, and compelled the farmers and butchers to lower their prices.

At Kidderminster the populace obliged the farmers to sell their wheat at 5 s. a bushel.

At Stourbridge they lowered the price of butter, meat, and wheat.

At Bewdley they did the same.

At Gloucester, the most considerable farmers from the hills voluntarily agreed to supply the market with wheat at 5 s. a bushel, and have already sold considerable quantities at that price.

At Salisbury the risings were very serious, and much damage was expected, but by the prudent management of the magistrates, and the humanity of the farmers, who lowered the price of their wheat on the first disturbance, the danger was happily averted. Some of the ringleaders, however, were apprehended and committed to prison.

At Beckington, near Bath, a miller and his son got fire-arms to oppose the mob, and actually fired and killed a man and a boy, and desperately wounded others, which so exasperated the rest, that they set fire to the mills, and burnt them to the ground.

At Wincanton, in Dorsetshire, the rioters having been joined by the colliers did great mischief.

At Broomsgrove in Worcestershire the mob rose, and obliged the farmers to sell their wheat at 5 s. a bushel, and the butchers their meat at two-pence halfpenny a pound.

At Wolverhampton the same.

At Hales Owen they rose, and forced the people to sell cheese at two-pence halfpenny, and flour for 5 s. They destroyed two dressing-mills before they dispersed.

At Coventry they rose, and were joined by the colliers from the neighbouring pits; and began by plundering the warehouses of cheese, and selling the same at low prices; and concluded by taking whatever provisions they met with, by main force.

In the neighbourhood of Salisbury they rose, and having found in Bradley mill, as they said, flour, corn, ground chalk, lime, and horse-beans, they took an aversion to

to all bolting-mills, and accordingly destroyed seven or eight.

At Norwich a general insurrection began, when the proclamation was read in the market-place, where provisions of all sorts were scattered about by the rioters in heaps; the new mill, a spacious building, which supplies the city with water, was attacked and pulled down; the flour, to the number of 150 sacks, thrown, sack after sack, into the river; and the proprietor's books of account, furniture, plate, and money, carried off or destroyed; the bakers shops plundered and shattered; a large malt-house set fire to, and burnt; houses and warehouses pulled down; and the whole city thrown into the greatest consternation. During this scene of confusion, the magistrates issued out summonses to the house-keepers in their respective districts, to assemble with staves to oppose the rioters; the conflict was long and bloody, but, in the end, the rioters were overpowered, thirty of the ringleaders secured and committed to prison, who, it is said, will soon be tried by a special commission.

At Wallingford they rose and regulated the prices of bread, cheese, butter; and bacon.

At Thame they did the same.

At Henley upon Thames they rose, but the riot-act being read to them, they dispersed.

At Wycombe, and other places in Buckinghamshire, they rose, but were soon dispersed.

At Leicester they assembled, seized some waggon loads of cheese, and afterwards broke the windows of the county-gaol, with a view to rescue the rioters confined in it.

At Great-Colton in Warwickshire they rose, traversed the country, and did considerable damage, till being met by the military, they were encountered and dispersed, eight of them having been shot dead before they reached Kidderminster.

At Evesham in Worcestershire the mob rose, and seized some butter, and sold it at 6d. a pound. They intended to have pulled down the corn-mills there, but their ringleaders were prevailed upon to desist.

At Derby the mob encountered a party of light-horse, terribly pelted them with stones, and wounded the commanding officer; they plundered a warehouse of cheese, but thirty-four of them were apprehended, and carried pinioned to gaol. They afterwards assembled and attacked a boat on the Darwent, from which they took cheese to the value of 300 l. They pay no regard to the civil magistrates, and are only in fear of the military.

At Dunnington the mob rose, and plundered a warehouse of cheese, which was defended by eighteen men with fire-arms: they were afterwards pursued by the owner, and a party of his friends, but to no purpose: the mob defended themselves by stones, drove back their pursuers, and then became pursuers in their turn. They attacked a boat upon the Darwent, from whence they took cheese to a considerable amount. The owner offered them 50 l. to save his cheese, and to erect a pair of scales, and sell the whole cargo at two-pence a pound; but the ringleaders cried out,

out, *D—n his charity, we'll have the cheese for nought.*

At Aylesbury some little disturbances have happened, and a quantity of butter seized by the mob in the market there ; but, by the spirit of the magistrates of the town, and the justices of the county at their quarter-sessions, the ringleaders were seized, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment, by which all further mischief was prevented.

At Pagenwell, near Stroud in Gloucestershire, a shop-keeper shot one of the mob dead, who was breaking into his house in the night, on which they set the house on fire, and burnt it to the ground.

A riotous gang of bargemen rose at Marlow in Buckinghamshire, and extorted money and provisions from the gentlemen and farmers in that neighbourhood, and having got themselves intoxicated with liquor, proceeded to Maidenhead, where, having committed some outrages, they were opposed, overpowered, and the ringleaders seized, and sent to Reading gaol.

A riotous mob assembled at Birmingham on the fair day there, and sold bread and cheese at their own prices ; but being overpowered likewise by the civil magistrate's authority, their ringleaders were sent to gaol. At the same time an agreement was made with the bakers to make a sufficient quantity of household-bread, and to sell it at a penny a pound, by which means the people were pacified.

At Nottingham fair the mob seized upon all the cheese the factors had purchased, and distributed the same among them, leaving the farmers cheese unmolested. The military were called to the aid of

the civil magistracy, but, luckily, one man only was killed, and that happened to be a farmer, a bystander.

In the ship *Peter*, Capt. Smith, from New York, came passenger one Mrs. Wilson, upwards of 104 years old ; she has her health and memory very perfect, and is very full of spirits. She is a native of Northumberland, where she married, had three children at one birth, who were all married in one day, and all now alive with upwards of twenty children. She went to America with her husband, who was in the army ; and has bespoke a passage next spring to return thither, after having seen her children, grand-children, &c.

The wife of one Hutchinson, a carpenter in the Minories, was delivered of three boys, who with the mother are all likely to do well ; and will, we hear, be christened after his Majesty's illustrious progeny,

There is now living at Alceston, a village in Worcestershire, one George Moore, a shoemaker, who is 109 years of age : he has been married to nine wives, the last of which is now living, and is in the 77th year of her age.

Died. Archibald Bower, Esq, author of the history of the Popes, aged 83.

Matthew Richardson, at Ogle in Northumberland, aged 111.

A widow gentlewoman at Paris, aged 117.

OCTOBER.

St. James's. At half an hour after seven in the evening, her
R. High-

R. Highness Princess Caroline Matilda was married at the Chapel-royal at St. James's. His R. Highness the Duke of York was proxy for the king of Denmark, and the ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Next morning, at a quarter after six, her Majesty set out from Carleton-house for Harwich, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Right Hon. Lady Mary Boothby, and Count de Bothmar, her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, in a train of three coaches, escorted by parties of light-horse, horse-grenadiers, and lifeguards, and a numerous train of domestics and attendants. The parting between the queen of Denmark and her R. Highness the Princess of Wales, was extremely tender: the young queen was observed on getting into her coach to shed tears, which greatly affected the populace assembled in Pall-mall to see her departure.

Her Majesty arrived at Harwich, at a quarter after four on the second; but the wind being at N. E. it was not thought proper for her Danish Majesty to embark. She went to Mr. Davies's, collector of the customs, where she dined, supped, and lay. On the next morning, being the third, her Majesty embarked at half past eleven, with her whole retinue. She was preceded on the road by Colonel Desaguliers, and another gentleman, in a coach and six. Mr. Reed, clerk of the stables, had the direction of the relays of horses; and the entire care of her Majesty's person, and the embarkation, was committed to Col. Desaguliers. Count Bothmar, and attendants, followed in another coach and six.

Her Majesty was dressed in a bloom colour, with white flowers. Wherever she passed, the earnest wishes of the people were for her health, and praying to God to protect her from the perils of the sea. An easy melancholy at times seemed to affect her, on account of leaving her family, and the place of her birth; but upon the whole she carried an air of serenity and majesty, which exceedingly moved every one that beheld her.

Her Majesty, with her convoy, arrived on the coast of Holland, on the 7th, and on the 9th, a little before 9 o'clock in the morning, she landed safely at Rotterdam; from whence her Majesty set out for Utrecht, in the Prince of Orange's yacht, between ten and eleven in the forenoon. The Prince of Orange, the Prince and Princesses of Nassau Weilbourg, and Prince Lewis of Brunswick, received her Majesty on her landing, and conducted her to the apartment in the admiralty-house, which the magistrates of Rotterdam had fixed upon as the most convenient for her Majesty to arrive at, and where she was pleased to receive the compliments of the regency of that city. The Princess of Weilbourg accompanied the Queen through the town to her yacht, amidst the acclamations of the people, where the Prince of Orange again received her Majesty, and took leave.

She arrived at Utrecht on the 9th, and two days after at Deventer.

One of the most dreadful storms of rain, thunder, and lightning, happened in London, that ever was known in the memory of man.

John

John Hill, a watchman of High Holborn, declares, that about two o'clock a ball of fire fell near his stand, that the earth trembled under him, and that there was so great a smell of sulphur that he was near being suffocated.

The Dukes of Savoy was delivered of a Prince, who was this day baptized by the name of Joseph Benedict Placidus, and was created Count de Maurienne. The Duke of Chablais and the Duke of Savoy's second daughter, Madam Theresa, were sponsors.

In the London Gazette of this day, there is advice, by the way of France, that a great earthquake has happened in the isle of Cuba, which has overturned and demolished the city of St. Jago, in which, however, not above 40 lives were lost. At the Havannah, the capital of that island, it was scarcely felt.

At Paris, one of the most considerable houses in that city has failed, for an immense sum. An agent of M. de la Bourdonnaye, has been apprehended for counterfeiting a draught for 180,000 livres, about 9000 l.

At Worcester market 2785 pockets of hops were sold; the prices from 30 s. to 27 s.

At the general quarter-sessions held at Oxford, a letter from Mr. Secretary Conway, to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieut. of the county, was read; wherein he acquaints his Grace,—“ That his Majesty having received repeated advices of the riots and disorders committed in different parts of the county of Oxford, particularly in the towns of Oxford and Woodstock, under pretence of distress from the

high price of wheat and other provisions: and his Majesty having reason to think, that notwithstanding the several steps already taken by the government for removing the cause of these complaints, (by the proclamations, and orders of council issued, as well as by the marching of troops to the places where these riots have happened), that these disorders have rather increased than diminished, and that the mobs have become daily more numerous and more insolent. And his Majesty's troops being, in consequence of the many applications from a great variety of places, now almost entirely disposed in, or as near as possible in the neighbourhood of the places chiefly infested with these disorders:—His Majesty commands his secretary of state to acquaint his Grace, that having the greatest confidence in his prudence, spirit, and zeal for the public service, his Majesty thinks that from his Grace's weight and influence, and his personal character and great property, the most essential service may be expected:—That therefore his Majesty trusts his Grace will, both by his authority and advice, give that vigour and energy to the exercise of the several powers of government, which may effectually tend to the suppression of this evil, in which his Grace is promised all the aid and support, which the crown or its servants can give, upon this important occasion: his Grace is likewise assured, that if any thing of consequence shall occur, which may appear necessary to be imparted to his Majesty, such advice or information will be received with the utmost regard and attention.”

At which said quarter-session for that

that county, his Majesty's bench of justices unanimously agreed to use the most vigorous measures, for suppressing all future outrages, under any pretence whatever.

8. The ports of Scotland were this day opened for the importation of corn.

The city of London presented their congratulatory address to his Majesty: which the reader will see in our State Papers.

14. His Majesty's principal secretaries of state transmitted letters to the chief magistrates of the several towns where rioting has lately disturbed the public peace, requiring the names of such offenders as are already apprehended, together with copies of the several informations against them, in order to their being laid before his Majesty in council; from whence it is apprehended, that special commissions will be issued out, and circuits appointed for trying the criminals, as was found necessary in Ireland, for the trial of the levellers in that kingdom.

Mr. Wildman, whom we have before taken notice of, being sent for to wait on Lord Spencer, at his seat at Wimbledon, in Surry; he attended accordingly, and several of the nobility and persons of fashion were assembled: the Countess had provided three stocks of bees.

The first of his performances was with one hive of bees hanging on his hat, which he carried in his hand, and the hive which they came out of in the other hand: which was to convince the earl and countess that he could take honey and wax without destroying the bees. Then he returned into the

room, and came out again with them hanging on his chin, with a very venerable beard. After shewing them to the company, he took them out upon the grass-walk facing his Lordship's window, where a table and table-cloth were immediately brought out, and he set the hive upon the table, and made the bees hives therein: then he made the bees come out again and swarm in the air, the ladies and nobility standing amongst them, and no person stung by them; he made them go on the table, and took them up by handfuls, and tossed them up and down like so many peas; and made them go into their hive at the word of command. Near five o'clock in the afternoon he exhibited again with the three swarms of bees, one on his head, one on his breast, and the other on his arm, and then went in to his Lordship, who was too much indisposed to see the former experiments; the hives which the bees were taken from, were carried by one of the servants. He went into the room again, and came out with them all over his head, face, and eyes, and was led blind before his Lordship's window. He then begged of his Lordship that he would lend him one of his horses, which was granted, and was brought out in his body-cloaths. He then mounted the horse, with the bees all over his head and face, (except his eyes) and breast, and left arm, with a whip in his right hand, and the groom then led the horse backwards and forwards by his Lordship's window for some time. He then took the reins in his hand, and rode round the house. He then dismounted, and made

made the bees march upon a table, and commanded them to retire to their hive, which they accordingly did, and gave great satisfaction to the Earl, the Countess, and all the spectators.

The Ironmongers company have given 150 l. to the sufferers by fire at Barbadoes, and 50 l. to those at Montreal.

The elegant statue of Queen Elizabeth, placed on the east-end of St. Dunstan's church in the west, is opened. The statue is placed in a niche finely painted, bearing a sceptre in her right hand, and a globe in her left, and other ornaments; and underneath the following inscription cut out in stone:

“ This statue of Queen Elizabeth formerly stood on the west-side of Ludgate: that gate being taken down in 1760, to open the street, it was given by the city to Sir Francis Gosling, knight, and alderman of this ward, who caused it to be placed here.”

18. The Queen of Denmark landed at Altena, and it is impossible to express the joy with which she was received. The bridge prepared for her royal reception, was covered with scarlet cloth; on one side whereof were ranged the ladies; and on the other side the men, and at the end were two rows of young women, dressed in white, who strewed flowers before her Majesty, as she approached. The illuminations were inconceivable.

Hops sold at the new market at Maidstone, from 3 l. 3 s. to 3 l. 12 s. very fine 3 l. 15 s. Bags from 2 l. 8 s. to 3 l. A few higher. About 1200 pockets and bags were sold.

At Weyhill fair, which ended this day, the finest Farnham hops sold at 5 l. 12 s. Ordinary hops from 50 s. to 3 l. 5 s.

Came on at Hicks's-hall, a most remarkable trial, where- 21. in the mistress of the White Horse at Poplar, (who for many years kept the said house dressed in man's cloaths, and served all parish offices with reputation) was plaintiff; and one William Barwick, defendant. During the course of the trial it appeared, that the defendant had extorted divers considerable sums of money from the plaintiff for concealing her sex, which he was acquainted with: when he was convicted of the said crime on the fullest evidence, to the satisfaction of the whole court. He is sentenced to stand four times in and upon the pillory, to suffer four years imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour.

The sessions, which began on Wednesday, ended at the 24. Old Bailey, when three persons received sentence of death; John Clarke, a watch-case maker, for high treason, in diminishing the current coin of the kingdom. He was discovered by his apprentice, who, often observing him busy in his closet, thought he had some art which he had not yet taught him, and accordingly bored a hole in the wainscot, through which he saw him filing guineas; James Felton for stealing a bank note, value 20 l. out of a letter that had been put into a receiving office, in Chancery-lane, where he was an apprentice; William Griffiths for a burglary in Catherine-street. At this sessions 36 were ordered for transportation, three branded in the hand,

hand ; and 32 discharged for want of prosecution.

Some villains went on the 29th of July to the house of John Scott, Esq; near Stephen's Creek, on Savannah river, in S. Carolina, and, after beating him and his wife with the utmost inhumanity, robbed him of gold, silver, and paper-money, to the amount of 1400 l. They were not discovered at the latter end of August.

A merchant in Threadneedle-street, received an account from Paris, that an earthquake happened at Martinico the latter end of August, which swallowed up the greatest part of the town of St. Pierre, and destroyed 80 ships in the harbour; that the inundation of the sea had overflowed great part of the island; that 1600 persons had lost their lives; that the interior parts of the island had also greatly suffered; and that several adjacent islands had felt the shock very severely.

There is now in a garden in Whitehaven, Cumberland, a pear tree in full blossom, and bearing fruit for the third time this season; and what is very remarkable, there are pears upon it, some in half, and others full in growth.

There has been cut in a field, near Felton-park, in Northumberland, belonging to — Riddel, Esq; a cabbage weighing four stone four pound and seven ounces, growing among several hundreds of nearly the same weight, all cultivated by the horte-hoeing husbandry. This beneficial improvement in the new husbandry, we recommend to the observation of our readers concerned in agriculture. For only estimating one thousand cabbages

on an acre, and their weight thirty-five pounds each, it will be 35,000 pounds weight, of which we suppose a bullock can eat as much again as he can of turnips, that is to say, 300 pounds of cabbage.—Now at this allowance, in which the animal is surely not stinted, the produce of the acre of land will nearly feed a bullock during four months. Of the same genus is the *napus fylvestris*, commonly known by the name of rape, or cole, which is well worth cultivation in this country.—Mr. Miller says he has found, in several places where he has sowed this seed, that one acre of land properly planted, will produce almost as much food as two acres of turnips, and will afford late food after the turnips are run to seed. One acre will produce as much as, at a moderate computation, will sell for five pounds, clear of charges.—Partridges, pheasants, turkeys, and most other fowls, are so fond of these plants, that, if there be any of them in the neighbourhood of the field where they are cultivated, they will flock thither, and lie constantly among them.

Sir John Langham, lately deceased, has given in trust to the lord mayor and aldermen of London 6000 l. in new South-sea annuities, towards raising a fund for the relief of poor distressed soldiers and seamen, and their families; and the executors of that gentleman have given notice that they are ready to pay the same.

A boy who had been apprehended, with others, for house-breaking at Paris, brought up thirty louis d'ors, which he had swallowed six weeks before, by way of concealment: they were

so changed in his stomach, that they were not passable.

Her Royal Highness the 27. Princess Royal was christened by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the name of Charlotte-Agusta-Matilda. The sponsors were the King of Denmark, (represented by his Grace the Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain); the Queen of Denmark (represented by the Countess of Effingham, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber); and her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa in person.

By the last assize of bread set forth this day, the peck loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 ounces; wheaten, 2 s. 8 d. household, 2 s.

They write from Paris, of the 7th instant, that a messenger arrived from Rome with advice, that thirteen cardinals were made on the 26th of September last, viz.

Monf. Callinó, patriarch of Antioch,

Archbishop of Serra, auditor of the Chamber,

Monfieur Oddi, Archbishop of Ravenna,

Archbishop Branciforte, President of Urbino,

Archbishop Pallavicini, nuncio in Spain,

Archbishop Borromeo, nuncio at Vienna,

Archbishop Pamfili, nuncio at Paris,

Archbishop Simonelli, secretary to the Bishop and Regulars,

Monfieur Perecciani, Archbishop of Sirmo,

Archbishop Peretti, secretary of the council,

Monfieur Piccolomini, governor of Rome,

Monfieur Canale, treasurer general,

Monfieur Veterani, assessor of the holy office.

And from Lisbon, that many disorders having been occasioned by the ill conduct of some of the governors of the Azores, the King has united all those islands under one government; and that dignity is granted to Count Antonio d'Almada. His Excellency is to reside at Angra, the capital of Terceira, and will have under his command two regiments of 420 men each, a detachment from which is to be quartered in each of the islands.

Extract of a letter from Madrid.

Father Poyans, rector of the Jesuits of Sarragossa, and brother of the Marquis de Poyans, late secretary of the Spanish embassy to Russia, has been arrested by order of his Catholic Majesty, on account of there having been found in his house upwards of three thousand copies of a writing on the expulsion of the Jesuits from France; a work, in which not only the magistrates and the ministers are treated with indignity, but even the sacred person of his Most Christian Majesty is not respected. This seditious piece bears in the title-page, Paris, though printed at Sarragossa; and it is supposed, that the French minister, having been informed of what was doing, acquainted the Spanish ministry with it, and demanded the detention of the Jesuit.

Copenhagen, Oct. 11. The marriage-ceremony between the Princess Sophia Magdalena, and the Prince Royal of Sweden, having been performed by proxy on the first instant, the whole royal family accompanied the princess to Elsi-

Elfineur, on Tuesday the 7th inst. and on the 8th, her royal highness passed the Sound to Helsingborg, where she was received by the prince her consort, and a deputation from the senate to compliment her upon her arrival in the territories of Sweden.

Doctor Walker, a gentleman of honour and veracity, who has been revisiting the western isles of Scotland, and is now in the Orkneys, being in the church-yard of Lochaber, saw the remains of a monstrous ash-tree, dead with age, yet a vast column-like trunk was standing sixteen feet high. As the size round may seem incredible, he took two people of credit to see him measure it, who attested to the truth of the mensuration before a magistrate, that it contained in circuit fifty-eight feet, taken five feet from the surface. It was measured in the year 1765.

The riots and disturbances in many places, have continued the greatest part of the month, occasioned by the high price of provisions; but the military being called in, many of the rioters were taken and are in custody, and some lives were lost in different skirmishes between the rioters and the soldiers. They pulled down mills, burnt houses, and robbed the farmers, in several places.

A collar-maker, at Diss, in Norfolk, under pretence of giving his wife a kiss, inhumanly cut her throat, and afterwards hanged himself.

The wife of a master of a ship at Blyth, near Newcastle, was safely delivered of five male children, who, it is said, are all likely to live.

Died, Lieutenant Gen. Handasyd, aged 97.

At Norwich, Peter le Neve, Esq; who, though he was both deaf and dumb, was master of several polite arts and sciences.

At Shadwell, aged 90, Mr. Peter Coulthurst, a ship chandler, who died worth above 30,000l.

In Norway, Mathias de Seve; he was a soldier under four Kings of Denmark, was present at six capital engagements, and fifteen heavy sieges in Queen Anne's time, and never received a wound.

William Whitchurch, in Virginia, aged 107; he served in the militia in the reign of Charles II. and bore arms when his present Majesty was proclaimed.

Mr. Nath, at Chelsea, aged 95.

John Roberts, a labourer, near Leicester, aged 97; he was able to mow grass a few days before he died.

N O V E M B E R.

There was a court at Droningholm in Sweden, for three successive days, which began the 28th of last month.

The princess royal, after having received the compliments of the senate, and of the states at Calberg, arrived at Droningholm in the king's barge, accompanied by six others, about five o'clock in the afternoon; where her royal highness was received at the landing-place by all the officers of the household, and was led by the prince royal to the queen's apartment, where the whole court was assembled.

The princess royal has made her public entry this morning: and the marriage-ceremony is to be

formed at seven o'clock this evening in the chapel royal.

6. The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor went in great state to Westminster-hall, and opened the respective courts. His Lordship was dressed in a magnificent robe, richly laced, attended by divers of the nobility, the judges, and proper officers. Being come into court, the lord privy seal received his oath, the clerk of the crown reading it. The procession was the grandest ever known on the like occasion, consisting of fifty-one coaches, besides his lordship's new state coach, which was very superb.

A dreadful fire broke out at Kettering in Northamptonshire, occasioned by the boys throwing squibs, which consumed seventeen dwelling-houses, besides out-houses, ricks of wheat, barley, and corn of all sorts. The damage is computed at 4000*l*.—The common people, instead of joining to extinguish the flames, called out tauntingly to a farmer whose ricks were on fire, “Now, farmer, will you sell your wheat at seven and six-pence a strike!”

7. Being the birth-day of his R. Highness Frederic Duke of Cumberland, who then entered into the twenty-second year of his age, their Majesties and the Royal Family received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on that occasion.

8. A great quantity of snow fell at Pluckley-Charing in Kent, some of which lodging in the large oak-trees, broke off their limbs, and did other considerable damage, especially in Sir Edward Deering's park.

The Earls of Northampton and Halifax have actually paid into the hands of Alderman Thompson, at Northampton, 500*l*. (250*l*. each) for the relief of the poor.

The Queen of Denmark made her public entry into Copenhagen this day. Her Majesty left Fredericksbourg at half an hour after eleven, accompanied only by the Princess of Hesse-Cassel. The retinue was very numerous, and went so slow through the streets, that her Majesty did not arrive at the palace royal till between three and four. She was received by the king at the door of the first ante-chamber. The croud of people, which assembled on this occasion, was immense. The nuptial ceremony was performed in the palace chapel about eight o'clock; after which their Majesties and the Royal Family, together with the principal persons of the court and foreign ministers, supped at a table of a hundred and twenty covers.

The king has, on account of his marriage, created twelve knights of the order of Dannebrog.

His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of ^{11.} Peers, and made a most gracious speech from the throne to both Houses of Parliament.—For the speech, and the addresses, see our State Papers.

At a court of common-council, five hundred pounds were voted for the sufferers by the late fire at Barbadoes.

Came on before the barons of the Exchequer, the cause ^{13.} which has been so long depending between the commissioners of excise, and Mr. Wright, distiller in White-friars, for penalties to the amount

amount of eighteen thousand five hundred pounds; when, after a trial of twelve hours, and without calling in any witnesses on behalf of the defendant, the jury withdrew for a short time, and brought in a general verdict for Mr. Wright. The counsel for the crown were, the attorney general, the solicitor general, Mr. Hufsey, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Newnham; and for the defendant, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Davenport. The solicitors were; for the crown, Mr. Baxter, solicitor to the excise; and for the defendant, Mr. Davy, late deputy-solicitor to the excise.

This day commissions passed 15. under the great seal, for trial of the offenders in custody in the counties of Norfolk, Gloucester, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, and the cities of Norwich and Gloucester, on account of the late insurrections and outrages in those parts.

The colliers from the Cleehill, near Ludlow, assembled in a body, and pulled down the still-house in that town. They entered the town in a very orderly manner, proceeded to the house, pulled it down, and then returned, without offering any other violence to any person whatever. They were assured by the magistrates, that the still should be stopped, but they could not be diverted from their purpose.

A person who called himself George Went, Esq; was committed to Chelmsford gaol, on the oath of one of his accomplices, for conspiring with several others to defraud Evan Evans, of Brecon in

Wales, of a number of cattle, which they obtained from him by false pretences. The 'squire, who always appeared attended by his footman, pretended that he was in immediate want of the cattle to stock a farm which he had lately taken into his hands, and being at an inn in Brentwood, bargained with Evans for sheep, &c. to the value of 187l. and produced two draughts for the money of 100l. each, and received Mr. Evans's notes for the balance; but the inn-keeper suspecting the fraud, by observing too great an intimacy between the 'squire and his footman, he apprised Evans of his suspicion, who immediately hurried to town, and applied for payment, when the draughts appeared to be forged, and the whole transaction a fraud.

Number 28,316 came up a prize in the lottery of 1000l. It was given by a gentleman to a new-married lady in the city, in a state of pregnancy, for the benefit of her child, whether male or female: the lady was delivered of a fine girl on Monday, and she was complimented on the coming up of this ticket the next day.

The new temporary bridge 19. was opened at Blackfriars, to the no small mortification of the watermen, who cannot help complaining of this precipitate expedient to deprive them of their bread at this hard time. Many of us, say the old men, may be dead before the stone bridge can be finished, and it is hard to starve us to death before our time, by a wooden one.

The following instructions were given by the city of Norwich to their representatives in parliament.

To Harbord Harbord, and Edward Bacon, Esqrs. representatives in parliament for the city of Norwich.

“ Gentlemen,

“ The dearth and scarcity of all kinds of provisions are at length become matters so very serious and important, as to call for the attention of every one who has any concern in the administration of government.

“ We doubt not but you are thoroughly apprised of the numberless bad consequences which must ensue, unless some method can be discovered to restrain this growing evil; an evil which must not only be highly prejudicial to the kingdom in general, but absolutely fatal to the woollen manufacture: a branch of trade, of the utmost importance as a national concern, on which the welfare and prosperity of this city so materially depend, and which we have hitherto, not without the greatest difficulty, preserved.

“ With this melancholy prospect before us, we should be inexcusable to government, to ourselves, and to the suffering poor, if we concealed our real sentiments from you. Indeed the present crisis compels us to speak freely and plainly; we do not describe imaginary evils, or seek for partial encouragements incompatible with national welfare. On the contrary, we are persuaded that our sentiments on this subject might justly be adopted by every manufacturing town in Great Britain.

“ We, therefore, the mayor, magistrates, clergy, and other

principal inhabitants of the city of Norwich do, in the strongest terms, and in the most serious manner, desire,

“ That you will, in the ensuing sessions of parliament, immediately propose, and strenuously support such measures as may have the most probable tendency to redress these grievances, and to procure a speedy and effectual reduction of the present prices of all the necessaries of life.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waterford to his friend in Dublin, dated Oct. 18.

“ As I was on a party of pleasure, with some friends going to Passage, the wind blowing hard at S. S. W. we perceived a large Whitehaven vessel, with her sails furled, and seemingly in distress; and perceiving nobody on board, we hailed her; but receiving no answer, we ventured to go on board, where we found a parcel of poor women lying in a fever, quite delirious, and not able to give any account of themselves, whom we relieved as well as we could, with what necessaries our little vessel afforded.

“ Upon searching farther, we found the cocket of the vessel, which discovered her to be the transport-ship, Capt. Ford, commander, bound for East Florida from Dublin with one hundred and fifty convicts on board. And we soon after learnt, that in the nighttime the convicts had found means to knock off their chains, surprized the captain and crew, threw them overboard, and then making for the shore, got clear off before any discovery was made.”

They

They write from Vienna, that all the edicts that have been published against persons leaving their country to settle in foreign parts having hitherto proved ineffectual, the emperor has caused a new edict to be published, which makes it death to any person who shall be detected in seducing his subjects to quit his dominions.

29. A poor collier was attacked near Shields, by two foot-pads, and robbed of 5 s. the whole savings of his week's pay; but on representing the distress of his family, the villains gave him back a shilling. When he got home, he told his wife what had happened; and pulling out the shilling, it fortunately proved a guinea, to the great joy and comfort of a poor industrious family.

They write from Spoleto in Italy that so great a dearth of grain prevails in that city, that the nobility and gentlemen of greatest opulence in the country, have sent their plate to Rome, to be pledged there to the Mount of Piety for the sum of ten thousand crowns, in order to purchase corn for this place.

The wife of one Thomas Coe of Cambridge was lately delivered of four children, 2 boys and 2 girls.

The wife of a peasant near Florence was delivered of five children at a birth.

Phineas Monfeca, a Jew, died lately at Algiers, aged 109 years.

In the workhouse at Whitely in Yorkshire, died one Sarah Chappel, aged 104.

In Black-friars work-house, Judith Barker, aged 103.

At Barnstable, Margaret Thomas, aged 105.

John Robinson, at Great Whit-

tington in Northumberland, aged 103.

DECEMBER.

Special commissions were opened this week, in the counties of Norfolk, Berks, Gloucester, Wiltshire, &c. for the trial of the rioters.

Three of the rioters had sentence of death passed upon them at Reading; 8 were capitally convicted at Norwich; 9 at Gloucester, and 4 at Salisbury. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to reprieve most of these unfortunate persons.

On Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Captain Pain, at Mile-end, which entirely consumed the same; and much damaged the house adjoining. Two of the Captain's children perished in the flames; the other two were with difficulty saved, by the maid getting out of the two pair of stairs window with them, by the help of a ladder. Mrs. Pain narrowly escaped in her shift. The Captain came home whilst his house was in flames, being just returned from a West-India voyage.

A remarkable cause was tried before the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Salisbury, Knight, judge of the high court of admiralty, where n Thomas Bennet, late a midshipman on board the East-India ship Denham, whereof Capt. Tryon was commander, on behalf of himself and the rest of the mariners belonging to the said ship, were plaintiffs; and Barrington Buggins, Esq; owner of the said ship, defendant. The question before the court was, Whether the

sailors had forfeited their wages by reason of the ship being burnt in the East-Indies, by order of the governor and council of Bencoolen. On hearing the evidence on both sides, the judge was pleased to pronounce sentence in favour of the plaintiffs, with full costs of suit.

9. On Tuesday last the common wherry to Southampton, being loaded with eleven persons, sunk in her passage, and ten of them were unfortunately drowned, among whom were the two watermen; four of the dead bodies were since taken up and buried at Southampton.

At a meeting of the royal society, his Polish Majesty was unanimously elected a member. Dr. Bevis was at the same time appointed Latin secretary to the society.

A silver medal of three ounces weight has been struck at Copenhagen on the occasion of the king's marriage, after an antique medal of the emperor Augustus. On one side is the portrait of their Majesties, with this legend, "Christian VII, et Carol. Matth. D. G. rex et reg. Dan. Norv." The other side represents a woman standing, leaning on an antique anchor, and holding in her right hand a crown of flowers; the device, "Lætit. Aug." The inscription is, "Recurrentibus signis;" and on the exergue, "Connubio juncti D. VIII. November, MDCCLXVI."

16. The royal assent was this day given, by commission, to An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry:

An act for indemnifying such persons as have acted for the service of the public, in advising and

carrying into execution the order of council for laying an embargo on all ships laden with wheat, &c.

An act to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour:

An act to continue an act for importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time:

An act to amend an act for repealing certain duties in the British colonies and plantations, and also the duties upon certain East-India goods exported from Great Britain, and for granting other duties instead thereof; and for farther encouraging, regulating, and securing several branches of the trade of this kingdom and the British dominions in America, as relates to the exportation of non-enumerated goods from the British colonies in America:

An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour from his Majesty's colonies in America, for a limited time, free of duty:

An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour from any part of Europe, for a limited time, free of duty:

An act for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye-meal, for a limited time, free of duty:

An act for obviating doubts which have arisen with respect to so much of an act made in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, as directs the taking of certain oaths by justices of the peace, on the issuing of any new commission of the peace:

And

And to one road bill, and to four private bills.

Both houses of parliament adjourned to January.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, a motion was made and agreed to, to present the freedom of this city to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in a gold box. A memorial was at the same time presented to the court by Mr. Evans, a coal merchant, setting forth the great frauds in the admeasurement of coal, and stating his intention of applying to parliament for a remedy, and praying the sanction of that court; which was granted.

The society of arts have voted 100*l.* to the famous Mr. Wildman, for his discoveries relative to bees.

They write from York, that on Tuesday last about ten o'clock at night was finished the felling of the famous ash at East Newton in that county; which tree is supposed the finest and largest in this kingdom by good judges. A great number of hands had been employed in the felling from Monday morning. Mr. Richard Darley of Huttwaite in this county, the purchaser, has delivered in the following account of it: viz. the length of the whole tree, twenty-eight yards; the length of the bole, five yards; the root, as it is dug up, every way four yards; the girdle of the bole, forty-four inches square; the girdle of the main brand, thirty-six inches square; and each of the other brands, twenty-seven inches square. Total sound workable wood, fourteen tons; top wood and broken wood, computed at seven loads.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 6 were capitally convicted; 31 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years; 3 to be branded, and one to be whipped. Two of those that were sentenced to death, were convicted of forgery.

A confirmation was received of the loss of the Eagle, Capt. Rogers, from Dublin, on board of which was General Stanwix, his lady, his only daughter, a near relation, and four servants, who all perished.

We have the following melancholy account of an accident that happened in Ayr in Scotland on the 3d instant. "About six o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a tobacco cellar in a close opposite to the meal-market, which had made a considerable progress before it was discovered; however, assistance being instantly procured, we were in hopes that it would soon be got under, when on a sudden the whole town was thunderstruck by a most terrible explosion of five barrels of gun-powder, lodged in the same house; instantly the wall was drove over, and crushed to death John Orr, baker; John Logan, shoemaker; and Neil Crook, nailor; who were assisting in extinguishing the fire. The roof of the building being thatch, was drove all in flames as far as the citadel on the one hand, and to Wallace-street (on the opposite side of the river) on the other, and part of it left blazing on the tops of most of the houses in the neighbourhood, till extinguished by the water works; a cask of tobacco was thrown over the tops of several houses, to the distance of 200 yards,

yards; all the windows, and even the stone walls near it, were broke to pieces, and one of the fire-engines was buried in the ruins. The concussion was so great, that most of the houses shook as with an earthquake; several people were carried off their feet in the street; John Craig, shopkeeper, was thrown from the mouth of the close, where the fire happened, to the middle of the street, and slightly wounded; Matthew Hand, John Paterfon, Robert Paterfon, his brother, were wounded; the first of these so much hurt, that his life is despaired of. William Smith of Lockmark, John Reid, and John Donaldson, were also very much hurt; this last it is thought cannot recover, besides several others, to the number of eleven, though it is impossible to recount all. The fire abated soon after the explosion. Our magistrates next day issued the strictest orders forbidding the shopkeepers, and other dealers in powder, to keep more than a small quantity, either in their shops or warehouses, and to lodge that dangerous commodity in an outhouse, to prevent the like fatal consequences for the future."

25. Being Christmas-day, was observed as usual at court as a high festival. The Duke of Montague carried the sword of state to and from chapel.

The Dublin society adjudged a premium of 40l. to Mr. Hamilton for his invention of a machine by which two persons may stand on the sea shore and send out 500 baited hooks to half a mile distance, and catch fish in all weathers. This is an old invention, and was offered here several years ago.

The bank began paying 26. 870,888l. being one third of the remaining 4 per cent. navy annuities; and also three months interest for the same, which became due the 25th instant, pursuant to the act of last session.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Ward, butcher, in Norwich, which was so sudden and rapid, that Mrs. Ward the wife, and Mrs. Tooley, the mother of Mr. Ward, near eighty years of age, two children, a grand-child, and a maid-servant, perished in the flames, and no part of the house or furniture was saved.

A gentleman unknown, who had just sold out 1000l. stock in the funds, gave the produce of it to the county infirmary at Gloucester, and recommended it to the governors to vest their property in land-security, as a time must come when a remarkable fall will happen in the funds, that will prove fatal to many charities.

So many extraordinary indications of the mildness of the weather could perhaps never be produced at this advanced season as in the present year. In one of the woods belonging to Lord le Despencer, near West Wycomb, Bucks, there were leaves upon some of the beeches in as fresh verdure as is usual in the month of May. In the garden of Mr. Peepal, in the parish of Holiwell, Worcester, there are young gooseberries upon trees in the common ground and open air; and in St. Giles's there have been white roses blown some weeks since. A dozen of ripe strawberries were pulled in a gentleman's garden without Micklegate bar, and there are flowers

flowers on a great many of the plants. In a garden near Micklegate, York, there are now growing several artichokes, some of them near as large as a man's fist, with which the owner treated his friends in the holidays. In several gardens about that city there are young gooseberries. And last week fine mushrooms were gathered at Heworth Moor, near the same city.

A letter from Wales informs us of the dreadful inundation of the river Usk the latter end of November; by which vast numbers of cattle of all kinds, stacks of hay, and ricks of corn, were washed away, and several farmers thereby utterly ruined. The waters were up to the first stories of the houses. At Newcastle, in Cardiganshire, the bridge and three or four houses were entirely destroyed.

Capt. Baker, of the Ravensworth, in his passage from London to Newcastle, took up 17 mariners from the wreck of a ship that had just overfet; one boy perished, who is supposed to have been between decks when the disaster happened. This crew were preserved at the greatest hazard of the lives of the savers, who cannot be too much applauded. The merchants of Newcastle on the first notice of it opened a subscription for rewarding the Ravensworth's men, and relieving the poor sufferers.

A conciliating treaty proposed by France to the republic of Geneva, was rejected by 1095 votes against 574, when the French ambassador declared he had instruction from his Majesty to break all connections with the republic; and at the same time delivered the King's declaration to that purpose.

God only knows what will be the consequences.

Letters from various parts of Germany take notice, that there has not been so long a drought in the memory of man in that country, as has happened this year. The Rhine has been forded in many places, and a rock has been discovered in the Neckar, on which is engraved 1476, as a memorandum of the drought at that time, four inches below which is now engraved 1766.

The Electress Palatine has lately instituted a new order, called the order of St. Elizabeth, after her own name, and the object of this institution is the relief of the unhappy. Her Electoral Highness has received into this order the Duchess of Bavaria, the Princess Amelia, and Mary Anne of Deux Ponts, the Countess Dowager of Taxis, mistress of her household, and most of the ladies of honour belonging to her court.

We learn from St. Eustatia, that they have had a hurricane there more violent than has been known since the year 1747. In the interior parts of the island great damage was done to the provision-grounds, most of the Mankiokte (Caseda) great and small corn is destroyed; canes that were on Monday remarkably promising, then lay even with the ground; large tamarind trees, as thick as a man's body, were torn up by the roots; fences and many thatched houses levelled with the ground: many persons were obliged to leave their houses, and seek for safety in those that were built low: in short, such a scene of horror might be better conceived than described. Many vessels have been drove ashore

more and lost; and it was greatly feared that many in other places had suffered by the late storms; as that of the 21st of September was felt from latitude 14 to 40. Several of the vessels that had put to sea were returned, but the greater part were still out when the letter was written.

There is advice from Tortuga, that great part of the salt works had been destroyed by a violent hurricane; that three French and five Newfoundland vessels were drove on shore; and that part of the grand Key was beat down by the violence of the sea.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South Carolina, Oct. 14.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Cuba, we are informed, that all the brick and stone buildings in Bayama, Yera, and Puerto del Principe, on that island, were totally destroyed by the same shock of an earthquake, that demolished St. Jago on the 11th of June; that some hundreds of people lost their lives therein: that a general desertion prevailed among the Spanish troops, from an apprehension of the hard labour and other difficulties they might be obliged to undergo in consequence of that dreadful calamity; and that shocks continued to be repeatedly felt in that island every day, till the 1st of August, when that gentleman left the place.

A letter from Dominica, dated Oct. 16, says, "We had another violent gale of wind here the 6th instant, which drove five vessels on shore, viz. The Phoenix, Capt. Knight, of Bristol, from Old Calabar; the ship went to pieces

soon after she struck, but the slaves had been luckily landed. The brig Three Friends, Capt. Keef, from Newfoundland, is gone to pieces. The brig ———, Capt. Davis of Piscataqua, may be got off again; the other two vessels belong to the Leeward islands. There are no less than fifty sail drove on shore at Guadaloupe and Grand Terre; they suffered considerably. The snow Trevor of Liverpool is here, with 194 slaves. They had this gale at Barbadoes also. The snow Amelia, Capt. Rowland, belonging to London, was blown out there, and passed by here the 10th for Carolina, without anchors."

By Capt. Gilchrist just arrived from St. Kitts, and Capt. Paterson from Dominica, we have advice of another severe hurricane at those and the other neighbouring islands, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, in which all the vessels at Montserrat and Dominica, except Captain Paterson's, with thirteen at St. Kitt's, were drove ashore and lost; many others put to sea. At Montserrat the hurricane was attended with a terrible inundation from the mountains, which destroyed half the town, and reduced upwards of 200 people to the greatest distress.

The freeholders and other inhabitants of Boston, at a general assembly held at their town-hall, to take into consideration his Majesty's recommendation to the general assembly, to make up the losses of the sufferers in the late unhappy times, which his Excellency the governor has thought fit to interpret as a requisition peremptory and authoritative, have voted, from no regard however to the said interpretation, but out of a dutiful

ful respect to the mild representation of his most gracious Majesty, and humanity and generosity to the sufferers, that on the application of those gentlemen to the general assembly, in a parliamentary way, the representatives of the town of Boston be directed to use their influence that such losses be made up, as far as may be, in a manner the most loyal and respectful to his Majesty, the most constitutional and safe to the invaluable rights and privileges of the people, and the most humane and benevolent with regard to the sufferers. Application having been made to the Lords of the treasury for the payment of the money due to the colony by grant of parliament, for services during the late war, their Lordships' answer was, that as there had been dangerous riots in the colony, on account of the stamp-act, in which several persons had been divested of their property, they were determined to retain the money in their hands, till satisfaction be made to the sufferers.

A cause has been tried in the superior court of New York, in which a merchant was plaintiff, and a Captain of one of his Majesty's ships defendant, for the seizure of a ship and cargo in 1763; the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 4046 l. damages, and costs of suit.

The war between the Chactahs and Creek Indians is still carried on with the utmost inveteracy, and though hitherto the former have lost most men, yet in the end, it is believed, they will overcome the Creeks.

A valuable discovery was some years ago made at Saybrook in a cove at the mouth of the Connecti-

cut, of a grass, that from the dark colour of its capsulæ, has obtained the name of Black Grass; of which the ingenious Mr. B. Gale, at the request of Peter Collinson, Esq; has lately made public the natural history.

Black Grass was first discovered near on old raft drifted down the river, and lodged in the above cove, or arm of the salt marsh, from whence it spread spontaneously from the seed that was washed about by the spring tides.

Its early growth, lively green, and great increase, with the preference given to it by cattle, encouraged many attempts to propagate it, but it proved very uncertain in its vegetation, except in soils that most favoured it.

It has been observed to grow spontaneously on high meadows overflowed by spring-tides, and on the banks of creeks and rivers where there is an alternate change of fresh water and salt. It may likewise be propagated in low marshes now and then overflowed by the tide, provided a rivulet of fresh water runs through them; but its largest and most prolific growth seems to be in the fens, where fresh and salt water mixing promiscuously together, may be drained off by ditches; there it will render the loose and miry sward firm and solid, and thrive amazingly.

There are many melancholy accounts from different parts of the world, of the great damages sustained by earthquakes, hurricanes, inundations, &c. by which, especially in the West Indies, numbers of people have been entirely ruined, and a great many lives lost. Our readers will see in the appendix

dix to our chronicle, a particular account of the dreadful hurricane at Martinico, as well as of the inundation of the river Tarno, at Montauban in France.

A most furious hurricane, attended with thunder and hail, seemed to threaten the whole island of Cephalonia (a Venetian island) on the 31st of May last. All the steeples of the churches were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, houses demolished, and the roofs whirled about in the air. The sea in the port of Argostoli rose to an immoderate height, and began to overflow the town, to the inexpressible terror of the inhabitants. This fatal hurricane, which lasted 13 minutes, was succeeded by violent shocks of the earth more alarming than the hurricane, as the whole island seemed to be moved, many houses thrown down, and the inhabitants obliged to lie in the open fields. The number who perished cannot be estimated, but the consternation was universal, as the tremulous motion was felt at times 50 days.

A ship was lately set on fire, in the port of Leghorn, by the saffron on board heating in the hold; a caution to Captains to beware of such cargoes.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, December 16.

‘ We are in inexpressible distress: our country is in the utmost danger; and if it was not the duty of good citizens not to abandon it in this extremity, the city would soon be deserted. May God inspire those who govern us with prudence and moderation! There is a talk of prosecuting some citizens, who, in

an epistolary correspondence, have very freely delivered their sentiments upon the public dissensions to one of their friends at Paris, where he has been arrested, and all his papers seized.

‘ At the issue of the general council held yesterday, and in which the project of the regulation of the mediation has been rejected, the Chevalier de Beauteville, minister plenipotentiary from the King of France, sent for the commissaries of the people, and delivered to them a paper to the following purport:

“ The King, my master, in delaying to demand satisfaction for divers indecent actions, insolent even on your part, which have been repeated since my arrival in your city, yielded to the sentiments of favour and affection with which he has always honoured this republic. His Majesty hoped, that a temporary frenzy, fomented by some turbulent spirits, would have given place to a happy repentance: that, convinced, as you ought to have been, of the wisdom and impartiality of his views for the honour and tranquillity of this state, you would have shewn in the discussion of your interest against his minister plenipotentiary, and of those of the cantons of Zurich and Berne, the modesty and confidence which would have become you on many accounts.

“ Your conduct, on the contrary, equally headstrong and imprudent; memorials, wherein you pretend to decline the guaranty; abusive representations, wherein you affected groundless alarms upon forms, which were only suspended from salutary motives that you could not be ignorant of; indecent clamours

in the city, criminal correspondences without; seditious declarations in the public papers; at length, the proof which his Majesty has, that the difficulties which you have started during the course of the mediation, and in particular the rejection of the project which was presented to you this day, are the consequences of a plan formed by several amongst you to overthrow the government of your country in spite of the guaranty of powerful mediators: All these things lay his Majesty under the necessity of making you feel his just indignation.

“ In consequence, I have orders to declare to you, ‘ That the King forbids you, as well as all the representing citizens, from carrying on any commerce in his kingdom. Such of you as shall appear, after this prohibition, in the dominions of his Majesty, will be arrested; and all the merchandise which you shall bring from France, or send thither, will be seized and detained, till such time as it shall please his Majesty to determine thereon.’

“ Go! and report what I have said to those of your fellow-citizens who have been so blind as to suffer themselves to be led by you. They will ask, who has drawn upon them these evils; and you may tell them it is you, who have been hardy enough to attempt to thwart the views of his Majesty and his allies, and to overthrow a wise and prosperous government, the solidity and duration of which has been guarantied by him and two of the most powerful cantons.

(Signed)

Le Chevalier de
BEAUTEVILLE.”

A letter from Boston, in New-England, dated Dec. 1, says, “ A bill is published here by order of the general assembly, for the consideration of the several towns in the province, entitled, An act for granting compensation to the sufferers, and of free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion, to the offenders in the late times; wherein is enacted, That there be granted and paid out of the public treasury of the province, to the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; the sum of 3194 l. 17 s. 6d. To the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; 172 l. 4 s. To Benjamin Hallowell, jun. Esq; 358 l. 6 s. 10d. To William Story, the sum of 67 l. 8 s. 10 d. in full compensation for their losses and sufferings in the late times of confusion. And from New York, that “ On the proper application (and conformable to order) made by Major Thomas James, who sustained a loss on the 1st of Nov. 1765, in this city, his case has been considered by the Hon. house of representatives, now sitting; and they have been pleased to grant him the amount of his account sworn to, of the sum of 1755 l. 15 s. 1 d. for which that gentleman gave the house his hearty thanks, and assured them he would communicate their generosity, by the first opportunity, to his Majesty’s ministers of state.”

Died lately, in Virginia, John de la Somet, aged 130.

John Rimmoni, in Friezeland, aged 115.

Magdalen Ristory near Florence, aged 110.

In the Orkneys, Daniel Betton, aged 117.

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Solomon Emanuel, a Jew, at the Hague, aged 106.

Mary Bell, at Hoxam, aged 104.

Sarah Butters, at Harlston, Norfolk, aged 100.

Margaret Everet, a beggar, aged 110. She died worth 150l.

George Gibbons, at King's-bridge, Devon, aged 104.

George King, at Nokes in Cambridgeshire, aged 130.

Supplement to the bills of births, &c. for the year 1765, at the end of our Chronicle for last year.

Amsterdam. Baptized 4776. Married in the reformed churches 1692, at the town hall 750, by banns 1073. Died 7723, being 860 less than the year 1764.

Bills of births, &c. for the year 1766.

A general bill of christenings and burials in London, from December 10, 1765, to December 10, 1766.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	8343	Males	11714
Females	7914	Females	12197
<hr/>		<hr/>	
16257		23911	

Increased in the burials this year 681.

Died under 2 years of age	8035.
Between 2 and 5	2162
5 and 10	866
10 and 20	873
20 and 30	1874
30 and 40	2207
40 and 50	2398
50 and 60	1899
60 and 70	1786
70 and 80	1212
80 and 90	515
90 and 100	76
100 and 101	1
101 and 102	2
103	1
105	3
<hr/>	
	23911

Copenhagen. Births from Jan. 1st 1766, to Jan. 1st 1767, 2643. Deaths, 1929. Marriages, 870.

Isles of Zealand, Bornholm, and Ferroe. Births, 7256. Deaths, 6363. Marriages, 1853.

Denmark, Norway, and the Danish dominions in Germany. Died 55683. Born 62480. 6797 more births than deaths.

Konigsberg. Births, 2231. Deaths, 2072. Marriages, 708. The whole kingdom of Prussia. Births, 31,129. Deaths, 22,570. Marriages 7050.

Amsterdam. Births, 4547. Deaths, 7271, which is 454 less than the preceding year. Marriages 2936.

Paris. Born 18,773. Deaths, 19694. Foundlings 5604. Increased in deaths this year 1660. Decreased in births 666.

Hamburgh. Births, 2893. Deaths, 3400. Marriages, 1079.

Bailywick of Aggerhuus in Norway. Births 10,280. Deaths 9135.

Liverpool, from December 24, 1765, to December 25, 1766. Christened 1017. Buried 1025. Marriages 503. Increased in christenings 61. Decreased in burials

burials 126. Increased in marriages 25.

It appears from an old register in the year 1661, that there were only 6 marriages, 21 christenings, and 5 burials in Liverpool.

Manchester. Christened 887. Buried 1019. Marriages 368.

Darlington. 131 Births, 107 Burials, and 35 Marriages.

Chester. Births 367. Deaths 350. Marriages 153.

BIRTHS for the year 1766.

Jan. 3. Lady of Judge Bathurst, of a daughter.

10. Lady Petre, of a son.

12. Lady of Sir George Robinson, Bart. of a son.

Feb. 7. Lady North, of a son.

8. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick, of a son, at St. James's.

19. Lady Carbery, of a son.

March 16. Duchess of Marlborough, of a son.

Lady of Sir John Blois, of a son and heir.

Apr. 16. Lady of Sir John Gibbons, Baronet, of a daughter.

May 25. Countess of Radnor, of a daughter.

June . Lady Nicholson, in Scotland, of a daughter.

Lady Reay, of a son and heir.

24. Lady of Sir Herbert Perrot Packington, of a son.

July 4. Lady Mawbey of a son.

Viscountess Irwin, of a daughter.

6. Marchioness of Tavistock, of a son.

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Lady Caroline Mackenzie, of a daughter.

12. Countess of Selkirk, of a son.

20. Countess of Elgin, of a son.

Aug. Lady Down, of a daughter.

10. Countess of Corke, of a daughter.

18. Countess of Macclesfield, of a son.

Lately, Countess of Darlington, of a son.

Lady Bridges, of a son and heir.

Sept. 1. Lady Baird, of a daughter.

27. Countess of Strafford, of a son.

Countess of Aylesford, of a daughter.

Oct. 13. Lady Eliz. Gallini, of two sons.

Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, of a son.

16. Lady of the Hon. John Pitt, of a daughter.

Lady Kinsale, of a son.

25. Countess of Dartmouth, of a 6th son.

28. Lady Torrington, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Edward Deering, of a son.

Nov. 1. Lady of Sir Billingham Graham, of a son.

Countess of Pomfret, of a daughter.

11. Lady of Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Thomas Stapleton, of a son.

22. Countess of Hopeton, of a daughter.

[M]

Lady

Lady Viscountess Ashbrook, of a daughter.
Countess of Drogheda, of a daughter.

Dec. 23. Duchess of Beaufort, of a son.

Lady of Sir Thomas Stanley, of a son.

Lady of the Right Hon. Alex. Bennet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. 1766.

Feb. 6. Hon. Asheton Curzon, brother, to Lord Scarsdale, to the Hon. Miss Grosvenor, sister to Ld. Grosvenor.

8. Hon. Mr. Annesley, eldest son of Lord Annesley, to Miss Grove.

13. Sir Thomas Johnson, Bart. of Littlebury, Essex, to Lady Anne Rollocks.

15. Earl of Drogheda, in Ireland, to Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

March 1. Lord Hinchinbroke, eldest son to the Earl of Sandwich, to Lady E. Montague, only daughter to the Earl of Halifax.

April 2. The Duke of Beaufort, to Miss Boscawen, daughter to the late Adm. Boscawen.

8. Prince Albert of Saxony, to the Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria.

11. Sir Edward Smith of Acton, to the Hon. Miss Clifford, sister to Lord Clifford.

14. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Dig-

by, brother to Lord Digby, to Miss Cox.

Hon. and Reverend Mr. Egerton, brother to the Bishop of Bangor, to Miss Bell Lowther.

18. Gen. Walmoden, to Miss de Wangenheim, daughter to the late Lord High Steward of Hanover.

20. Hon. Stephen Fox, Esq; eldest son to Lord Holland, to Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter to the late Earl of Ossory, and niece to the Duchess of Bedford.

Rt Hon. Ld. Forbes, to Lady Georgina Berkeley, eldest daughter to the Countess of Berkeley.

Lately, Hon. Charles Hope Weir, brother to the Earl of Hopeton, to Miss N. Dunbar.

Sir Jervas Clifton, Bart. to Miss Loyd.

May 15. Sir John Sebright, Bart. to Miss Knight of Worcester-shire.

19. Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. to Miss Wynne.

27. Sir James Read, Bart. to Miss Rowley of Broms-grove, Worcester-shire.

29. Lord Bellasysse, eldest son to the E. of Faucon-bridge, to Miss Lamb, daughter to Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart.

June 3. Robert Stewart, Esq; in Ireland, to Lady Sarah Conway, second daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

5. Thomas Dummer, Esq; to Miss Harriot Bishopp, daughter to Sir Cecil Bishopp.

30. Right

30. Right Rev. Doctor Gore, Bishop of Elphin in Ireland, to Miss Freind.
- July 7. Lord Wenman, to Lady Eleanor Bertie, sister to the Earl of Abingdon.
- Aug. 1. Sir Thomas Broughton of Broughton in Staffordshire, Bart. to Miss Wicker of Horsham, Sussex.
23. Sir A. Purvis, nephew to the Earl of Marchmont, to Miss le Blanc.
Sir Capel Molyneaux, Bart. to the only daughter of the late Lieut. General Adlercron.
25. Hon. Ja. Hope, second son to the Earl of Hopeton, to Lady Betty Carnegie, daughter to the Earl of Northesk.
- Sept. 15. Thomas Wynne, Esq; to Lady Kath. Percival, eldest daughter to the Earl of Egmont.
Earl of Darnley, in Ireland, to Miss Stoyte.
Sir Charles Usher, Bart. to Miss Wyndham.
21. Sir Walter Blunt, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Aston, daughter to the late Lord Aston, and a near relation to the Duke of Norfolk.
- Oct. 24. Sir Roger Gilbert, to Lady Dowager Clarges.
- Nov. 6. Harry Howard, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Maria Mackenzie, second daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Fortrose.
Duke of Portland, to Lady Dor. Cavendish, sister to the Duke of Devonshire.
8. Lord Mount Stuart, eldest son of the Earl of Bute, to the eldest daughter

and coheirefs of the late Lord Windfor.

Dec. Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. to Miss Wilmot.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the year 1766, from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. *Lately*; George Quarme, Esq; a commissioner of Excise, in the room of ——— Orlebar, deceased.

Feb. 1. Samuel Cornish of Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Baronet.

— 8. George Chad, Esq; a Commissioner of Appeals, for regulating the excise, in the room of ——— Yvonnet, Esq; deceased.

John Blunden, Esq; member for Kilkenny, and Richard St. George, member for Athlone, Esq; and their heirs-males, the dignity of Barons of the kingdom of Ireland.

The Earl of Shannon, the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, &c. in Ireland.

— 10. The Duke of Dorset, a Privy Counsellor, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, and city of Canterbury.—Duke of Devonshire, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—Hon. Col. Montgomery, Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, in the room of ——— Jefferies, Esq; deceased.

— Duke of Marlborough, elected High Steward of Woodstock, in the room of the Earl of Godolphin, deceased.—Earl of Lauderdale, one of the Lords of Police in Scotland.

— *Lately*, Hon. M. Powlet, Groom-Porter to his Majesty.— Mr. Serjeant Whitaker, a Welch Judge, in the room of John Richmond Webb, Esq; deceased.— Lord Charles Montague, Vice-Admiral of South Carolina, and Judge of the Admiralty-court there.

March 10. John Moore, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, and his heirs-male, a Baronet.— *Lately*, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells.— Sir Richard Lyttelton, Governor of Guernsey and Cornet Castle, in the room of Lord Delawar, deceased.

May 6. Duke of Richmond, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, resigned.— Will. Hewit, Esq; one of the Commissioners for the Sale of Lands in the ceded islands, in the room of Hugh Greme, Esq; deceased.

Lately, Rev. Dr. Newcome, to the Bishoprick of Dromore in Ireland, in the room of Dr. Maxwell, translated to the Bishoprick of Meath, in the room of the present Archbishop of Dublin.

— 17. Rev. Dr. Robert Lowth, to be Bishop of St. Davids, in the room of the late Dr. Squire; also a Commendam, to hold therewith the eighth prebend of Durham, and the rectory of Sedgfield in the same county.

— June 3. John Pringle, Doctor of Physick, and his heirs-male, a Baronet.— Will. Fast, of Hall-Place, Berks, Esq; and his heirs-male, the like dignity.

— 17. Right Hon. Lord George Cavendish, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire, in the room of the Marquis of Gran-

by.— His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, in the room of Gen. Pulteney, who resigned.

— 28. John Averall, D. D. Dean of Limerick.— Dr. Hawkins, Dean of Elmy, in Ireland.

July 2. Earl of Rochford, Ambassador Extraordinary to the court of France.— Lord George Lennox, Minister Plenipotentiary.

— 5. Earl of Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, and of the cities of Bristol and Gloucester.

— 1. The Right Hon. Frederick Augustus Earl of Berkeley, Constable of the castle of St. Briavells in the forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, and Keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest.

— 8. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Keeper of his Majesty's forests, parks, and warrens of Windsor, and Lieutenant of the said forest.— Also the custody of the lodge, and walks in Cranburn Chace, and of the pictures, furniture, and household-goods thereunto belonging, in the room of the Duke of Cumberland, deceased.— His Royal Highness Prince Henry Frederick, Ranger, or Keeper, of all that park called Windsor Great-park, and of the lands, grounds, and soil within the said park, in the room of the Duke of Cumberland.

— 15. Merrick Burrel, of West-Grinstead park in Suffex, Esq; a Baronet, with remainder to his heirs-male; and in default of such issue, to Peter Burrel of Beckenham in Kent, Esq; and his heirs-male.— Edward Earl of Oxford and

and Mortimer, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Radnor.

— 19. Sir Henry Cleere, Knt. and his heirs-male, a Baronet.—Lieutenant Gen. Philip Honeywood, Governor and Captain of the town of Kingston upon Hull, in the room of Gen. Pulteney.—Joseph Andrews of Shaw in Berks, Esq; a Baronet, with remainder to his issue-male; and in default of such issue, to his brother, James Petit Andrews, Esq; and his issue-male.

— 29. James Brusby, Esq; his Majesty's consul at Madrid, in the room of Stanien Porter, Esq; — James Macpherson, Esq; Register of grants, patents, and records, in West Florida.

— 30. Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, style, and titles of Vis. Pitt of Burton Pynsent, and Earl of Chatham.—Earl of Northington Lord President of the Council.—Lord Camden, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.—Earl of Chatham, Lord Privy Seal.—Earl of Shelburne, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Duke of Richmond.

August 2. Duke of Grafton, Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Thomas Townshend, George Onslow, and Pryse Campbell, Esqrs. Lords of the Treasury.—Charles Townshend, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.

— 12. Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Ambaffador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia.—Lord William Campbell, Captain-General and Gov. in Chief of Nova Scotia. — John Wentworth, Esq; Governor and Commander in

Chief of New Hampshire in America.

— 13. Marq. of Granby, Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's land-forces in Great Britain.

— 16. Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Bankes, Esqrs. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. Jos. Pennington, Corbyn Morris, and James Jefferies, Esqrs. Commissioners of the Customs.—Earl of Hillsborough, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, and William Fitzherbert, Esqrs. together with Lord Viscount Palmerston, Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

— 19. Lord North and George Cooke, Esq; joint Paymasters of the forces, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq.

— *Lately*, Right Reverend Dr. Hume, Bishop of Oxford, to the Bishoprick of Salisbury, in the room of Dr. Thomas; deceased.—Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Lord Camden.—Martin Howard of Rhode Island, Esq; Chief Justice of North Carolina.—Col. Amherst, and the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, Aid de Camps to his Majesty.

— 30. Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, Keeper of the privy-seal in Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Breadalbane.

Sept. 6. John Viscount Ligonier of the Kingdom of Ireland, Lord Ligonier, Baron of Ripley in the county of Surry in England, to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, with remainder to his heirs-male, lawfully begotten, by

the name, style, and title of Earl Ligonier.—George Thomas, of Yapton-place, Suffex, Esq; Governor of the Leeward Islands, a Baronet, with remainder to his heirs-male.

— 10. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Charles Saunders, and Isaac Barré, Esq; Privy Counsellors.

— 16. Sir Charles Saunders, Augustus Keppel, and Charles Townshend, Esq; Sir William Meredith, John Buller, Esq; Lord Palmerston, and Sir George Younge, Lords of the Admiralty.—Right Rev. Dr. Lowth, Bishop of St. David's, to the see of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Hume.

— 20. Hans Sloane, Esq; Secretary to the extraordinary embassy to Russia.

— 26. Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, a Privy Counsellor, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

— *Lately*, Earl of Egmont, Vice-Admiral of Somersetshire.—Anthony Forster, Esq; Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, in the room of E. Willes, Esq;—Col. Craiggs, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to Prince Henry Frederick.

Oct. 18. His Royal Highness Prince Henry Frederick, and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Duke of Great-Britain, and Earl of Ireland, by the titles of Duke of Cumberland, and of Strathern, in Great Britain, and Earl of Dublin in Ireland.—The Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs-male, by his present Countess, the dignities of an Earl and Duke, by the titles of Earl Percy, and Duke of Northumberland.—Charles Lord Maynard, Baron of Little

Easton in Essex, and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Baron and Viscount, by the title of Baron of Much Easton, otherwise Easton ad Montem, Essex, and of Viscount Maynard of Easton Lodge; with remainder, in default of issue, to Sir William Maynard, Bart.—Jacob Wolf, of Townhill, Hants, Esq; and his heirs-male, a Baronet.

— 25. William Henry Lyttelton, Esq; (late Governor of Jamaica), Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal.

— 28. Right Hon. George Montague, Earl of Cardigan, and his heirs-male, the dignities of Marquis of Monthermer, and Duke of Montague.

— Lord Viscount Loftus of Ireland, and his heirs-male, the dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow.—Viscount Headfort, and his heirs-male, the dignity of an Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Earl of Beftive, of Castle Beftive, in the county of Meath.—Lord Annesley, and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Viscount of the said kingdom, by the title of Viscount Glenrawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—Lord Kingston, and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Viscount of Ireland, by the title of Viscount Kingston of Kingsborough, in the county of Sligo.—Sir John Meade, Bart. and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Baron and Viscount, by the title of Baron Gillford, of Gillford in the county of Down, and Viscount Clan-William, of the Barony of Clan-William, in the county of Tipperary.—Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq; and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Baron and Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of

of Baron of Ardelve, and Viscount Fortrose, in the county of Wicklow.—John Parnell of Rathleague, in the Queen's County, Esq; and his heirs-male, a Baronet of that kingdom.

Lately, Rev. Charles Moss, D. D. Bishop of St. David's, in the room of Dr. Lowth, translated to Oxford.—William Woodley, Esq; Governor of the Leeward islands, in the room of Governor Thomas.

Nov. 15. Right Hon. James Marquis of Kildare, and his heirs-male, the dignity of Duke of Leinster in Ireland.—Daniel Bull, Esq; a Commissioner of Appeals in the exchequer.

— 25. Sir James Gray, Bart. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain—and the Hon. David Stuart Erskine, commonly called Lord Cardross, Secretary to the Embassy.—John West, Esq; a Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland, in the room of Alexander Le Grand, Esq; deceased.—Maurice Morgan, Esq; Secretary to the colony of New Jersey, in America.—George Brown, Esq; Secretary and Provost Master General of the islands of Bermuda.

— *Lately*, John Shelly, Esq; Treasurer of the Household.—Mr. Serjeant Hewet, a Judge of the court of King's Bench.—Col. Guy Carleton, a Brigadier-General in America.

Dec. 2. Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, in the room of Lauchlin Maclean, Esq;—Will. Hill, Esq; Lieut. Governor of Tobago, in the room of Alexander Brown, Esq; deceased.

3. His Royal Highness the

Duke of Cumberland, a Privy Counsellor.

— 10. Duke of Bolton, Lord North, and Sir Edward Hawke, Privy Counsellors.

— 13. Duke of Ancafter, Master of the Horse, in the room of the Earl of Hertford.—Sir Edw. Hawke, Charles Townshend, John Buller, Esqrs. Lord Palmerston, Sir George Yonge, Sir Percy Brett, and Charles Jenkinson, Esq; Lords of the Admiralty.

— 16. Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and the Hon. Thomas Robinson, Esqrs; Lords of Trade and Plantations.

— 20. Marquis of Lorne, a Baron of Great Britain, to him and his heirs-male, and in default of such issue, in remainder to his brothers, Lords Frederick and Wm. and their male issue successively, by the title of Baron Sunbridge of Coombank in Kent.—Robert Nugent, Esq; the dignities of a Baron and Viscount of Ireland, to him and his heirs-male, by the title of Baron Nugent of Carlanstown, and Viscount Clare, both in that kingdom.—Elizabeth, Viscountess of Grandison, a Viscountess, and Countess of Ireland, by the titles of Viscountess Villiers, and Countess of Grandison, and of Viscount and Earl to her heirs-male.

— 23. The Duke of Bolton, Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and of Carisbrook, &c. &c. in the room of the Right Hon. Hans Stanley.—Earl Cornwallis, Chief Justice in Eyre, on the south of Trent, in the room of Lord Monson.—Hon. Archibald Campbell Frazer, Esq; Consul at Algiers,

giers, in the room of R. Kirke, Esq;

— Col. John Mompeffon, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight, in the room of Gen. Stanwix, deceased.

— 27. Wills, Earl of Hillsborough, and Francis Lord le Despencer, joint Post-masters-general, in the room of Lords Besborough, and Grantham.

— *Lately*. Reverend Doctor Potter, Dean of Canterbury.

DEATHS. 1766.

Jan 1. Hon. William Cuffe, Esq; uncle to Lord Dysart.

3. Sir John Barker, Bart. at Sproughton; the title is extinct.

5. Sir John Tyrrel, Bart. at Springfield, Essex.

Baron Lintz, secretary for Hanover.

3. Right Hon. Thomas Lord Foley, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire; dying without male issue, the title is extinct; but his great landed and personal estate, subject to many legacies and annuities, devolves upon his kinsman Thomas Foley of Stoke, Herefordshire, Esq; and member for Droitwich.

Rev. Dr. Birch, Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, and F. R. S. by a fall from his horse, as he was taking an airing on the Hampstead road.

14. Frederick V. King of Denmark and Norway, aged 42 years and nine months. He was married Sept. 14, 1747, to the Princess Louisa of England, (who died in Sept. 1751), by whom he had one son, named Christian, born Jan. 9, 1749, who succeeds him in the throne, and two daughters.

15. John Richmond Webb, Esq; one of the Welch Judges.

16. Lady Sinclair, in Greek-street, Soho.

The Countess of Gyllenborg, at Settle in Yorkshire. She was so created by the late Queen of Sweden, her mother being married to his Excellency Count Gyllenborg, some time ambassador at this court, and afterwards prime minister of Sweden. By his Excellency Baron Sparre (who served under Charles XII. in all his campaigns, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Pultowa) her Ladyship has left issue one daughter, the Hon. Amelia Melesine Sparre.

17. Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Viscount Rialston, Baron of Helmstone, Governor of the Scilly islands, and one of the privy-council; aged 87. The title of Earl is extinct, but the Barony of Helmstone descends to Francis Godolphin, Esq; member for that borough. His Lordship was father to the Dukes of Newcastle, and late Dukes of Leeds. He was born Sept. 3, 1678, being the only surviving son of Sidney, the first Earl of Godolphin, by Margaret, daughter and coheir to Thomas Blague, of Horringer in Suffolk, Esq; groom of the bed-chamber to King Charles I. and II. then maid of honour to Queen Catherine.

Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart. near Andover.

24. Lord Viscount Fane of the kingdom of Ireland, near Reading. Dr. Creswicke, Dean of Wells, suddenly.

27. Lady Harriot Campbell, sister to the Earl of Breadalbane, and one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the princess of Wales.

Feb.

Feb. 1. Hon. Mr. Bridges, at Hampton.

3. The Earl of Bellamont, at Brick Morton in Worcestershire, aged 82. He was of Queen Anne's privy council.

Major Gen. Forbes, in North-street, aged 81.

4. Lady Bunbury, in Conduit-street.

Lady Burghersh, at Bath.

Lord Lisburn, at Crosswood in Cardiganshire.

Field Marshal Count Daun, at Vienna.

10. Hon. Shovel Marsham, son to Lord Romney.

14. Lady Bayley, at Place Newith, isle of Anglesea.

21. Countess of Hillsborough, at Naples, where she went for her health.

King Stanislaus of Poland, Duke of Lorraine and Bar. He was, if not the greatest or most fortunate, one of the wisest and best princes of the age he lived in. Banished from his native country, and brought to rule over strangers, the natural goodness of his heart more than supplied the place of national affection. He was to his new subjects a real father; his whole attention was directed to their happiness and prosperity; and by his death, they experienced the most irreparable loss. His history is well known; his death was unfortunately accelerated by the hurts he received, in consequence of his cloaths having accidentally taken fire, which we have already taken notice of. He was born the 20th of October, 1677; was elected King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, for the first time, the 12th of July 1704; and for the second time, the 12th of September, 1733. He abdi-

cated the crown in 1736, and was put in possession of the duchy of Lorraine and Bar at the commencement of the following year. He married in 1698, Catherine Opalinska, daughter of John Charles Count of Buin-Opalinski, Castellan of Polesania, who died the 19th of March, 1747; and the present Queen of France is the only offspring of that marriage.

Sir Henry Janssen, Bart. at Paris, the title descends to his brother, the Chamberlain of London.

Lord Nisbet, one of the Senators of the college of Justice at Edinburgh.

26. Viscount Mount Cashel, at Moore Park, Ireland.

March 4. Sir Bryan Cook, Bart. at Wheatly, Yorkshire.

6. Lady of the Hon. Col. Clavering.

7. Pole Cosby, Esq; by whose death 4000l. per annum descends to A. S. Cosby, Esq; late minister at the court of Denmark.

11. Lady of Sir John Eden, at York.

14. Hon. James Lumley, uncle to the Earl of Scarborough.

16. Rt. Hon. John West, Earl of Delawar, Viscount Cantalupe, Colonel of the first troop of horse-guards, a General of his Majesty's forces, governor of Guernsey, Master Forester of the Bailiwick of Fritham, in New Forest, one of the privy council, and Knight of the Bath.

20. Lady of Sir James Douglas, near Kelso.

Lady Molyneaux, at Woolton, near Liverpool.

Lady Dowager Irwin, near Hannover-square.

— Baron Plotho, eminent in the last war, aged 68.

24. Duke

24. Duke of Villeroy, at Paris, aged 71.

Lady Mostyn, at Falacre, Flintshire.

April 4. Sir John Molesworth, Bart. in Cornwall.

Hervey Lord Viscount Mount Morres in Ireland.

Marshall Prince de Ligny, Knt. of the Golden Fleece.

10. Hon. Lady Harriot Brudenel, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cardigan, aged 18.

Lady of Gen. Warburton, at Bath.

Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Chichester, only daughter to the Earl and Countess of Donegal.

Lady Jane Maitland, at Edinburgh.

13. Sir Walter Vavasour, Bart. of Hazlewood.

17. Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Bart. Lord Justice Clerk, and one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

Lady of Sir John Rogers, Bart. at Plymouth; she was daughter to the late Admiral Trefusis.

25. Lady of Lord Viscount Killmurry, at Chelsea.

30. Rt. Hon. Thomas Packenham, Baron of Longford in Ireland.

May. 7. Right Hon. John Fitzgerald Villiers, Earl and Viscount Grandison in Ireland.

8. The only son of Lord Grosvenor.

17. Lady of Sir John Blois, Bart. of Cuckfield Hall.

Sir Thomas Challoner, Knight.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's.

Viscountess Stormont, in Vienna.

28. Lady Diana Barrington, wife of Dr. Barrington, Dean of Christ church, and sister to the Duke of St. Albans.

June 2. Right Hon. the Countess of Sutherland.

5. Lady of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; She was interred in the parish-church of Thames-Ditton, in the county of Surry, and her pall was, pursuant to her request, supported by six poor women, who reside in an alms-house in that parish, founded and supported by the family, who were all clothed in decent mourning on the occasion. A large variety of religious books were distributed among such of the poor inhabitants as could read, by her special direction.

Sir John Bruce of Kinross, at Edinburgh.

Sir William Nicholson of Glenbervie, aged 93.

9. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Gerloch, Bart.

16. Lady Truman.

The Rt. Hon. William, Earl of Sutherland, Lord Strathnaver, of a putrid fever, at Bath, which, for fifty-four days, defied the power of medicine. His Lordship was one of the 16 peers of Scotland, Lieut. Col. Commandant of a battalion of Highlanders, and Aid de Camp to the King. The Countess died the beginning of the month.

They have left an infant daughter, now, Countess of Sutherland. See our Chronicle for June.

20. Lady Anne Jekyll, sister to the Earl of Halifax, at Dallington near Northampton.

Rev. Charles Massie, Dean of Limerick.

27. Rear-Admiral Tyrrel, on board the Princess Louisa, at sea, on his way home. His body was, by his own desire, thrown overboard, with the usual ceremonies.

Relict of the late Lieut. General Fury, who was killed at the battle of Minden.

Lady Wemyss of Bogie in Scotland.

Lady Hales, mother of the present Sir Charles, aged near 100.

29. Rev. Sir Philip Hoby, Dean of Ardfert, in Ireland; the title is extinct.

July 14. Countess Dowager of Mountrath, near Grosvenor-square, aged near 90. See the Chronicle.

20. Right Rev. Doctor Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, and Chancellor of the most noble order of the garter.

Prince Frederick George, of Brunswick Lunenburgh Bevern, Canon of Lubeck.

The Queen Dowager of Spain.

31. Lieut. General Adlercron.

Aug. 1. Miss Drummond, only daughter to the Archbishop of York.

7. At Rome, Sir James Macdonald, Bart. of the Isle of Sky.

Sir Henry Crawford, of Jordanhill, Scotland.

9. Sir George Amyand, Bart.

Lady Southwell of Ireland.

Lady Dowager Moleworth.

Sept. 5. Sir John Langham, Bt. at Cottesbrook in Northamptonshire. He has left 6000l. to be distributed to distressed soldiers and seamen, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

Sir John Prideaux, Bart. at Nethertherton in Devonshire.

18. Hon. Lieut. General Noel, Col. of the 43d regiment of foot, brother to the Earl of Gainsborough.

23. Lady Tyrrel, relict of Sir John Tyrrel of Heron in Essex, Bart.

Admiral Durell, at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. de Montmartell, at Paris, possessed of 28 millions of livres

29. Earl of Cromartie, in Poland-street. He received his late Majesty's pardon for being concerned in the rebellion in 1745.

October 6. Mrs. Margaret Godolphin, aged 90, at Abertanat, in Shropshire; she was the eldest and last surviving daughter of Colonel Sidney Godolphin, by Susannah his wife; she has left her fortune to her nephew, Lord Godolphin, and to his sister, Mrs. Owen of Parkington, Shropshire. Her funeral was, according to her desire, attended by as many old women (dressed in white flannel gowns) as she was years of age; and followed by her tenants to Llangblodwell church, where she was interred.

9. The Countess of Cavan, in Dublin.

10. Hon. Mrs. Salvador, Baroness Suasso, at Tooting.

20. Hon. Mr. Scott, only brother to the Duke of Buccleugh.

23. Lady of Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart.

Count Bickinski, great marshal of the crown of Poland.

Count Collowrath, the Polish minister at Madrid.

Mrs. Pickering; who ratified the will of her sister, Mrs. Byrd, of St. George's, Hanover-square; by which 16,080l. comes to the public charities of this city, &c.

25. Right Hon. Lord Rutherford.

Nov. 14. Duke Frederick of Holstein Glucksburgh, aged 87.

Sir Henry Heath at Rochester.

18. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sharrington

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ton Talbot, brother to the late Lord Chancellor.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Southwell, of the kingdom of Ireland, member of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and F. R. S. His Lordship was born Jan. 7, 1698.

20. Alexander le Grand, Esq; a commissioner of the customs in Scotland.

26. Rev. William Freind, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, rector of Witney and Islip in Oxfordshire.

He was son to the Rev. Dr. Freind formerly Master of Westminster school.

Dec. 13. Sir John Barnard, Bt. near Peterborough.

Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Esq; a Lord of the session, and Keeper of the signet in Scotland.

17. Right Hon. Lady Guildford, at her seat in Kent.

20. Lady of Sir John Rushout.

25. Right Hon. William Finch, brother and heir apparent to the Earl of Winchelsea.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to Governor Bernard, dated at St. James's, Oct. 24, 1765.

IT is with the greatest concern his Majesty learns the disturbances which have lately arisen in your province; the general confusion that seems to reign there, and the total languor, and want of energy in your government to exert itself with any dignity or efficacy, for the suppression of tumults, which seem to strike at the very being of all authority and subordination amongst you.

Nothing can certainly exceed the ill-advised and intemperate conduct held by a party in your province, which can in no way contribute to the removal of any real grievance they might labour under, but may tend to impede and obstruct the exertion of his Majesty's benevolent attention to the ease and comfort, as well as to the welfare of all his people.

It is hoped and expected that this want of confidence in the justice and tenderness of the mother country, and this open resistance to its authority, can only have found place among the lower and more ignorant of the people; the better and wiser part of the colonies will know that decency and submission may

prevail, not only to redress grievances, but to obtain grace and favour, while the outrage of a public violence can expect nothing but severity and chastisement.

These sentiments you and all his Majesties servants, from a sense of your duty to, and love of your country, will endeavour to excite and encourage; you will all in a particular manner call upon them not to render their case desperate. You will in the strongest colours represent to them the dreadful consequences that must inevitably attend the forcible and violent resistance to acts of the British parliament, and the scene of misery and destruction to both countries inseparable from such a conduct.

For however unwillingly his Majesty may consent to the exertion of such powers as may endanger the safety of a single subject; yet can he not permit his own dignity and the authority of the British legislature to be trampled on by force and violence, and in avowed contempt of all order, duty, and decorum.

If the subject is aggrieved, he knows in what manner legally and constitutionally to apply for relief; but it is not suitable either to the safety or dignity of the British empire, that any individuals, under the pretence of redressing grievances, should presume to violate the public peace.

Extract

Extract from Mr. Secretary Conway's circular letter; which has been printed in America.

IF by lenient persuasive methods you can contribute to restore the peace and tranquillity to the province, on which their welfare and happiness depend, you will do a most acceptable and essential service to your country: but having taken every step, which the utmost prudence and lenity can dictate in compassion to the folly and ignorance of some misguided people; you will not on the other hand fail to use your utmost power for repelling all acts of outrage and violence, and to provide for the maintenance of peace and good order in the province, by such a timely exertion of force, as that occasion may require; for which purpose you will make the proper application to General Gage, or Lord Colvill, commanders of his Majesty's land and naval forces in America, &c.

Secretary Conway's letter to Governor Bernard, of New England.

St. James's, March 31, 1766.

S I R,

HEREWITH I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the copy of two acts of parliament just passed; the first for securing the just dependency of the colonies on the mother country; the second for the repeal of the act of the last session granting certain stamp duties in America; and I expect shortly to send you a third for the indemnity of such persons as have in-

curred the penalties imposed by the act just repealed; as such bill is now depending, and has made a considerable progress in the house of commons.

The moderation, the forbearance, the unexampled lenity and tenderness of parliament towards the colonies, which are so signally displayed in those acts, cannot but dispose the province committed to your care, to that return of cheerful obedience to the laws and legislative authority of Great Britain, and to those sentiments of respectful gratitude to the mother-country, which are the natural, and I trust will be the certain effects of much grace and condescension, so remarkably manifested on the part of his Majesty and of the parliament; and the future happiness and prosperity of the colonies will very much depend on the testimonies they shall now give of these dispositions. For as a dutiful and affectionate return to such peculiar proofs of indulgence and affection may now, at this great crisis, be a means of fixing the mutual interests and inclinations of Great Britain and her colonies, on the most firm and solid foundations, it cannot but appear visible that the least coolness or unthankfulness, the least murmuring or dissatisfaction, on any ground whatever of former heat, or much prevailing prejudice, may fatally endanger that union, and give the most severe and affecting blow to the future interest of both countries.

You would think it scarce possible, I imagine, that the paternal care of his Majesty for his colonies, or the lenity and indulgence of the parliament, should go further

ther than I have already mentioned; yet so full of true magnanimity are the sentiments of both, and so free from the smallest colour of passion or prejudice, that they seem not only disposed to forgive, but to forget those most undeniable marks of an undutiful disposition, too frequent in the late transactions of the colonies, and which, for the honour of these colonies, it were to be wished had been more discountenanced and discouraged by those who had knowledge to conduct themselves otherwise.

A revision of the late American trade laws is going to be the immediate object of parliament; nor will the late transactions there, however provoking, prevent, I dare say, the full operation of that kind and indulgent disposition prevailing, both in his Majesty and parliament, to give to the trade and interests of America, every relief which the true state of their circumstances demands or admits.

Nothing will tend more effectually to every conciliating purpose, and there is nothing therefore I have in command more earnestly to require of you, than that you should exert yourself in recommending it strongly to the assembly, that full and ample compensation be made to those, who, from the madness of the people, have suffered for their deference to the acts of the British legislature. And you will be particularly attentive that such persons be effectually secured from any further insult, and that, as far as in you lies, you will take care, by your example and influence, that they may be treated with that respect to their persons, and

that justice in regard to all their pretensions, which their merits and sufferings undoubtedly claim.

The resolutions of the house of Commons, which, by his Majesty's commands, I transmit to you, to be laid before the assembly, will shew you the sense of that house on these points: and I am persuaded it will, as it most certainly ought, be the glory of that assembly, to adopt and imitate those sentiments of the British parliament, founded on the clearest principles of humanity and justice.

I must mention the one circumstance in particular, that should recommend those unhappy people, whom the outrage of the populace has driven from America, to the affection of all that country; which is, that, unprovoked by the injuries they had suffered to a forgetfulness of what they owed to truth and their country, they gave their testimonies with knowledge, but without passion or prejudice; and those testimonies had, I believe, great weight in persuading the repeal of the stamp-act.

I have only to add, which I do with great pleasure, that every part of your conduct has had the entire and hearty approbation of your sovereign; and that the judicious representations in favour of your province, which appear in your letters laid before both houses of parliament, seem to have their full weight in all those parts of the American interests, to which they relate. And as his Majesty honours you with his fullest approbation, both for the firmness and temperance of your conduct, so I hope your province will cordially feel what they owe to the governor, whom no out-
rage

rage could provoke to resentment, nor any insult induce to relax in his endeavours to persuade his Majesty to shew his indulgence and favour even to the offending part of his people.

I am,

With great truth and regard,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

H. S. CONWAY.

The speech of his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Captain-general and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay in New-England, and Vice-admiral of the same.

To the great and general court of the said province.

Tuesday, June 3, 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I Have received a letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Conway, inclosing two acts of parliament; the one, securing the dependency of the colonies on the mother country, and the other for the repeal of the stamp act. At the same time he is pleased to signify what his Majesty and his parliament expect from the colonies in return for the indulgencies shewn to them. I am also ordered to recommend to you, that full and ample compensation be made to the late sufferers by the madness of the people: and for that purpose I am directed to lay before you the votes of the house of Commons, expressing their sense upon that subject; whose humanity and justice, it is

hoped, it will be your glory to imitate. The whole of this letter is conceived in such strong, patriotic, and conclusive terms, that I shall not weaken it by a representation of my own, other than this short recapitulation, necessary to introduce what I have to say on the subject.

I cannot but lament that this letter did not arrive before the meeting of the general court: if it had, I flatter myself it would have prevented a transaction which must now be more regretted than ever. I mean, your excluding from the king's council, the principal crown-officers; men not only respectable in themselves for their integrity, their abilities, and their fidelity to their country, as well as to their king, but also quite necessary to the administration of government, in the very station from which you have displaced them. By this you have anticipated the expectations of the king and parliament, and disappointed them, before they have been communicated to you. It is not now in your power, in so full a manner as will be expected, to shew your respectful gratitude to the mother country, or to make a dutiful and affectionate return to the indulgence of the king and parliament. It must and will be understood, that these gentlemen are turned out for their deference to acts of the British legislature. Whilst this proceeding has its full effect, you will not, you cannot avoid being chargeable with unthankfulness and dissatisfaction on ground of former heat and prevailing prejudice.

It is impossible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding: if

if it should be justified by asserting a right, that is, a legal power to chuse whom you please, without regard to any considerations whatsoever; the justification itself will tend to impeach the right, But if your right is ever so absolute, the distinction between a right, and the propriety of exercising it, is very obvious; as this distinction has so lately been used with great effect to your own interest. Next to wishing that this had never happened, it is to be wished some measures might be found to draw a veil over it, or at least to palliate it, and prevent its bad effects; which surely must be very hurtful to this province, if it should be maintained and vindicated. If any expedients can be found out for this purpose, I will heartily concur in them; and in general I will make the best use of all means which you shall put into my hands to save the credit of the province upon this unhappy emergency; and I will set off to the best advantage I can, all other methods which you shall take to demonstrate those sentiments which are expected from you in the most effectual manner.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives.

The requisition contained in this letter is of a most singular nature, and the only one of the kind that I have known since I have served his Majesty in America. It is founded upon a resolution of the House of Commons, formed after a full consideration of the matter, and represented to his Majesty by the address of that house. The justice and humanity of this requisition is so forcible, that it cannot be controverted; the authority

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with which it is introduced should preclude all disputation about complying with it. I hope, therefore, you will add to the merit of compliance by the readiness of it, and assume to yourselves the honour, which now offers itself, of setting the first example of gratitude and dutiful affection to the king and parliament, by giving those proofs of it, which are now pointed out to you. I must observe, that it is from the provincial assembly that the king and parliament expect this compensation should be made to the sufferers, without referring them to any other persons whatsoever. Who ought finally to be charged with this expence, may be a proper consideration for you; and I shall readily concur with you in your resolutions thereon after the sufferers have been fully satisfied.

Gentlemen,

Both the business and the time are most critical; and let me intreat you to recollect yourselves, and consider well what you are about. When the fate of the province is put in a scale, which is to rise or fall according to your present conduct, will you suffer yourselves to be influenced by party animosities or domestic feuds? Shall this fine country be ruined, because every person in the government has not been gratified with honours or offices according to the full of his pretensions? Shall the private interests, passions, or resentments of a few men deprive this whole people of the great and manifold advantages which the favour and indulgence of their sovereign, and his parliament, are even now providing for them? There never was, at

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any time whatsoever, so fair a prospect of the improvement of the peace and welfare of this province, as is now opening to you. Will you suffer this pleasant view to be intercepted or overclouded by the ill-humours of particulars? When wealth and happiness are held out to you, will you refuse to accept of them? Surely after his Majesty's commands are known, and the terms in which they are signified, well considered, the very persons which have created the prejudices and prepossessions, which I now endeavoured to combat, will be the first to remove them, and prevent their ill effects.

It is now declared that such is the magnanimity of the king and his parliament, that they seem disposed not only to forgive, but to forget those unjustifiable marks of an undutiful disposition, too frequent in the late transactions of the colonies. It is my desire to render this grace as beneficial and extensive within this province as it can well be made. But it must be expected, that whosoever intend to take the benefit of it, should entitle themselves to it by a departure from that offensive conduct which is the object of it. Here then it will be necessary to draw a line, to distinguish who are, and who are not the proper objects of the gracious intentions of the king and parliament. And if after this proffered grace, any person should go beyond this line, and still endeavour, directly or indirectly, to foment a division between Great Britain and her colonies, and prevent that connection of policy and union of interests, which are now in so fair a way of being established to perpetuity,

surely that man will have much to answer for to both countries, and will probably be called to answer.

But I hope it will not be so, not in a single instance; but that every person, even they who have given the greatest offence, will embrace this opportunity to restore peace to their country, and obtain indemnity for themselves. And all such who shall really desire to reconcile themselves to the king's government, either at home or here, may assure themselves, that, without a future delinquency, every thing past, will, as far as it can, be buried in total oblivion. No one can suspect me of want of sincerity in making this declaration; as too ready a forgetfulness of injuries hath been said to be my weakness; however, it is a failing which I had rather suffer by, than be without.

I have spoke to you with sincerity, openness, and earnestness, such as the importance of the subject deserves. When the fate of the province seems to hang upon the result of your present deliberations, my anxiety for the event, I hope, will make my warmth excusable. If I have let drop any word which may seem severe or unkind, let the cause I am engaged in apologize for it: and where the intention is upright, judge of what I say, not by detached words and syllables, but by its general purport and meaning. I have always been desirous of cultivating a good understanding with you: and when I recollect the former happy times, when I scarce ever met the general court without giving and receiving testimonies of mutual approbation, I cannot but regret the interruption of that

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that pleasant intercourse by the successful artifices of designing men, enemies to the country, as well as to me. But now that my character for affection to the province, and attention to its interests, is confirmed by the most authentic testimonials, I hope that at the same time you renew your duty to the king, you will resume a confidence in his representative.

In the House of Representatives,
of Massachusetts Bay, New England,
June 5, 1766.

*Voted that the following address be
presented to his Excellency, in an-
swer to his speech to both houses,
the 3d instant.*

May it please your Excellency,

THE house have fully considered your Excellency's speech of the third instant, and beg leave to observe, that as, on the one hand, no consideration shall ever induce us to remit in the least of our loyalty and gratitude to the best of kings, so on the other, no unprovoked asperity of expression, on the part of your Excellency, can deter us from asserting our undoubted charter-rights and privileges. One of the principal of those is, that of annually choosing his Majesty's council for this province.

Had the most excellent letter from one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, which has been communicated to the house, arrived sooner, it could not have prevented the freedom of our elections; nor can we, on the strictest

examination of the transaction of the day of our general election, so far as the house was concerned, discover the least reason for regret. —So long as we shall have our charter-privileges continued, we must think ourselves inexcusable, if we should suffer ourselves to be intimidated in the free exercise of them. This exercise of our rights can never with any colour of reason be adjudged an abuse of our liberty.

Left we should be at a loss for the proceedings and transactions which have given your Excellency so much uneasiness, you have been pleased to inform us in express terms, that you mean the excluding from the king's council the principal crown-officers, men not only respectable in themselves for their integrity, their abilities, and their fidelity to their country, as well as to their king, but also quite necessary to the administration of government in the very station from whence we have displaced them. Had your Excellency thought fit to have favoured us with your sentiments and opinion of the candidates previously to the election, it could not have more arrested our attention as a breach of our privileges; and it would surely be as proper to give intimations of this kind before, as now the business is past a remedy, for this year at least. The assembly of another year will act for themselves, or under such influence and direction as they may think fit. The two crown-officers, who were of the honourable board of the last year, and not chosen this, are the lieutenant-governor and secretary. The other gentlemen of the

board last year who are not chosen this, hold only provincial commissions. This province has subsisted and flourished, and the administration of government has been carried on here entirely to the royal approbation, when no crown-officers had a seat at the board, and we trust this may be the case again. We find not in the secretary of state's letter the least intimation that it was expected by his Majesty or his ministry, that we should elect into his Majesty's council the principal, or indeed any other crown-officers. For any thing that appears in the letter, we are left entirely to the exercise of our own judgment and best discretion in making our elections, agreeably to the royal charter.

If it is not now in our power, in so full a manner as will be expected, to show our respectful gratitude to the mother-country, or to make a dutiful, affectionate return to the indulgence of the king and parliament, it shall be no fault of ours; for this we intend, and hope we shall be able fully to effect.

We cannot persuade ourselves that it must and will be understood, that those gentlemen were turned out, as your Excellency is pleased to express it, for their deference to acts of the British legislature. We have given the true reason of this proceeding in our answer to your Excellency's first speech of this session. We are under no apprehension, that when the true grounds and reasons of our proceedings are known and candidly considered, we shall be in the least degree chargeable with unthankfulness and dissatisfaction, on ground of

former heat and prevailing prejudice, or on any other ground.

Your Excellency says, it is impossible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding. The integrity and uprightness of our intentions and conduct is such, that no colouring is requisite, and therefore we shall excuse ourselves from attempting any. We hold ourselves to be quite free in our suffrages: and provided we observe the directions of our charter, and the laws of the land, both which we have strictly adhered to, we are by no means accountable but to God and our own consciences for the manner in which we give them. We believe your Excellency is the first governor of this province, that ever formally called the two houses of assembly to account for their suffrages, and accused them of ingratitude and disaffection to the crown, because they had not bestowed them on such persons as in the opinion of the governor were quite necessary to the administration of government. Had your Excellency been pleased in season to have favoured us with a list and positive orders whom to chuse, we should, on your principles, have been without excuse. But even the most abject slaves are not to be blamed for disobeying their master's will and pleasure, when it is wholly unknown to them.

Your Excellency says, "If it should be justified by asserting a right, that is, a legal power to chuse whom we please, without regard to any considerations whatever, the justification itself will tend to impeach the right." We clearly assert our charter-rights of a free

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a free election; but for your Excellency's definition to this right, viz. "A legal right to chuse whom we please, without regard to any considerations whatever," we contend not. We made our elections after the most mature and deliberate consideration, and had special regard to the qualifications of the candidates, and all circumstances considered, chose those we judged most likely to serve his Majesty, and promote the welfare and prosperity of his people. We cannot conceive how the assertion of our clear charter-rights of free election can tend to impeach that right or charter. We would hope that your Excellency does not mean openly and publicly to threaten us with a deprivation of our charter-privileges, merely for exercising them according to our best judgment and discretion. As dear to us as our charter is, we should think it of very little value, if it should be adjudged that the sense and spirit of it require the electors should be under the absolute direction and control of the chair even in giving their suffrages. For whatever may be our ideas of the wisdom, prudence, mildness, and moderation of your administration, and of your forgiving spirit, yet we are not sure your successor will possess those shining virtues.

We are very sensible, that be our right of election ever so clear and absolute, there is a distinction between a right and the propriety of exercising it. This distinction, we hope, will apply itself with full force, and all its advantage, to your Excellency's reluctant exertion of the prerogative in disapproving six of the gentlemen chosen by the two houses of assembly:

but this being a matter of discretion, is solely within your Excellency's breast, and we are taught by your just distinction, that such is the gift of our suffrages. It therefore gives us great pain to have our discretion questioned, and our public conduct thus repeatedly arraigned.

Your Excellency has intimated your readiness to concur with us in any palliative or expedient to prevent the bad effects of our elections, which you think must surely be very hurtful to the province, if it should be maintained and vindicated. But as we are under no apprehensions of any such effects, especially when we reflect on the ability and integrity of the council your Excellency has approved of, we beg leave to excuse ourselves from any unnecessary search after palliatives or expedients.

We thank your Excellency for your kind assurances of "using all means to save the credit of this province;" but we conceive, that when the true state of the province is represented and known, its credit can be in no kind of danger.—The recommendation enjoined by Mr. Secretary Conway's letter, and in consequence thereof made to us, we shall embrace the first convenient opportunity to consider and act upon. In the mean time we cannot but observe, that it is conceived in much higher and stronger terms in the speech than in the letter. Whether in thus exceeding, your Excellency speaks by your own authority, or a higher, is not with us to determine.

However, if this recommendation, which your Excellency terms a requisition, be founded on "so

much justice and humanity, that it cannot be controverted ;” if “ the authority with which it is introduced should preclude all disputation about complying with it,” we should be glad to know what freedom we have in the case.

In answer to the questions which your Excellency has proposed with so much seeming emotion, we beg leave to declare, that we will not suffer ourselves to be in the least influenced by party animosities or domestic feuds, let them exist where they may : that if we can possibly prevent it, this fine country shall never be ruined by any person : that it shall be through no default of ours, should this people be deprived of the great and manifest advantages which the favour and indulgence of our most gracious sovereign and his parliament are even now providing for them. On the contrary, that it shall ever be our highest ambition, as it is our duty, so to demean ourselves in public and in private life, as shall most clearly demonstrate our loyalty and gratitude to the best of kings, and thereby recommend his people to further gracious marks of the royal clemency and favour.

With regard to the rest of your Excellency’s speech, we are constrained to observe, that the general air and style of it favours much more of an act of free grace and pardon, than of a parliamentary address to the two houses of assembly ; and we most sincerely wish your Excellency had been pleased to reserve it (if needful) for a proclamation.

A genuine copy of the letter, which Mr. Wilkes wrote to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Nov. 1, 1766.

My Lord,

IT is a very peculiar satisfaction I feel on my return to my native country, that a nobleman of your Grace’s superior talents, and inflexible integrity, is at the head of the most important department of the state. I have been witness of the general applause, which has been given abroad to the choice his Majesty has made, and I am happy to find my own countrymen zealous and unanimous in every testimony of their approbation.

I hope, my Lord, that I may congratulate myself, as well as my country, on your Grace’s being placed in a station of so great power and importance. Though I have been cut off from the body of his Majesty’s subjects, by a cruel and unjust proscription, I have never entertained an idea inconsistent with the duty of a good subject. My heart still retains all its former warmth for the dignity of England, and the glory of its sovereign. I have not associated with the traitors to our liberties, nor made a single connection with any man who was dangerous, or even suspected by the friends of the Protestant family on the throne. I now hope that the rigour of long unmerited exile is past, and that I may be allowed to continue in the land, and among the friends, of liberty.

I wish, my Lord, to owe this to the

the mercy of my prince. I entreat your Grace to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, with the truest assurances that I have never in any moment of my life swerved from the duty and allegiance I owe to my sovereign, and that I implore, and in every thing submit to, his Majesty's clemency.

Your Grace's noble manner of thinking, and the obligations I have formerly received, which are still fresh in my mind, will, I hope, give a full propriety to this address, and I am sure a heart glowing with the sacred zeal of liberty must have a favourable reception from the Duke of Grafton. I flatter myself, that my conduct will justify your Grace's interceding with a prince, who is distinguished by a compassionate tenderness and goodness to all his subjects.

I am, with the truest respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

A narrative of the distresses and deliverance of Capt. David Harrison: from an account just published by himself.

Captain David Harrison commanded a sloop of New-York in North-America called the Peggy. On the 27th of August, 1765, he set sail from that port with a cargo of lumber, pipe-staves, bees-wax, fish, and a negro, and arrived safe at Fyal, one of the Azores, or western islands in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the Portuguese, on the 5th of October following.

Here having cleared his ship,

and got a cargo of wine, brandy, and some other commodities; he set sail back for New York on the 24th of the same month, with the negro, who remained unfold, and had fine weather till the 29th, when it began to blow very hard.

The wind increasing, it blew almost one continued storm till the 1st of December; during which time, his sails and shrouds were successively blown away; except one shroud on a side, and his main-sail: as in this situation they could make very little away, and all their provisions were exhausted, except bread, of which a small quantity only was left; they came to an allowance of a quarter of a pound a day, with a quart of water, and a pint of wine for each man.

Their ship was now become very leaky, the waves were swelled into mountains by the storm, and the thunder rolled incessantly over their heads in one dreadful peal, almost without intermission.

In this frightful dilemma, either of sinking with the wreck, or floating in her till they perished with hunger; they fell in with two vessels, one from Jamaica to London, the other from New York to Dublin; but, to the unspeakable aggravation of their distress, the weather was so bad, that there could be no communication between ship and ship; they saw therefore the vessels that would willingly have relieved them gradually disappear with sensations that were probably more bitter than death itself.

It was now thought necessary that the allowance of bread and water to each man, however scanty, should be farther contracted; all consented to a regulation, which all saw the necessity of, and the allowance was

lessened by degrees till every morsel of food was exhausted; and only about two gallons of dirty water remained in the bottom of a cask.

The poor fellows, who while they had any sustenance, continued obedient to the captain, were now driven by desperation to excess; they seized upon the cargo, and because wine and brandy were all they had left, they drank of both till the frenzy of hunger was increased by drunkenness, and exclamations of distress were blended with curses and blasphemy.

The dregs of the water-cask were abandoned to the captain; who abstaining as much as possible from wine, husbanded them with the greatest œconomy.

In the midst of these horrors, this complication of want and excess, of distraction and despair, they espied another sail. Every eye was instantly turned towards it, and immoveably fixed upon it; every one broke out into extacies of joy and devotion; devotion among such people, and in such circumstances, naturally deviated into superstition; some of the company observed that it was Christmas-day, and seemed to think that the season had an influence on their approaching deliverance, and was appropriated to their temporal as well as spiritual salvation. A proper signal of distress was hung out, and about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they had the unspeakable satisfaction of being near enough to the ship to communicate their situation.

The weather was now calm, and the captain promised them such relief as was in his power, which he extended only to some bread, being himself contracted in every other

article. This bread however he delayed with the most unpromising insensibility to bestow, upon pretence that he was making an observation, which it was necessary to finish; the poor famished wretches therefore waited an hour in the most anxious suspense, yet in perfect confidence of supply; and the captain being quite exhausted with hunger, fatigue, and infirmity, finding his eyes fail him, and having a severe rheumatism in his knees, went down to rest himself in the cabin.

He expected every moment to hear that the promised biscuit was coming on board; but he had not waited a quarter of an hour before his people came running down with looks of unutterable despair, and told him in accents scarcely intelligible, that the vessel was making away as fast as she could without affording them even the little relief she had promised.

At this terrible intelligence, the captain crawled upon deck, and found it was true. The wretch who commanded the vessel, had even crowded more sail than he had spread before, and in less than five hours was out of sight.

As long as the poor creatures, whom he had deserted to distraction and famine, could retain the least trace of him, they hung about the shrouds, and ran from one part of the ship to the other, with frantic gestures and ghastly looks, to collect more visible signs of distress; they pierced the air with their cries while they could yet be heard, and implored assistance with still louder lamentations, as the distance between them increased; but the vessel under the direction of inexorable

ble inhumanity pursued its course, and no farther notice was taken of their distress.

Capt. Harrison, from some principle which he thinks laudable, and upon which, therefore, it is laudable in him to act; has suppressed the name of the man by whom he was treated with this unprovoked and unrelenting barbarity. But, surely, to screen such a wretch from universal detestation and infamy, a punishment by no means disproportioned to his crime, except that it should have been greater, if greater could have been inflicted, has a tendency directly contrary to all laws and institutions that have been made by the wisest and best of mankind, for the benefit of society. We are, indeed, commanded to *love our enemies, and to do good to those that hate us, and despitefully use us.* But this injunction, taken literally, would operate directly contrary to the spirit and intention of Christianity, by precluding all punishment, and, consequently, encouraging every species of wickedness by which human nature can be made infamous or miserable. Not to punish the guilty, except where there are alleviating circumstances, which would make "*right too rigid harden into wrong,*" is eventually the worst cruelty, and the most flagitious injustice. It is cruelty to forgive a murderer, because it is laying another bosom open to the knife, and encouraging another hand to strike. It is also unjust, because it is with-holding from society a benefit which it has a right to claim from every individual, as far as the individual has power to bestow it. It is therefore to be hoped, that for the sake equally of justice

and of mercy, to deter others from contracting the same guilt, and preserve others from being deserted in the same distress, that Captain Harrison will hang up at least the name of this offender, lest, after suffering by his barbarity, he should be deemed, in *some* sense, a partner of his crime.

The crew once more deserted, and cut off from their last hope, were still prompted, by an instinctive love of life, to preserve it as long as its preservation was possible. The only living creature on board the vessel, besides themselves, were two pigeons and a cat: The pigeons were killed immediately, and divided among them for their Christmas dinner.

The next day they killed their cat, and as there were nine to partake of the repast, they divided her into nine parts, which they disposed by lot.

It would naturally be supposed by them that have suffered only such distress as is common to men, that anxiety, terror, anguish, and indignation, all the passions that upon such a desertion could have contended in the breast, would have taken away at least that appetite which makes food pleasing, even while nature was sinking for want of sustenance; yet Captain Harrison declares, that the head of this poor cat having fallen to his share, he never eat any thing that he thought so delicious in his life.

The next day the people began to scrape the ship's bottom for barnacles, but the waves had beaten off most of those above water, and the men were too weak to hang long over the ship's side. During all this time the poor wretches were drunk,

drunk, and a sense of their condition seemed to evaporate in execration and blasphemy. While they were continually heating wine in the steerage, the captain subsisted upon the dirty water at the bottom of the cask, half a pint of which, with a few drops of Turlington's balsam, was his whole subsistence for four-and-twenty hours.

In this condition he waited for death, the approach of which, he says, he could have contemplated without much emotion, if it had not been for the difficulties in which he should have left his wife and children.

He still flattered himself, at intervals, with some random hope that another vessel might come within sight of them, and take them on board; but the time allotted for the experiment was apparently short, as well because they had nothing to eat, as because the ship was very leaky, and the men were too feeble, and, indeed, too drunk to keep the water under, by working the pumps. They suffered another aggravation of their calamity, which will scarcely occur to any reader; as they had devoured every eatable on board, they had neither candle nor oil; and it being the depth of winter, when they had not perfect day-light eight hours in the four-and-twenty, they passed the other sixteen in total darkness, except the glimmering light of their fire. Still, however, by the help of their only sail, they made a little way; but on the 28th of December another storm overtook them, which blew this *only* sail into rags, and carried them all overboard. The vessel now lay quite like a wreck in the water, and was

wholly at the mercy of the winds and waves.

How they subsisted from this time to the 13th of January, sixteen days, does not appear. Their biscuit had been long exhausted; the last bit of meat which they tasted was their cat, on the 26th of December; all their candle-fat and oil was devoured before the 28th; and they could procure no barnacles from the ship's side; yet, on the 13th of January, they were all alive; and the mate, at the head of the people, came in the evening to the captain in his cabin, half drunk indeed, but with sufficient sensibility to express the horror of their purpose in their countenances. They said they could hold out no longer; that their tobacco was exhausted; that they had eaten up all the leather belonging to the pump, and even the buttons from their jackets; and that now they had no means of preventing their perishing together, but casting lots which of them should perish for the sustenance of the rest; they therefore hoped he would concur in the measure, and desired he would favour them with his determination immediately.

The captain perceiving they were in liquor, endeavoured to soothe them from their purpose as well as he could; desired they would endeavour to get some sleep, and said, that if Providence did not interpose in their favour, he would consult farther on the subject the next morning.

This mild attempt to divert them from their design, only rendered them outrageous; and they swore, with execrations of peculiar horror, that what was to be done must be done immediately, that it was in-
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different to them whether he acquiesced or dissented; and that though they had paid him the compliment of acquainting him with their resolution, they would compel him to take his chance with the rest; for general misfortune, they said, put an end to personal distinction.

The captain not being in a condition to resist, told them that they must do as they pleased, but that he would, on no account, give orders for the death of the person on whom the lot might fall, nor partake of so horrid a repast.

Upon this they left him abruptly, and went into the steerage; but, in a few minutes came back, and told him that they had taken a chance for their lives, and that the lot had fallen on the negro, who was part of the cargo.

The little time taken to cast the lot, and the private manner of conducting the decision, gave the captain strong suspicions that they had not dealt fairly by the victim. The poor fellow, however, knowing what had been determined against him, and seeing one of the crew loading a pistol to dispatch him, ran to the captain, begging that he would endeavour to save his life. But the captain could only regret his want of power to protect him; and he saw him the next moment dragged into the steerage, where he was almost immediately shot through the head.

Having made a large fire, they began to cut him up almost as soon as he was dead, intending to fry his entrails for supper; but one of the foremast men, whose name was James Campbell, being ravenously impatient for food, tore the liver out of the body, and devoured it

raw, notwithstanding the fire at his hand, where it might have been dressed in a few minutes.

They continued busy the principal part of the night with their feast, and did not retire till two in the morning.

About eight o'clock the next day, the mate went to the captain, to ask his orders about pickling the body. This, the captain says, he considered as an instance of great brutality; and was so much shocked at it, that he took up a pistol, and swore, in his turn, that he would send his mate after the negro, if he did not retire. It is to be regretted that he did not make the same effort to save the poor fellow's life, that he did to prevent pickling his body. The best thing he could have done when he was dead, was, to give such orders as might make the food, that was so dearly obtained, go as far as possible, that it might be longer before they were again urged by the same horrid necessity to commit another murder; and pickling the body seems to be the best thing that could have been done with that view.

As the captain, however, would not give his advice, the crew took care of their provisions without it, and having all consulted together, they cut the body into small pieces, and pickled it, after throwing the head and fingers overboard, by common consent.

How the captain subsisted all this time, from the 25th of December to the 17th of January, does not appear; but as it is certain that total abstinence would have killed him in much less time, we must suppose the dirty water and drops kept him alive.

On the third day after the death

of the negro, Campbell, the midshipman, who had devoured his liver raw, died raving mad. This the crew imputed to his impatient voracity; and as their hunger was now kept under, and they had still some food in store, they were more under the government of reason, and more impressed by the apprehension of danger, yet nearer than that of perishing for want of food: Dreading, therefore, the consequence of eating Campbell's body, they, with whatever reluctance, threw it overboard.

On the next day, the 17th of January, as they were preparing their dinner, by frying or boiling some of the body, they said of the captain, "D—n him, though he would not consent to our having any meat, let us give him some;" and immediately one of them came into the cabin, and offered him a steak.

This offer he rejected with resentment and menaces, which certainly it did not deserve; for they offered him nothing, but what they thought necessity justified the acceptance of, as the only condition of life: if he had rejected the offer with grief and abhorrence, the passion would have suited the occasion. The food, he says, he held in horror, but he honestly confesses, that sickness had then taken away his desire to eat, and that therefore there was not much merit in his abstinence.

As the negro's carcase was husbanded with severe œconomy, it lasted the crew, now consisting of six persons, from the 13th to the 26th of January; when they were again reduced to total abstinence, except their wine; this they endured till the 29th, and then the mate came again to the captain, at

the head of the people, and told him that the negro's body having been totally consumed some days, and no ship having appeared, it was now become necessary that they should cast lots a second time. It was better to die separately, they said, than all at once, as some might possibly survive by the expedient they proposed, till a ship might take them up. The captain endeavoured again to reason them out of their purpose, but without success; and therefore, considering that if they managed the lot without him, as they had done before, he might not have fair play, he consented to manage it himself; he therefore called them all into his cabin, where he was in bed, and having with great difficulty raised himself up, he caused the lots to be drawn in the same manner that the lottery tickets are drawn at Guildhall.

The lot fell upon one David Flat, a foremast man. The shock of the decision was so great, that the whole company remained motionless and silent for a considerable time, and probably would have done so much longer, if the victim himself, who appeared perfectly resigned, had not expressed himself to this effect: "My dear friends, messmates, and fellow sufferers, all I have to beg of you, is to dispatch me as soon as you did the negro, and to put me to as little torture as possible." Then turning to one Doud, the man who shot the negro; "It is my desire," says he, "that you should shoot me." Doud readily, yet reluctantly, consented. The victim then begged a short time to prepare himself for death, to which his companions most willingly agreed. Flat was greatly respected by the whole ship's company,

pany, and, during this interval, they seemed inclined not to insist upon his life; yet finding no alternative but to perish with him, and having in some measure lulled their sense of horror at the approaching scene by a few draughts of wine, they prepared for the execution; and a fire was kindled in the steerage to dress their first meal as soon as their companion should become their food.

Yet still, as the dreadful moment approached, their compunction increased, and friendship and humanity at length became stronger than hunger and death. They determined that Flat should live, at least, till eleven o'clock the next morning, hoping, as they said, that the divine goodness would in the mean time open some other source of relief; at the same time they begged the captain to read prayers, a task, which, with the utmost effort of his collected strength, he was just able to perform.

As soon as prayers were over, he lay down ready to faint, and the company went immediately to their unfortunate friend Flat. The captain could hear them talk to him with great earnestness and affection, expressing their hopes that God would interpose for his preservation, and assuring him, that though they never yet could catch, or even see a fish, yet they would put out all their hooks again to try if any relief could be procured.

Poor Flat, however, could derive little comfort from the concern they expressed, and it is not improbable that their expressions of friendship and affection increased the agitation of his mind: such, however, it was as he could not sustain; for before midnight he grew almost totally

deaf, and by four o'clock in the morning was raving mad.

His messmates who discovered the alteration, debated whether it would not be an act of humanity to dispatch him immediately, but the first resolution of sparing him till eleven prevailed.

About eight in the morning, as the captain was ruminating in his cabin on the fate of this unhappy wretch who had but three hours to live, two of his people came hastily down with uncommon ardour in their looks, and seizing both his hands, fixed their eyes upon him without saying a syllable. The captain, who recollected that they had thrown Campbell's body overboard, notwithstanding their necessities, for fear of catching his madness, now apprehending that fearing to eat Flat for the same reason, they were come to sacrifice him in his stead; he therefore disengaged himself by a sudden effort, and snatching up a pistol, stood upon his defence. The poor men guessing his mistake, made shift to tell him, that their behaviour was merely the effect of surprise and joy, that they had discovered a sail, and that the sight had so overcome them, they were unable to speak.

They said, that the sail appeared to be a large vessel, that it was to the leeward, and stood for them in as fair a direction as could be wished. The rest of the crew came down immediately afterwards, and confirmed the report of a sail, but said that she seemed to bear away from them upon a contrary course.

The account of a vessel being in sight of signals, on whatever course she steered, struck the captain with such excessive and tumultuous

tuous joy, that he was very near expiring under it. As soon as he could speak, he directed his people to make every possible signal of distress; the ship itself indeed was a signal of the most striking kind, but he was apprehensive the people at a distance might conclude there was nothing alive on board, and so stand away without coming near it.

His orders were obeyed with the utmost alacrity; and as he lay in his cabin, he had the inexpressible happiness of hearing them jumping upon deck, and crying out, "She nighs us! she nighs us! she is standing this way!"

The approach of the ship being more and more manifest every moment, their hope naturally increased; but in the midst of this joy, they remembered their unfortunate shipmate Flat, and regretted that he could not be made sensible of his approaching deliverance. Their passions, however, were still characteristic, and they proposed a can of joy to be taken immediately. This the captain with great prudence strenuously opposed, and at length, though with some difficulty, convinced them that their deliverance in a great measure depended upon the regularity of that moment's behaviour.

All but the mate therefore gave up the can, which would have made them all very drunk before the vessel could come up with them, and he disappeared to take the can of joy by himself.

After continuing to observe the progress of the vessel for some hours, with all the tumult and agitation of mind that such a suspense could not fail to produce, they had the mortification to find the gale totally die away, so that the vessel was becalm-

ed at two miles distance; they did not, however, suffer long by this accident, for in a few minutes they saw the boat put out from the ship's stern, and row towards them full manned, and with vigorous dispatch. As they had been twice before confident of deliverance, and disappointed, and as they still considered themselves tottering on the verge of eternity, the conflict between their hopes and fears, during the approach of the boat, may easily be conceived by a reader of imagination.

At length, however, she came along-side; but the appearance of the crew was so ghastly, that the men rested upon their oars, and, with looks of inconceivable astonishment, asked what they were.

Being at length satisfied, they came on board, and begged the people to use the utmost expedition in quitting their wreck, lest they should be overtaken by a gale of wind, that would prevent their getting back to their ship.

The captain being unable to stir, they lifted him out of his cabin, and let him down into the boat by ropes, and his people followed him, with poor Flat still raving; and they were just putting off, when one of them observed that the mate was wanting; he was immediately called to, and the can of joy had just left him power to crawl to the gunnel with a look of idiot astonishment, having, to all appearance, forgot every thing that had happened.

Having with some difficulty got the poor drunken creature on board, they rowed away, and, in about an hour, reached the ship.

She was the *Susannah* of London, in the Virginia trade, commanded by Captain Thomas Evers, and was
returning

returning from Virginia to London.

The captain received them with the greatest tenderness and humanity; promised to lie by the wreck till the next morning, that he might, if possible, save some of Captain Harrison's cloaths; the wind however blowing very hard before night, he was obliged to quit her; and she probably with her cargo went to the bottom before morning.

The *Susannah* proceeded on her voyage; and though she was herself in a shattered condition, and so short of provisions, as to be obliged to reduce her people to short allowance, she reached the Land's End about the second of March; from the Land's End she proceeded to the Downs, and Captain Harrison, a day or two afterwards, proceeded to London by land.

The mate, James Doud, who shot the negro, and one Warner, a seaman, died during the passage; Lemuel Ashley, Samuel Wentworth, and David Flat, who was to have been shot for food, arrived alive; Flat continued mad during the voyage, and whether he afterwards recovered, we are not told. When Captain Harrison came on shore, he made the proper attestation of the facts related in this narrative upon oath, in order to secure his insurers. And the whole is so authenticated, that it would be folly to doubt of its truth.

A circumstantial and authentic account of the memorable case of Richard Parsons, as transmitted in a letter from William Dallaway, Esq; High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, to his friend in London.

ON the 20th of February last, Richard Parsons and three more met at a private house in Chalford, in order to play at cards, about six o'clock in the evening. They played at loo till about eleven or twelve that night, when they changed their game for whist: after a few deals, a dispute arose about the state of the game. Parsons asserted with oaths, that they were six, which the others denied: upon which he wished, 'that he might never enter the kingdom of heaven, and that his flesh might rot upon his bones, if they were not six in game.' These wishes were several times repeated, both then and afterwards. Upon this the candle was put out by one James Young, a stander-by, who says, he was shocked with the oaths and expressions he heard; and that he put out the candle with a design to put an end to the game.

Presently, upon this, they adjourned to another house, and there began a fresh game, when Parsons and his partner had great success. Then they played at loo again till four in the morning. During this second playing, Parsons complained to one Rolles, his partner, of a bad pain in his leg, which from that time increased.—There was an appearance of a swelling, and afterwards the colour changed to that of a mortified state. On the following Sunday he rode to Minchin Hampton, to get the advice of Mr. Pegler,

Pegler, the surgeon in that town, who attended him from the Thursday after February 27. Notwithstanding all the applications that were made, the mortification increased, and shewed itself in different parts of the body. On Monday, March 3, at the request of some of his female relations, the clergyman at Bisley attended him, and administered the sacrament, without any knowledge of what had happened before, and which he continued a stranger to till he saw the account in the Gloucester Journal. Parsons appeared to be extremely ignorant of religion, having been accustomed to swear, to drink, (though he was not in liquor when he uttered the above execrable wish) to game, and to profane the Sabbath, though he was only in his 19th year; after he had received the sacrament, he appeared to have some sense of the ordinance; for he said, "Now I must never sin again; he hoped God would forgive him, having been wicked not above six years, and that whatever should happen, he would not play at cards again."

After this he was in great agony, chiefly delirious, spoke of his companions by name, and seemed as if his imagination was engaged at cards. He started, had distracted looks and gestures, and in a dreadful fit of shaking and trembling, died on Tuesday morning, the 4th of March last; and was buried the next day at the parish-church of Bisley. His eyes were open when he died, and could not be closed by the common methods; so that they remained open when he was put into the coffin: from this circumstance arose a report, that he *wished his eyes might never close*; but

this was a mistake; for, from the most credible witnesses, I am fully convinced no such wish was uttered; and the fact is, that he did close his eyes after he was taken with the mortification, and either dozed or slept several times.

When the body came to be laid out, it appeared all over discoloured or spotted; and it might, in the most literal sense, be said, that his flesh rotted on his bones before he died.

Mr. Dallaway, having desired Mr. Pegler, the surgeon, to send him his thoughts of Parson's case, received from him the following account:

"S I R,

"You desire me to acquaint you, in writing, with what I know relating to the melancholy case of the late Richard Parsons; a request I readily comply with, hoping that his sad catastrophe will serve to admonish all those who profane the sacred name of God.

"February 27 last, I visited Richard Parsons, who I found had an inflamed leg, stretching from the foot almost to the knee, tending to a gangrene. The tenderness and redness of the skin was almost gone off, and became of a dusky and livid colour, and felt very lax and flabby. Symptoms being so dangerous, some incisions were made down to the quick, some spirituous fomentations made use of, and the whole limb dressed up with such applications as are most approved in such desperate circumstances, joined with proper internal medicines. The next day he seemed much the same; but on March 1, he was worse, the incisions discharging a sharp foetid ichor, (which is gene-

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generally of the worst consequence.) On the next day, which was Sunday, the symptoms seemed to be a little more favourable; but, to my great surprise, the very next day, I found his leg not only mortified up to the knee, but the same began anew in four different parts, viz. under each eye, on the top of his shoulder, and on one hand; and in about twelve hours after he died. I shall not presume to say there was any thing supernatural in the case; but, however, it must be confessed, that such cases are rather uncommon in subjects so young, and of so good an habit as he had always been, previous to his illness."

Abstract of the act for the better preservation of timber-trees, woods, under-woods, &c.

ALL persons, who from and after the 24th of June 1766, shall be convicted of damaging, destroying, or carrying away any timber-trees, &c. or the lops or tops thereof, without the consent of the owner, forfeit, for the first offence, a sum not exceeding 20 l. with charges: and on non-payment to be committed for not more than twelve, nor less than six months; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding 30 l. &c. and on non-payment to be committed for not more than eighteen, nor less than twelve months: and for the third offence are to be transported for seven years. Also persons convicted of plucking up, spoiling or taking away any root, shrub, or plant, out of private cultivated ground, forfeit for the first offence, any sum not exceeding 40 s. with the charges: for the second offence, any sum not ex-

ceeding 5 l. with charges: and for the third offence are to be transported for seven years. The like for persons cutting, damaging, or taking away any wood, underwood, poles, sticks, &c. or who have any such in their custody, without being able to account satisfactorily for the same, excepting that for these, they are, upon the third offence, to be punished as incorrigible rogues. Where the forfeitures shall not be paid down on conviction, the offenders may be committed to hard labour; for the first offence, for one month, and to be once whipped; and for the second offence, for three months, and to be thrice whipped. Persons hindering or attempting to prevent the seizing offenders, forfeit 10 l. and if not paid down, are to be committed to hard labour for any time, not exceeding six months. Oak, beech, chesnut, walnut, ash, elm, cedar, fir, asp, lime, sycamore, and birch trees, to be deemed timber trees, and within the meaning of the act.

By a second act, offences, when committed in the night-time, are subjected to penalties.

IT is entitled, "An act for encouraging the cultivation, and for the better preservation of trees, roots, plants, and shrubs;" and enacts, "That from and after the 2d day of June 1766, all and every person, or persons, who shall, in the night-time, lop, top, cut down, break, throw down, bark, burn, or otherwise spoil or destroy, or carry away any oak, beech, ash, elm, fir, chesnut, or asp, timber-tree, or other tree or trees standing for timber, or likely to become timber, without the consent of the owner

or owners thereof, first had and obtained ; or shall in the night-time pluck up, dig up, break, spoil, or destroy, or carry away, any root, shrub, or plant, roots, shrubs, or plants, of the value of five shillings, and which shall be growing, standing, or being in the garden-ground, nursery-ground, or other inclosed ground, of any person or persons whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of felony ; and every such person or persons shall be subject and liable to the like pains and penalties, as in cases of felony ; and the court have power to transport such person or persons, for the space of seven years, &c." Thus this last act makes the offence, when committed in the night-time, felony in the first instance ; whereas the other act makes it felony only after the third offence, when committed in the day-time.

Abstract of the late act of parliament for the better securing the dependence of his Majesty's dominions in America, on the crown of Great Britain.

THE preamble sets forth " That several of the houses of representatives in his Majesty's colonies in America had of late, against the law, claimed to themselves, or the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes on his Majesty's subjects in the said colonies, and have passed certain votes, resolutions, and orders, derogatory to the authority of parliament, inconsistent with the dependency of the said colonies upon the crown of Great Britain ; it is therefore declared, That the said colonies have been, are, and of right ought

to be subordinate unto, and dependent on the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain ; and that the king and parliament of Great Britain had, hath, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force to bind the colonies, and his Majesty's subjects in them, in all cases whatsoever.

" And it is farther declared, That all resolutions, votes, orders, and proceedings in any of the said colonies, whereby the power and authority of the king, lords, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, is denied, or drawn into question, are, and are hereby declared to be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

Abstract of an act for repealing the stamp-act.

THIS act sets forth, that as the continuance of the former act would be attended with many inconveniencies, and may be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of these kingdoms, it is therefore, from and after the 1st day of May, 1766, with the several matters and things contained in it, hereby repealed and made void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

An authentic account of the dreadful storm at Martinico.

ST. PETER, Aug. 21, 1766.

THIS colony, which has often been afflicted with dreadful calamities, has lately suffered one more fatal than all that have happened since its establishment ; and the damage occasioned thereby, will

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will not for a long time be repaired.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, about ten at night, the whole horizon darkened, the wind blowing furiously from the north-west, the clouds vomited torrents, mingled with flaming sulphur; every thing seemed to forebode the dissolution of nature.—The fury of the wind increased; houses tottered; their tops were carried away; a frightful noise was heard from every quarter; dismay seized on every heart.—Till midnight the hurricane continued with increased violence; nothing could resist its fury: here a wall was thrown down, there a house; infants in the arms of their mothers; mothers in those of their husbands, all buried under the ruins. At the same instant the earth trembled: men and women, children and slaves, all endeavoured to seek for safety by flight; but were restrained by fear, and believing every moment to be their last, they fell prostrate in fervent prayers.

The horrors of this terrible night were increased by disasters from the sea; the waves intermingled with the clouds, dashed upon the coast, and beat to pieces all the vessels in the road: the sailors, though without hopes of succour, raised the most lamentable cries, and were all swallowed up in the ocean.

At three in the morning the wind began to calm, and soon after, daylight presented a view of this melancholy catastrophe. The streets appeared covered with ruins: the shore with shipwrecks and dead bodies; the trees dashed to pieces and torn from their roots blocked up the roads; and the swollen rivers carried along with them, in their course, stones of an enormous size.

At five o'clock a thick cloud appeared, suspended over Mount Peleus, which burst, being overloaded with water, and, like an impetuous torrent, overwhelmed the neighbouring plains.

At six the wind was entirely appeased, the sea no longer agitated, and a calm succeeded this most horrible tempest.

When the storm was at the height, a quantity of flaming matter was observed to come from the bosom of the earth; and some persons are said to have been burnt thereby.

Thirty-five brigantines, boats, &c. have been lost in this harbour, besides twelve passage-canoes. Of the former, twenty-eight belonged to France, and seven to England.

To complete the calamity, we have received the most afflicting advices from the country. Hardly is there a vestige to be seen of any houses all around; under the ruins of which many of the proprietors have been crushed to death. The canes, coffee trees, cocoas, &c. &c. have been all torn up and destroyed.

We know not as yet the exact number that have perished in this quarter, but suppose there may be 90, and twice as many wounded.

Our governor was the preceding day at Caze Pilote, where he endured with much hazard all the violence of the storm, and returned hither next day, deeply affected with this public calamity. He has accordingly given his attention entirely to the establishment and preservation of good order, so necessary in circumstances like ours.

The above is a genuine recital of what has happened at St. Peter. In going over the island we shall find near the same calamities, and in some places still worse.

The habitations in Carbet and Caze Pilote, have had the same fate as ours; no buildings now! no provisions! no plantations!

Port Royal, great part of whose inhabitants were ruined by the dreadful fire on the 20th of May, has not been exempted from this last scourge. The tops of most of the houses in that city have been carried away, and many of the houses thrown down, as well as those of the citadel. A casern, 120 feet long and 18 broad, has been driven several paces from its foundation; nine English vessels, at anchor in the Flemish-bay, have been dashed to pieces; several French boats have been rendered useless; a great many passage-canoes shattered upon the quays; almost all the vessels at anchor in the basin damaged. The dwellings in this quarter are totally laid waste.—The number of dead amounts at present to forty, the wounded as many more.

La Trinité has suffered as much as any place whatever. Nothing has resisted the fury of the hurricane. One half of the town has been thrown down, the other uncovered. The timber-work of the church, remarkable for its strength, has been driven from the walls, and carried in shatters a considerable way off. Seventeen or eighteen vessels that were in the road, have all suffered shipwreck. The number of dead and wounded is more considerable here than elsewhere; we tremble at the recital. One hundred and eighty whites and negroes are supposed to have perished, and upwards of two hundred and forty wounded. It was here that a mother was seen crushed to death between her two children, whom she still held in each hand, they

sleeping by her side under the ruins:—a venerable old man crushed to atoms before the eyes of his own son:—a son endeavouring to ease his mother, his wife and daughter, overwhelmed with the weight of a house, and he holding close in his arms till day light, that mother who had already breathed her last; whilst his ears were pierced with the plaintive cries of a beloved wife, who was ready to expire.

Some particulars of the melancholy disaster, that has befallen the city of Montauban in France, by an inundation of the river Tarna, which began on the 14th of November, 1766, and laid 1200 houses in ruins.

THE fall of the houses began in the suburb of Sapaic. The noise occasioned by their tumbling was heard in the neighbouring suburb, with the cries of several persons who called out for help; but as the water surrounded entirely the suburb of Sapaic, it was very difficult going to the assistance of the unhappy inhabitants. The river, which was prodigiously swollen and rapid, was laden with a number of trees of an enormous size, that had been torn up by the roots, and carried down along with it; a circumstance which, joined with the darkness of the night, rendered the passage of boats very dangerous. These obstacles, however, did not intimidate a mariner, who, in spite of the intreaties and tears of his wife and children, ventured to cross the river, in order to save such as were on the point of perishing. His courage roused several of his fellow

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fellow boatmen to imitate him : and by means of their help no body perished.

The floods continued to increase, and redoubled their alarms. The inhabitants of the city, separated from the suburb by a bridge, ran to ville Bourbonne. At seven o'clock of the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 18, the floods began to abate, and their decrease continued till noon. Hope immediately began to spring up in every bosom, but was soon stifled by the fall of the greatest part of the suburb of Gasseras, adjoining to that of ville Bourbonne : and it was perceived that all the houses, even those that were yet at a distance from the waters, were tottering, and rested only on a loose earth which the waters had already undermined.

At noon the swell began again, and was continually augmenting. The consternation was then universal. Orders were given to move off all the effects. Persons of all ranks were desired to assist in the removal, and all the carts and carriages were engaged to make the removal the more speedy. The tribunals of justice opened their

halls, the monks their own convents and cloysters ; and the churches were also offered as repositories for the effects of the people. The inhabitants of ville Bourbonne abandoned successively their houses ; and the inhabitants of the city, with an earnestness which did honour to humanity, received their unhappy neighbours, and, with marks of true tendernefs, endeavoured to assuage a grief which had no bounds.

The inundation increased during that whole day, and continued still augmenting till seven in the morning, Nov. 19, when the waters were thirty-two feet above the common water level, Such an extraordinary inundation has occasioned fundry neighbouring villages to be entirely overflowed, and has produced the greatest ravages. In the plains, the buildings have been overwhelmed, the grain washed away, the cattle drowned, and the greatest part of the inhabitants found their only safety in sudden flight, or in climbing high trees, where the horrors of famine were joined to the dreadful spectacle of beholding their dwellings destroyed, and their effects carried away by the flood,

An account of the Public Debts, at the receipt of the Exchequer, standing out at Jan. 5, 1766, (being Old Christmas Day,) with the annual interest or other charges payable for the same.

E X C H E Q U E R.

Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company —
 Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed —
 Ditto for two or three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths —
 Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills —
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the deduction of 6*d.* per pound on pensions, nor the sum of 1,000,000*l.* borrowed *anno* 1764, charged on the supplies *anno* 1766, nor the 800,000*l.* borrowed *anno* 1765, and charged on the said supplies.

E A S T I N D I A Company.

By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 per cent. *per ann.*
 Annuities at 3 per cent. *per ann.* 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters —

B A N K of E N G L A N D.

On their original fund at 3*l.* per cent. from 1 Aug. 1743 —
 For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I. —
 Purchased of the South-sea company —
 Annuities at 3 per cent. charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714 —
 Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1749 —
 Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746 —

Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund by acts 25, 28, 29,

32, and 33 George II. and 4 Geo. III.

Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions,

&c. by the act 31 Geo. II.

Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund by the act 25

George II.

Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 5 Geo. III.

Principal Debt.
l. *s.* *d.*
 1.836,275 17 10³/₄
 108,100 — —
 73,405 14 10³/₄
 2,200 — —

Annual interest or other charges payable for the same.
l. *s.* *d.*
 136,453 12 8
 7,567 — —
 [8,933 12 —
 — — —

97,285 14 4

30,401 15 8

100,000 — —

15,000 — —

121,898 3 5¹/₂

37,500 — —

52,500 — —

29,604 — —

1.027,588 5 8

558,996 14 0

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Ditto at 3 <i>per cent.</i> charged on the said fund by the said act, and subject to be converted into annuities with the benefit of survivorship						
Ditto at 3 <i>per cent.</i> in lottery tickets charged on the said fund by the said act	300,000	—	—	9000	—	—
Ditto at 3½ <i>per cent.</i> charged on the said fund by the act 29 Geo. II.	600,000	—	—	18,000	—	—
Ditto at 3½ <i>per cent.</i> charged on the duties on offices and pensions, by act 31 George II.	1,500,000	—	—	53,343	15	—
Ditto at 3½ <i>per cent.</i> charged on the sinking fund, by the acts of the 2d of Geo. III.	4,500,000	—	—	160,031	5	—
Ditto at 3 <i>per cent.</i> charged on the additional duties on	20,240,000	—	—	820,985	—	—
wines, &c. by the act 3 Geo. III.	3,500,000	—	—	141,968	15	—
Ditto at 4 <i>per cent.</i> charged on the said fund by the said act						
Ditto at 4 <i>per cent.</i> residue of 3,482,553 l. 1 s. 10 d. charged on the sinking fund in lieu of navy bills, &c. re-subscribed after paying off 25 l. <i>per cent.</i> of that capital pursuant to an act 5 Geo. III.	2,612,664	16	4½	105,976	4	3
<i>Memorandum.</i> The subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 17,444 l. 15 s. and the subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life at 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 34,977 l. 10 s. and the subscribers of 100 l. for 3 l. <i>per cent.</i> annuities, <i>anno</i> 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. which amounted to 33,750 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 31,952 l. 5 s. and the subscribers of 100 l. for 3 <i>per cent.</i> annuities, <i>anno</i> 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,000 l. 10 s. 3 d. and the contributors to 12,000,000 l. for the service of the year 1762, were entitled to an annuity for 98 years of 1 <i>per cent.</i> <i>per annum</i> , which, with the charges of management to the bank of England amount to the sum of 121,687 l. 10 s. which annuities for 99 years and 98 years were consolidated by the act 4 Geo. III. all which annuities are an increase of the annual interest, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the same.						
S O U T H - S E A Company.						
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	25,025,309	13	11½	765,326	3	1½
Annuities at 3 <i>per cent.</i> <i>anno</i> 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2,100,000	—	—	64,181	5	—
	130,713,901	4	6¾	4,698,656	15	5

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year, 1766.

JANUARY 27.

1. **T**HAT 16,000 men be employed for the sea-service for 1766, including 4287 marines.

2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them, for thirteen months, including ordnance for sea-service, —

FEBRUARY 15.

1. That a number of land forces, including 2513 invalids, amounting to 17,306 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the year 1766.

2. That for defraying the charge of this number for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 1766, there be granted to his Majesty a sum not exceeding, —

3. For the pay of the general and general staff-officers, in Great-Britain, for 1766, —

4. For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Africa, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded islands, and Africa, for 1766, —

5. Towards the same service out of the monies or savings remaining of the grant by the third resolution of April 20th, in the preceding session, —

6. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of two corps of light-dragoons, and of six regiments of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded islands, for 1766, —

7. For paying the pensions to the widows of reduced land and marine officers, married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1766, —

8. Upon account of the reduced land and marine officers, for 1766, —

£. s. d.

832000 0 0

605608 12 9

11291 8 6½

392183 6 5½

2321 13 10½

7993 11 4

1614 0 0

138674 0 0

9. For

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	£.	s.	d.
9. For defraying the charge of full-pay to officers reduced, with the tenth company of several battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half-pay at the 24th of December, 1765, for 1766, — —	5718	6	8
10. Upon account towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for 1766, — —	109875	16	8
11. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service, for 1766, — —	180445	19	3
12. For defraying the expences of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1765, — —	35061	6	2
13. Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum, to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament, — —	2000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1492788	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		

FEBRUARY 18.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine-officers, for 1766, — —	412983	6	3
2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, docks, building ships, wharfs, and store-houses, for 1766, — —	277300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	690283	6	3
	<hr/>		

MARCH 13.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expence of his Majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred on the 24th of January, 1766, and not provided for by parliament, — —	404310	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Out of the monies, or savings, arising from the pay of the land forces in the hands of the paymaster-general, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services, incurred to the 24th of January, 1766, and not provided for by parliament, — —	74777	14	0
3. For paying off and discharging the exchequer bills, made out by virtue of the act 4 Geo. III. chap. 25. and charged upon the first aids to be granted by parliament for 1766. — —	1000000	0	0
4. For paying off and discharging the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of the act passed in the preceding session, chap. 19. and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session, — —	800000	0	0
5. To replace to the sinking-fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency			

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on the 5th of July, 1765, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, &c. which were made a fund by the act 31 Geo. II. chap. 22. for paying annuities at the Bank, in respect of 5000000 borrowed for 1758,

£. s. d.
45561 7 10½

6. To replace to ditto, the like sum issued there-out, for paying annuities, after the rate of 4 l. per cent. for the year ended the 26th of September, 1765, which were granted, in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in, and cancelled, pursuant to the act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9.

139342 2 4

7. To replace to ditto, the like sum issued there-out, for paying the charges of management of the said annuities, for two years and one half, due 29th September, 1765,

4898 14 9½

8. To replace to ditto, the like sum paid out of the same to make good the deficiency, on the 10th of October, 1765, of the several additional duties upon wines imported, and certain duties on all cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by act 3 Geo. III. chap. 12. for paying annuities, in respect of 350,000 l. borrowed for 1763,

29211 12 6

9. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia for 1766.

4866 3 5

10. Upon account of sundry expences for the service of Nova Scotia, in 1750, 1751, 1752, 1762, and 1763, not provided for by parliament.

8008 12 7

11. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1765, to 24th June, 1766,

3986 0 0

12. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of East Florida, for the same time,

5250 0 0

13. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of West Florida, for the same time,

5300 0 0

14. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general surveys of his Majesty's dominions in North America for 1766,

1784 9 0

15. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Senegambia for 1766,

5550 0 0

2,532,847 8 0¼

MARCH

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MARCH 18.

£. s. d.

1. To replace to the sinking-fund the like sum issued thereout, to discharge from the 29th of September, 1765, to the 25th of December following, the annuities attending such part of the joint stock, established by act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9. in respect of several navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, as were redeemed in pursuance of the act of last session, chap. 23.

8708 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

2. Upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1766, —

150,000 0 0

158,708 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

MARCH 24.

1. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa, —

13000 0 0

2. Upon account, to enable his Majesty to discharge such unsatisfied claims and demands for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commissioners, appointed by his Majesty, for examining and stating such claims and demands, —

106043 13 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

3. Upon account, to enable his Majesty to complete the payment of the money stipulated by treaty to be paid to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in extinction of all demands, under the title of reasonable succour, or otherwise, —

50000 0 0

4. Upon account, towards enabling the founding hospital to maintain and educate such children, as were received into the same, on or before the 25th of March, 1760, from 31st December, 1765, exclusive, to Dec. 31, 1766, inclusive, to be issued and paid for the said use, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever, —

32,725 0 0

5. And further for the said use, and to be issued in the same manner upon account, the monies remaining unissued of those granted in the last session, for the use of the said hospital, amounting to —

1167 10 0

189,936 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

APRIL 10.

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, —

1,200,000 0 0

5

2. That

2. That one third part of the remaining capital stock of annuities, after the rate of 4 l. per cent. per annum, granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9. be redeemed, and paid off, on the 25th of December next, after discharging the interest then payable in respect of the same.

3. To enable his Majesty to redeem, and pay off, one third part of the capital stock of the said annuities, — — —

£. s. d.
870,888 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

APRIL 14.

To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1765, — — —

2,070,888 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

292,828 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Sum total of the supplies granted in this session,

8,273,280 11 1 $\frac{5}{8}$

Ways and means for raising the above supply granted to his Majesty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

JANUARY 31.

THAT the usual temporary duties upon malt, &c. be continued from the 23d of June, 1766, to the 24th of June, 1767, 750,000l.

FEBRUARY 21.

1. That the usual land-tax of 4s. in the pound be continued for one year, from the 25th of March, 1766. 2,037,824 l. 15 s. 11 d.

2. That provision be made, to remove all doubts concerning the ascertaining of the duties payable upon the importation of linen-cloth of the manufacture of Russia, in pursuance of the act of last session, chap. 43. and for supplying an omission in the said act, by declaring that all unrated linen cloth and diaper of Russia, being in breadth more than twenty-two inches and a half, and not thirty-one and a

half inches, were by the said act intended to be rated at 4 l. for every 120 English ells thereof.

MARCH 10.

1. That the duties granted upon cyder and perry by the act 3 Geo. III. chap. 12. shall from and after the 5th of June next ensuing cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

2. That, from and after the said 5th of July, an additional duty of 6 s. per hoghead, be laid upon all cyder and perry, which shall be made within this kingdom, and sold by retail, to be paid by the retailer thereof.

3. That, from and after the said 5th of July, an additional duty of 3 l. be laid upon all cyder and perry which shall be imported into this kingdom.

4. That, from and after the said 5th of July, a duty of 16 s. 8 d. per hoghead, be laid upon all cyder and perry, which shall be made within this kingdom, and sent or consigned to, and received by, any factor or agent, to be sold or disposed

posed of, the said duty to be paid by such factor or agent.

5. That, from and after the said 5th of July, a duty of 6s. per hogf-head, be laid upon all cyder and perry, made for sale within this kingdom, by dealers in, or retailers of cyder or perry, from fruit of their own growth, to be paid by such dealers and retailers.

6. That the said duties be appropriated unto such uses and purposes, as the duties granted by the said act, made in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, were hereby made applicable.

MARCH 18.

That the sum of 1,800,000 l. be raised by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament, and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest hereupon, on or before the 5th of April 1767, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer-bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

APRIL 21.

1. That towards the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 1,500,000 l. be raised in manner following; That is to say, the sum of 900,000 l. by annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per centum, to commence from the 5th of January next: and the sum of 600,000 l. by a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, every blank to be of the value of 6 l. the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like 3 per cent. annuities, to commence from the 5th of January 1767; and that all the said annuities be transferrable at the bank of England, be paid half-yearly, on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January in every year out of the sinking fund, and be added

to, and made part of the joint stock of 3 l. per cent. annuities, which were consolidated at the bank of England, by certain acts, made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late Majesty, and several subsequent acts, subject to redemption by parliament. That every contributor towards the said sum of 900,000 l. after his making the deposit herein aftermentioned, shall in respect of every 60 l. of his contribution to such sum, be entitled to receive four tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of 10 l. for each ticket; and that every contributor, towards the said sum of 900,000 l. shall, on or before the 8th of May next, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the bank of England, of 15 l. per centum, in part of the monies so to be contributed, as a security for making the future payments to the said cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say,

On the 900,000 l.

10 l. per cent. on or before the 8th of June next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of July next; 15 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of August next; 15 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of September next; 15 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of October next; 20 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of November next.

And the monies to be contributed, in respect of the said lottery, shall be paid to the said cashiers on or before the times herein after limited: that is to say,

On the lottery:

25 l. per cent. on or before the 20th of June next; 35 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of July next; 40 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of September, 1766.

And

And that all the monies, received by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise, and that every contributor, who shall pay in the whole of his contribution on account of his share in the annuities attending the said sum of 900,000*l.* at any time on or before the 13th of October next, or on account of his share in the said lottery, on or before the 14th of July next, shall be allowed an interest by way of discount, after the rate of 3*l.* per centum per annum, on the sum so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed, from the day of completing the same, to the 15th of November next, in regard of the sum paid on account of the first-mentioned annuities, and to the 15th of September next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said lottery.

2. That the several rates and duties, now payable upon houses, in Great Britain, do cease and determine from and after the 10th of October, 1766.

3. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for and upon every dwelling house, inhabited, which now is or hereafter shall be erected, within that part of Great Britain called England, the yearly sum of three shillings.

4. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid, for and upon every dwelling house, inhabited, which now is or hereafter shall be erected, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the yearly sum of one shilling.

5. That the several rates and duties, now payable for windows or lights, in Great Britain, do cease and determine from and after the said 10th of October, 1766.

6. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling house, inhabited, or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great Britain, which shall contain seven windows or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of 2*d.* for each window, or light, in such house.

7. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain eight windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of 6*d.* for each window, or light in such house.

8. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain nine windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of 8*d.* for each window or light in such house.

9. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain ten windows or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of 10*d.* for each window or light in such house.

10. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain eleven windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1*s.* for each window or light in such house.

11. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be

be paid for every window or light, in such dwelling house, which shall contain twelve windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 2 d. for each window or light in such house.

12. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain thirteen windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 4 d. for each window or light in such house.

13. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 6 d. for each window or light in such house.

14. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 7 d. for each window or light in such house.

15. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty-one windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 8 d. for each window or light in such house.

16. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty-two windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 9 d. for each window or light in such house.

17. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light,

in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty-three windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 10 d. for each window or light in such house.

18. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty-four windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1 s. 11 d. for each window or light in such house.

19. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty-five windows or lights or upwards, the yearly sum of 2 s. for each window or light in such house.

20. That out of the said rates and duties there be set apart and applied to the general or aggregate fund, the yearly sum of 91,485 l. 6 d. three farthings, in lieu of the like sum, which, by an act made in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majesty, was directed to be set apart and applied to the said fund out of the rates and duties upon houses, and windows or lights, thereby granted.

21. That there be also set apart out of the said rates and duties, the yearly sum of 93,217 l. 10 s. 1 d. and one sixth part of a penny which appears to have been the annual produce, upon a medium of six years last past, of certain rates and duties upon houses, and windows or lights, granted by an act made in the 31st year of his said late Majesty's reign; and that such yearly sum be applied towards payment of the annuities, established by the said act.

22. That the residue of the produce of the said rates and duties be

be carried to the sinking fund, in lieu of such part of the said duties so to cease and determine, as were applicable to such fund, and also, for making good to the same, the payments to be made thereout, of the annuities attending the sum of 1,500,000 l.

23. That towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, there be issued and applied, the sum of 215,000 l. out of such monies as have arisen, and shall or may arise, of the surplus monies, and other revenues composing the fund, commonly called the sinking fund.

APRIL 29.

1. That the sum of 80,000 l. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, which was granted to his Majesty in the last session of parliament, upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1765, be issued and applied towards raising the supply granted in this session.

2. That a sum, not exceeding 181,000 l. of the monies agreed to be paid by a convention between his Majesty and the French king, concluded and signed at London, the 27th of February, 1765, for the maintenance of the late French prisoners of war, be applied to ditto.

3. That such of the monies, remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, for the disposition of parliament, and as shall be paid into the said receipt on or before the 5th of April, 1767, of the produce of the duties charged by an act made in the last session of parliament, upon the importation and exportation of gum Senega and gum Arabic, be applied to ditto.

4. That a sum, not exceeding 60,000 l. of such monies remaining in the receipt of the exchequer for

disposition of parliament, and as shall be paid into the said receipt on or before the 5th of April, 1767, of the duties granted or continued, by an act made in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, as were thereby reserved to be disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expence of defending, protecting, and securing the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied to ditto, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North-America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded islands, for the year 1766.

5. That provision be made, for declaring that the additional duties granted by an act made in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, upon wines imported, were by the said act intended, and ought, to be paid without any discount or deduction inwards, or drawback on re-exportation.

MAY 5.

1. For continuing the 19th clause of act 9 and 10 Will. III. chap. 26, and the proviso in the 5th clause of the act 12 Anne, stat. 1. chap. 18.

2. For continuing the first twenty-four clauses of the act 8 Geo. I. chap. 15.

3. For continuing the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 35, as amended by the act 25 Geo. II. chap. 35.

4. For continuing the act 5 Geo. II. chap. 24. except such part thereof as relates to the importation and exportation of foreign coffee, into and from the British colonies in America.

5. For continuing the act 19 Geo. II. chap. 27.

6. That liberty be granted to export coals from Great Britain to the

the islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney, annually free of the duty laid upon all coals exported, by the act of last session, chap. 35, viz. to Guernsey any quantity of coals not exceeding 100 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, from the port of Newcastle, and 150 such chaldrons from Swansea; to Jersey 350 from Newcastle, and 150 from Swansea; and to Alderney 110 from Newcastle, and 10 from Swansea.

MAY 8.

1. That provision be made for declaring, that the power granted by the act 2 Geo. III. chap. 5. to remove spirits made for exportation to warehouses for home consumption, should extend to such spirits only as are made from corn, malt, or melasses.

2. That from and after the first of August, 1766, there be paid to his Majesty, upon every pound weight avoirdupois of Italian wrought silks, called crapes or tiffanies, imported, a duty of 17s. 6d. to be paid by the importer, over and above all duties now payable thereon; and that the produce of the said duty be carried to the sinking fund.

3. That a quantity not exceeding thirty tons weight, in any one year, of gum Senega and Arabic, be allowed to be exported, free of duty, under proper regulations and restrictions, to Ireland, for the use of the manufacturers there.

4. That authority be given to permit, under proper limitations and restrictions, the importation into this kingdom, from the isle of Man, of such bugles as were brought into the said isle before the first of March, 1765, on pay-

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ment of one half of the old subsidy only.

MAY 10.

1. That all the duties now payable on the importation of cotton wool into this kingdom do cease and determine. 2. That a duty of 3s. per piece be laid upon all such foreign linen cloth, called cambric, and upon French lawns, which shall be exported from this kingdom to the British colonies and plantations in America. 3. That the duties imposed by an act made in the last session of parliament, upon the exportation from this kingdom, of wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East India, and callicoes, printed, dyed, painted, or stained there, do cease and determine. 4. That there be granted to his Majesty, on all such wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East India, and callicoes, printed, dyed, painted, or stained there, as shall have been publicly sold in this kingdom, on or before a certain day, to be limited, a subsidy of poundage after the rate of 1s. For every 20s. of the value of such goods, according to the gross price at which the same were originally sold; at the public sales thereof, such subsidy to be paid by the proprietors of the said goods. 5. That there be granted to his Majesty a like subsidy upon all such wrought silks, Bengals, stuffs, and callicoes, as shall be publicly sold on or after such day to be limited, the said subsidy to be paid by the East India company, for such of the said goods as shall be sold at their

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their public sales, and by the buyer of the said goods, at any other public sale. 6. That the monies, arising by the said subsidies, be appropriated in like manner as the duties granted by the said act were thereby appropriated. 7. That all sugars which shall be imported into this kingdom, from any British colony or plantation, on the continent of America, be made subject to the like duties as are now payable upon the importation of French sugars.

MAY 14.

1. That for every gallon of single brandy spirits or aqua vitæ, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the British colonies and plantations, there be paid by the importer, before landing, an additional duty of 6d.

2. That for every gallon of brandy spirits, or aqua vitæ, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain, from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the said colonies and plantations, there be paid by the importer, before landing, an additional duty of 1s.

3. That the said duties be applied to the same uses, as the duties laid on brandy spirits and aqua vitæ by the act 33 Geo. II. chap. 9. are now applicable.

4. That for encouraging the exportation of hempen cordage manufactured in Great Britain, from hemp imported from foreign parts, and also from hemp of the growth of Great Britain, there be allowed, upon the exportation thereof, a bounty of 2s. 4d. $\frac{3}{4}$ for every hundred weight of such cordage so exported; the said bounty to be paid upon the exportation, out of the net duties, which have been, or

shall be, paid upon the importation of all foreign hemp into this kingdom.

5. That for encouraging the exportation of hempen cordage manufactured in Great Britain, the drawback of 2s. and 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ now payable on all foreign hemp exported from Great Britain to foreign parts, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

6. That such part of the duties laid by a resolution of this house, of the 10th instant, upon sugars imported into this kingdom, from any British colony or plantation on the continent of America, as shall arise over and above the duties now payable upon sugars so imported, be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and reserved for the disposition of parliament.

7. That the duty of 3s. laid by a resolution of this house, of the said day, upon every piece of cambric and French lawns, exported from this kingdom to the British colonies and plantations in America, be also paid into the said receipt, and reserved for the disposition of parliament.

MAY 16.

1. That a duty of 1l. 10s. sterling be paid for every negro, which shall be exported in foreign vessels from the island of Jamaica.

2. That a duty of 1l. 10s. sterling be paid for every negro, which shall be imported into the island of Dominica.

3. That a duty of 6d. sterling be paid for every barrel of beef and pork, which shall be imported into the said island of Dominica.

4. That a duty of 6d. sterling be paid for every firkin of butter, which shall be imported into the said island.

5. That a duty of 6d. ster. be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois

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pois of sugar, which shall be imported into the said island. 6. That a duty of 2 s. sterling be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois of cocoa, which shall be imported into the said island. 7. That a duty of 6 d. sterling be paid for every hundred gallons of melasses, which shall be imported into the said island. 8. That a duty of 6 d. sterling be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois of coffee, which shall be imported into the said island. 9. That the said duties shall be applied in defraying the expence of carrying into execution such directions and regulations, as may be given and made by any act in this session of parliament, for opening and establishing any ports in the said island, for the more free importation and exportation of goods and merchandize, and for maintaining, securing, and improving, such ports. 10. That no other duties be paid upon the importation of any foreign American goods, in any such port in the island of Dominica. 11. That

all goods of American produce, which shall be imported into this kingdom, from such ports as may be so opened, in the said island of Dominica, be deemed foreign, and be made subject to the same duties respectively, as are now payable upon the importation of the like goods, of the produce of the French plantations in America, except only certain quantities of sugars, coffee, cocoa, piemento, and ginger, the amount of the importation whereof shall be limited, under proper regulations and restrictions, in respect of the produce of the said goods, within the said island. 12. That the said duties be appropriated to such uses, as the duties upon such foreign goods are now applicable unto.

These are all the resolutions of the committee of ways and means which, in this session, were agreed to by the house; but as the sums to be raised by many of them cannot be known, I shall therefore add a list of those that may, as follows:

By the resolutions of January 31	—	750000	0	0
February 21	—	2037824	15	11
March 18	—	1800000	0	0
By the 1st and 23d resolutions of April 21	—	3650000	0	0
By the 1st, 2d, and 4th resolutions of April 29	—	321000	0	0
Sum total of the ways and means provided by this session	—	8558824	15	11
Excess of the provisions	—	285544	4	9½

MARCH 3.

Accounts were ordered to be laid before the house of the amount of the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of the act 4 Geo. III. chap. 25. and also of the act of the preceding session, chap. 19, which was

the next day accordingly done, and the accounts being then ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members, they were on the 12th referred to the committee of supply. As all those loans, or exchequer bills, were to be dis-

charged and cancelled by the aids granted in this session, it was the cause of the resolution of the committee of ways and means reported and agreed to on the 18th; and as soon as it was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in by the same gentleman who had been ordered to prepare and bring in the malt-tax bill. As such bills are often prepared beforehand, Mr. Cooper, in pursuance of this order, the next day presented to the house a bill for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of 1766; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, as it accordingly was on the 20th, and having afterwards passed through both houses, it received the royal assent on the 11th of April, being only five or six days after it had come to be in the power of the possessors of these loans or exchequer bills, to demand payment, or to tender them in payment of any of our public taxes.

April 23. The 2d and 3d resolutions of the committee of supply reported and agreed to on the 10th were upon motion again read, and then it was ordered that a bill be brought in pursuant thereunto, and to be prepared and brought in by the same gentleman. Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Cooper presented to the house a bill for redeeming one third part of the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established by an act of the 3d of his present majesty's reign in respect to several navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures; which was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as it neither did, nor well could meet with

any opposition, it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 14th of May.

As soon as the two resolutions upon which this bill was founded were agreed to, it was ordered, that Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice that one third part, &c. and he having accordingly given and published a proper notice, therefore it was by this act enacted, that the said notices should be deemed good and sufficient notices for the redemption of one third part of the said joint stock, and of the annuities attending on such part; and that the same shall be redeemable, and redeemed accordingly; and that on or before the 25th of December, 1766, there shall be issued and paid to the governor and company of the bank of England, the sum of 870888l. 5s. 5d. halfpenny, out of all or any of the aids or supplies granted in this session, or out of the surplusses commonly called the sinking fund (except out of the said aids such as hath been, or shall be, in the same session specially and entirely appropriated to any one particular use or purpose), to be applied by the said governor and company in payment of the like sum for the redemption and full satisfaction of one third part of the said remaining joint stock, together with such interest or annuities upon the same as shall on the said 25th be grown due; which interest or annuities the bank was to pay on or until that day, even though the principal monies should have been paid and satisfied to them before that day; as the annuities growing due upon this third part between Michaelmas and Christ-

mas were by this act to be paid into the bank upon account of the surplusses of the sinking fund; and the annuities growing due yearly upon the whole of this joint stock were, by the act * which established it, to be paid out of the sinking fund yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

This is the substance of the act; but I suppose no part of the principal monies were paid into the bank before the said 25th of December, 1766; for as a great many new exchequer bills were to be issued by the act I have last mentioned, I reckon the whole produce of the public revenue was applied as fast as it came in, either to the immediate public service, or to the paying off the old exchequer bills, in order to delay as long as possible the issuing of any new bills; because no exchequer bill bears any interest until it is issued, and consequently every day's delay in issuing it, is a day's interest saved to the public, as the interest upon such bill is not payable termly but daily, until they are returned again into the exchequer, or into the hands of some revenue-collector, from which day the interest ceases until the bill or bills be re-issued for some public service.

April 21. The resolutions that day reported being, after some debate upon the first, agreed to, it was ordered that a bill, or bills, should be brought in upon them, and to be prepared and brought in by the same gentleman appointed to bring in the last mentioned bill. In pursuance of this order, Mr. Paterfon, on the 7th of May, presented to the house a bill for raising a certain sum of money, by way of annuities and a lottery, to

be charged on the sinking fund; which was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. And as it was in substance nothing more than that of converting the first of the said resolutions into the form of an act, it afterwards passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

In further pursuance of the said order, Mr. Paterfon, on the said 7th of May, presented to the house a bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1766; which was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning, which was at several times put off until the 13th, when after reading the order of the day, instructions were severally ordered to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause of credit, and also a clause of appropriation, and it was ordered that so much of his Majesty's speech to both houses on the 15th of November 1763, as related to the money arising from the sale of prizes vested in the crown, and to the sums which should arise by the sale of the ceded islands, being applied to the public service, should be referred to the said committee, and also that the account of the produce of such part of the sinking fund on the 5th of April, 1766, as was subject to the disposition of parliament, be referred to the said committee.

With these instructions and references
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* See act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9.

ferences the house resolved itself into the same, and having gone thro' the bill, and made all the proper amendments, the report was next day received, the amendments agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed. On the 22d it was read a third time, being now intituled, A bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of 1766; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament. It was then passed, and sent to the Lords for their concurrence, which their Lordships granted without any amendment; and at the end of the session it received the royal assent.

As to this act itself, I think it necessary to observe, that from the account of the produce of the sinking fund referred to the committee upon the bill, there appeared to be then in the receipt of the exchequer the sum of 439586 l. 10s. 2d. $\frac{3}{4}$, consequently, by virtue of the clause of credit contained in the act, the treasury were impowered to raise but 1710413 l. 3s. 9d. $\frac{3}{4}$ which they were impowered to raise by loans or exchequer bills, without any limitation of interest: and as to the other sums applied by this act to the service of 1766, they consisted of those mentioned in the following resolutions of the two grand committees of supply and ways and means, viz. The first resolution of the 29th of April of that of ways and means, 80000 l. The second resolution of ditto 181000 l. The third resolution of ditto. The 5th resolution of February 15th of that of supply,

2321 l. 14s. 10d. $\frac{1}{8}$. The 4th resolution of April 29th of that of ways and means, 60000 l. The second resolution of March 13th of that of supply, 74777 l. 14s. And the 4th resolution of March 27th of ditto, 1167 l. 10s. so that the other sums applied by this act to the current service amount to 199226 l. 18s. 10d. and half a farthing, making in the whole 2349226 l. 18s. 10d. $\frac{1}{8}$, beside the produce of the duties on gum Senega, which could not then be known.

These were all the bills past into laws that can properly be called money bills; but there were some other bills passed from whence some addition may arise to the public revenue. We may now calculate what was granted by last session for the payment of debts contracted during the last war, and what was granted for emergencies that may not annually occur; from whence we shall see what may be our necessary annual expence hereafter in time of the most profound peace; for as we had not last year so much as one Spithead expedition nor one German prince subsidized, we cannot expect to be in any future year at a less public expence. Among our debts paid off I shall reckon services incurred and not provided for, and likewise the deficiencies, and replacings to the sinking fund; for though some such may probably occur every year, yet they may more properly be called debts paid off, or emergencies, rather than a part of the necessary annual expence. Therefore from the sum total of last year's grants, we must deduct the following resolutions, viz.

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The 12th of February the 15th	—	—	35061	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The first eight resolutions of March 13th			2498042	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
The first of March the 18th	—	—	8708	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
The first two resolutions of March the 27th	—		156043	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The resolutions of April the 10th	—	—	2070888	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The resolution of April 14th	—	—	292828	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
			<hr/>		
Total to be deducted	—	—	5061572	11	5
Necessary annual expence	—	—	3211707	19	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
			<hr/>		

But as some of the articles of this public expence must necessarily in time of peace decrease yearly, particularly the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th resolutions of February the 15th, and the 3d and fourth resolutions of March the 27th, and probably the 2d of February the 18th, we must suppose that when we have paid off all the debts not provided for before the end of the war our necessary annual expence will never much exceed 3000000l. unless our parliament should not

only think that they have a right and a knowledge of the circumstances of every one of our colonies in America sufficient for enabling them to judge how much, and in what manner they can severally contribute towards the public expence, but also resolve to exercise that right; for if this should be the case, the 4th resolution of February the 15th and those of January the 27th would together soon amount to double what they are.

STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1766; with the humble addresses of both houses upon that occasion, and his Majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WHEN I met you last I acquainted you, that matters of importance had happened in America, which would demand the most serious attention of parliament.

That no information which could serve to direct your deliberations in so interesting a concern might be wanting, I have ordered all the papers that give any light into the origin, the progress, or the tendency of the disturbances which have of late prevailed in some of the northern colonies, to be immediately laid before you.

No time has been lost, on the first advice of these disturbances, to issue orders to the governors of my provinces, and to the commanders of my forces in America, for the exertion of all the powers of government in the suppression of riots and tumults, and in the effectual support of lawful authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this occasion I commit to your

wisdom; not doubting but your zeal for the honour of my crown, your attention to the just rights and authority of the British legislature, and your affection and concern for the welfare and prosperity of all my people, will guide you to such sound and prudent resolutions, as may tend at once to preserve those constitutional rights over the colonies, and to restore to them that harmony and tranquillity, which have lately been interrupted by riots and disorders of the most dangerous nature.

If any alterations should be wanting in the commercial œconomy of the plantations, which may tend to enlarge and secure the mutual and beneficial intercourse of my kingdoms and colonies, they will deserve your most serious consideration. In effectuating purposes so worthy of your wisdom and public spirit, you may depend upon my most hearty concurrence and support. The present happy tranquillity, now subsisting in Europe, will enable you to pursue such objects of our interior policy with a more uninterrupted attention.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates

mates for the current service of the year to be laid before you. Such supplies as you may grant shall be duly applied with the utmost fidelity, and shall be dispensed with the strictest œconomy.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to you to proceed in your deliberations with temper and unanimity. The time requires, and I doubt not but your own inclinations will lead you to those salutary dispositions. I have nothing at heart but the assertion of legal authority, the preservation of the liberties of all my subjects, the equity and good order of my government, and the concord and prosperity of all parts of my dominions.

The Address of the House of Lords.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return our hearty and most unfeigned thanks to your Majesty for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's goodness and condescension, in ordering to be immediately laid before us all the materials of information, which may serve to direct our proceedings upon the very important objects which your Majesty has proposed to our consideration.

We cannot avoid expressing our satisfaction in your Majesty's parental care and vigilance, in losing no time to issue the necessary orders, for exerting the several pow-

ers of government in the suppression of riots and tumults, and the support of order and legal authority. Concurring heartily with your Majesty's salutary intentions, we will exert our utmost endeavours to assert and support your Majesty's dignity and honour, and the legislative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; and will take into consideration the most proper methods to provide for the restoration of the tranquillity of those colonies, which has been disturbed by such violent and dangerous commotions.

We congratulate your Majesty, that the state of tranquillity, so happily subsisting in Europe, leaves us at leisure to attend to the mutual commercial concerns of your kingdoms and colonies.

Permit us, Sir, to condole with you on the loss your Majesty and your royal family has sustained, by the premature death of his R. Highness Prince Frederick William; whose amiable qualities and early attainments afforded so pleasing a prospect of happiness to your Majesty, and of advantage to your kingdoms.

Our deliberations will, we trust, be conducted with that prudence and temper which your Majesty so graciously recommends. You will find, Sir, that our sentiments correspond with your Majesty's gracious intentions towards all your subjects; and that all things which may tend to re-establish tranquillity and order, and to cement the several parts of the British dominions in a close connection and constitutional dependence, shall be the first objects of our attention; that such a firm authority may be established, and such

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a general satisfaction diffused over every part of your extensive empire, as ought to distinguish the government of so wise, so just, and so beneficent a prince.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. Your firm and temperate resolution to support the dignity of my crown, and the legislative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; your care, at the same time, to re-establish order and tranquillity in those colonies; and your regard to the prosperity and happiness of all my people, shew dispositions which are altogether worthy of your wisdom, and which cannot fail of producing the most salutary effects both at home and abroad. You will find me unalterably fixed in the same intentions. Your affectionate condolence on the death of my brother, affords me some consolation on that melancholy occasion.

The Address of the House of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,

W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is with the highest sense of your Majesty's goodness we acknowledge that care for the welfare of your people, and that confidence in the loyalty and affection of your faithful Commons, which your Majesty shews in the early

communication, your Majesty has been pleased to order, of the necessary informations relative to the disturbances in America. Your reliance on the wisdom and duty of your parliament in a matter of so great importance, and the attention shewn by your Majesty in referring to our deliberation and advice the joint concern of your Majesty's royal authority, the rights of your parliament, and the happiness of your subjects, are at once objects of our highest admiration and gratitude.

It is our duty, as it shall be our care, to imitate that temper and equanimity which appear in your Majesty's conduct, by mixing with our zeal for the honour of your Majesty's government, and with our just regard for the dignity and authority of parliament, the utmost attention to the important objects of the trade and navigation of these kingdoms, and the tenderest concern for the united interests of all your Majesty's people.

It is with inexpressible grief we are again called upon to condole with your Majesty, on the death of another prince of your royal family, whose amiable disposition, and whose early virtues in the first dawn of life, while they shew him worthy of the illustrious race he sprung from, must now double our regret for his untimely loss.

The general state of peace and tranquillity so happily reigning in all parts of Europe, must give the greatest satisfaction to every one, who has any concern for the true interest of this country, or who feels for the general happiness of mankind.

Our assistance shall not be wanting to aid your Majesty with our advice,

advice, and to strengthen your authority for the continuation of that harmony, so happily preserved by the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and the influence of your mild auspicious government.

We assure your Majesty, that we shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, grant your Majesty the supplies necessary for the current service of the year; having the firmest reliance on the promise your Majesty is graciously pleased to make, of seeing them duly applied, with that œconomy which your own wisdom will direct, and which the circumstances of this country so strongly demand.

The unanimity and dispatch, which your Majesty is pleased to recommend, we shall, from motives both of duty and inclination, endeavour to make the rule of our proceedings; being sensible that nothing can more immediately tend to add weight to the deliberations of parliament, or efficacy to their resolutions.

And as the constant tenor of your Majesty's conduct shews that the happiness and prosperity of your people are the sole objects of your concern, we should be equally wanting in duty to our sovereign, and care for our own honour, did we a moment neglect our part, in promoting all such wise and salutary measures, as may tend to reflect dignity on your Majesty's government, and fix the welfare of your people on the most solid foundations.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

The moderation and temper with which you resolve to enter into the consideration of the important affairs I have recommended to you, cannot but give me the greatest satisfaction; as, from those dispositions, I entertain the fullest confidence, that your wisdom will direct you to such measures, as will insure the common happiness and welfare of all my dominions, which will always be the invariable objects of my care and attention.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Friday the 6th of June, 1766.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is with the utmost satisfaction, that I have observed the wisdom and moderation which have uniformly guided you through the many important deliberations, in which you have been engaged during the course of this long and interesting session of parliament. I persuade myself, that the most salutary effects must be the natural result of deliberations conducted upon such principles.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have so cheerfully given for the several establishments, and for the support of public credit: and you may rest assured, that no œconomy will be wanting, to render them effectual for the purposes for which they were granted.

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My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The present general disposition of all the powers of Europe, seems to indicate a continuance of peace: and it is my earnest desire to preserve the general tranquillity, by fulfilling, on my part, all the engagements I am under by treaties. And on this foundation, I may reasonably hope and expect the same strict performance of those engagements, which other powers are under to my crown.

The many regulations which you have made for extending and promoting the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, and for settling the mutual intercourse of my kingdoms and plantations, in such a manner, as to provide for the improvement of the colonies, on a plan of due subordination to the commercial interests of the mother country, are the strongest proofs of your equitable and comprehensive regard to the welfare of all my dominions; an object truly worthy of a British parliament.

It shall be my endeavour, that such care be taken, as may tend to secure and improve the advantages which may be expected from such wise and salutary provisions.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that you will exert your best endeavours in your respective counties, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to promote good manners and good order among my people; whose true and lasting happiness shall be my constant care, and upon whose affections I shall always firmly rely.

I receive your condolence on the

melancholy event of my brother's death as a mark of your affection and loyalty.

I shall be careful that my conduct shall justify the confidence you so affectionately express, in my applying properly such supplies as you may find necessary for the public service.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, Tuesday the 11th of November 1766.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE high price of wheat, and the defective produce of the grain last harvest, together with the extraordinary demands for the same from foreign parts, have principally determined me to call you thus early together, that I might have the sense of parliament, as soon as conveniently might be on a matter so important, and particularly affecting the poor sort of my subjects.

The urgency of the necessity called upon me, in the mean time to exert my royal authority for the preservation of the public safety, against a growing calamity which could not admit of delay. I have therefore, by and with the advice of my privy council, laid an embargo on wheat and wheat flour going out of the kingdom until the advice of parliament could be taken thereupon.

If further provisions of law be requisite or expedient, with regard to the dearth of corn, so necessary to the sustenance of the poor sort, they cannot escape the wisdom of parliament, to which I recon-

commend the due consideration hereof.

At the same time I must with concern take notice, that, notwithstanding my cares for my people, a spirit of the most daring insurrection has, in divers parts, broke forth in violences of the most criminal nature.

Necessary orders have been given for bringing such dangerous offenders to condign punishment, and speedy justice; nor shall vigilance and vigour on my part be wanting to restore obedience and reverence to law and government.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that since I last met you, I have concluded a treaty of commerce with my good sister the Empress of Russia, whereby that considerable branch of trade is fixed on a just and satisfactory footing.

It is with pleasure that I also acquaint you, that the marriage between my good brother the King of Denmark, and my sister the Princess Caroline Matilda, has been solemnized, and the natural alliance between the two crowns happily strengthened by an additional tie of so agreeable a nature.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates for the current service of the year to be laid before you.

Such supplies as you may grant shall be duly applied with the utmost fidelity, and strictest regard to the objects for which they are granted.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The general posture of affairs in Europe affords no occasion to lay any thing new before you upon that head. My purposes are constant and fixt, to maintain, on my part, the public tranquillity inviolate; and to support the dignity of my crown, and the rights of my subjects. The justice and wisdom of the other great powers of Europe leave no room to apprehend any intentions of a contrary nature.

Address of the house of Lords.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is with the sincerest satisfaction that we congratulate your Majesty on the addition to your royal family, by the birth of a princess royal; ever mindful of that divine blessing to which we owe the preservation of our religion and constitution, by the succession of your illustrious house to the throne of these kingdoms, and of the happiness we, together with all your Majesty's subjects, have enjoyed under their most auspicious government.

Permit us also, Sir, to congratulate your Majesty on the solemnization of the marriage of your Majesty's sister, the Princess Caroline Matilda, with the King of Denmark, by which the natural alliance

alliance between the two crowns receives such an additional strength and support.

We acknowledge, with the truest gratitude, the paternal affection and tender concern which your Majesty has shewn for your people, by laying an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour, until the sense of parliament could be taken thereon; preventing by this measure the immediate and dangerous consequences, which would have arisen to the public welfare, and more particularly to the ease and comfort of the poorer sort of your subjects, from a scarcity of that grain.

We shall give, on our part, the most earnest attention to the consideration of every means, by which the evils of scarcity may be effectually prevented; anxious to forward the gracious and salutary purposes, which your Majesty constantly manifests, for the welfare of every rank of your subjects. Truly sensible of your Majesty's royal wisdom, in having given the necessary orders for bringing the offenders against the public peace to condign punishment and speedy justice, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, of our resolution to pursue and maintain measures so indispensably necessary for the suppression of riot and licentiousness, and for enforcing that respect and obedience which are due to government.

We gratefully acknowledge the communication it has pleased your Majesty to make to us, of a treaty of commerce being concluded with the Empress of Russia. The security given thereby to so considerable a branch of trade, by fixing it on a just and satisfactory footing,

is a fresh instance of your Majesty's constant care and concern for the commercial interests of these kingdoms.

Animated with the truest sentiments of duty, zeal, and affection, we thankfully receive the just and wise declaration of your Majesty's intentions, to maintain the public tranquillity, as well as to support the dignity of the crown, and the rights of your people.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

The sense you express of the measures which the safety of my people put me under the necessity of taking, during the recess of my parliament, affords me the highest satisfaction. I rely on your assurances, that you will consider, with attention, the proper means of preventing the evils of scarcity, and the necessary measures for enforcing that obedience and reverence which are due to laws and government.

Your approbation of the treaty of commerce which I have concluded with my good sister the Empress of Russia, is extremely agreeable to me; and I receive, with particular pleasure, your congratulations on the birth of my daughter the princess royal, and on the marriage of my sister the Princess Caroline Matilda, with my good brother the King of Denmark.

The address of the house of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament

ment assembled, return your Majesty our most humble thanks for your gracious speech from the throne.

We desire your Majesty will believe, that we entertain the most grateful sense of the paternal and tender regard your Majesty has shewn for the welfare of your people, by laying an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour going out of the kingdom, until your Majesty should have the advice of your parliament on that important subject.

And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will not fail, agreeably to your Majesty's recommendation, to take this weighty matter into our most serious consideration, in order, by timely and effectual measures, to pursue the two great ends, which your Majesty's wisdom has pointed out, of providing against the many evils attending a dearth or scarcity of corn, especially to the poorer sort of your Majesty's subjects; and, at the same time, of suppressing that daring and dangerous spirit of riot which has of late too generally shewn itself in many parts of this kingdom.

It is with the greatest satisfaction, that we assure your Majesty, of our unfeigned joy on the safe and happy delivery of her Majesty, and on the birth of a princess; every increase of your Majesty's royal family being a fresh pledge of the future liberty and happiness of your people.

And, animated with the same zeal, we most heartily congratulate your Majesty on the solemnization of the marriage of your Majesty's sister, the Princess Ca-

roline Matilda, with the King of Denmark; by which the union with that ancient and natural ally of your Majesty's crown is strengthened, by a fresh tie of the most endearing kind.

We return your Majesty our very sincere thanks, for your gracious communication, that a treaty of commerce has lately been concluded with the Empress of Russia, which, whilst it gives us hopes of seeing that important branch of our trade continued hereafter on a solid and advantageous footing, is a new proof of your Majesty's constant regard for the true interest of this commercial nation.

It is with the utmost cheerfulness that your Majesty's faithful Commons will grant such supplies, as shall be necessary for the service of the year; having the utmost confidence in the assurance your Majesty is pleased to give, that they will be punctually applied to those purposes for which they shall be granted.

We beg your Majesty will permit us to express our highest satisfaction on the present happy establishment of the public tranquillity; and the well-grounded hopes we entertain, from the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and the influence of your example, that, while your Majesty wisely unites, with the resolution to support the dignity of your crown and the rights of your people, a true zeal for the general peace and happiness of mankind, the same spirit of equity and moderation, which animates your Majesty's conduct, will direct the councils of the other great powers of Europe to the like just and salutary views.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you most hearty thanks for your loyal and affectionate address. The part you take in the late happy events in my family, completes the satisfaction I receive from them. I see with pleasure the continuance of that zeal and truly public spirit which I have already experienced in my faithful Commons, by your early attention to the several great objects recommended to your consideration, and particularly to the means of providing against the evils attending a scarcity of corn, and for securing the tranquillity of the country. You may depend on my inviolable attention to the happiness and prosperity of my kingdom.

A proclamation for putting the laws in execution against forestalling, regrating, and engrossing of corn.

G E O R G E R.

WHereas several good statutes have been made against forestallers, regraters, and engrossers, who are thereby declared open oppressors of the poor, and enemies of their country: and by an act made in the parliament, holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, the buying, bargaining, or contracting for the corn coming by land or by water to any market, or fair, or to any city, port, haven, creek, or road, of this realm, or Wales, from any parts beyond the sea, to be sold before the same shall be brought into the markets, fairs, &c. to be

fold; and the making any motion by word, letter, message, or otherwise, to any person, for the enhancing of the price, or dear selling of the same, and the dissuading any person from bringing his or her corn to any of the said markets, fairs, &c. to be sold, are prohibited, and adjudged forestalling: And whereas, by the same act, it is declared, that the obtaining, or getting into any man's possession, any corn, in any fair, or market, and selling the same in any fair, or market, held in the same place, or within four miles thereof, shall be adjudged regrating; and whereas, by the same act, it is likewise declared, that it shall be adjudged an unlawful ingrossing, to buy or contract for any corn, to sell the same again, otherwise than is therein particularly allowed of, (that is to say) buying of barley, bigg, or oats (not by forestalling) to be converted into malt or oatmeal in the house of the buyer, which shall be so converted indeed; or the taking of any corn reserved without fraud, upon any lease, for term of any life or years; or the buying of any corn (not by forestalling) by any badger, kidder, or carrier, who is to be licensed so to do, and shall sell the same in open fair or market, or to some victualler, or other person, for the provision of his or their houses, within one month after the same shall be so first bought; or providing, without forestalling, the usual quantity of corn for any city, borough, or town corporate, or for provision, or victualling any ship, castle, or fort, within the dominions of the crown; all which sorts of dealing in corn are not offensive to the statute;

tute; nor the buying of corn (except by forestalling) by any person licensed so to do, to be transported by water, from any port or place in England, or Wales, unto any other port or place within our dominions; so that the same be, without fraud, shipped within forty days after the same shall be brought, and carried with such expedition as the wind and weather will permit, to the port the cockpit of the same shall declare, and there to disembark and sell the same, and bring a certificate thereof from a justice of the peace of the county, or mayor or bailiff of the town, and of the customer of the port, of the place, and day, where the corn was unladen and sold, to the customer and comptroller of the port where the same was shipped; the punishments of which said offences are enacted to be imprisonment for two months, without bail or mainprize, for the first offence, besides forfeiture of the corn so bought or had; for the second offence, imprisonment for the space of half a year, without bail or mainprize, and loss of double the value of corn so bought or had as aforesaid; and for the third offence, setting on the pillory in the place where the offender shall dwell, and forfeiture of all his goods and chattels, and imprisonment during our pleasure; the one moiety of all which forfeitures is given to the prosecutor, in case he will sue for the same; but the whole forfeiture will belong to us, where the conviction shall be at our suit only. And it was thereby likewise enacted, that if any person, having sufficient corn for provision of his house, and sowing of his ground for one

year, shall buy any corn in any fair or market, for the change of his seed, and shall not bring to the same fair, or market, the same day, so much corn as shall be bought for his seed, and sell the same if he can, at the price the same shall then go at in the said fair or market, every such person shall forfeit the double value of the corn so bought. And whereas, by an act, made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted, that no badger, lader, kidder, carrier, buyer, or transporter of corn, shall be licensed but in the general quarter-sessions of the peace, for the county where such person shall so dwell, and hath dwelt for the space of three years before the date of his license, who is then an householder, not a servant, or retainer to any person, and who, at the time of granting such license, is or hath been a married man, not under the age of thirty years; which licenses are to continue but for a year, and must be signed and sealed by three of the justices then present, whereof one to be of the quorum, on pain of forfeiting 5*l.* by every person taking any license not pursuant to the said act, and all such licenses are, by the said act, declared null and void. And the said justices are, by the said act, impowered to take bond and surety by recognizances of the person licensed, that he shall not forestall or ingross, or otherwise practise, or do any act, or thing, contrary to the said statute of Edward the sixth. And it is further likewise provided by the said act, that no person shall buy any corn, or grain, out of open fair, or market, to sell again, unless such person shall

shall be thereunto licensed by special order and express words, upon pain of forfeiting the like sum of 5 l. all which several offences, the justices of the peace, at the quarter-sessions for the county where such offences shall be committed, have power to hear and determine. And whereas the prices of corn are already very much increased, and the same is likely to grow much dearer, to the great oppression of the poor, partly, because the said acts are not duly put in execution; we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy-council, to issue forth this our royal proclamation; and we do hereby strictly charge and command all, and every, our judges, justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and all other magistrates, officers, and ministers, whatsoever, and wheresoever, within England, Wales, and our town of Berwick upon Tweed, that they, and every of them, within their respective places and jurisdictions, do cause the said acts, and all other acts relating to the same matters, to be in all, and every the parts and branches thereof, put in speedy and effectual execution; and that they do take care that no license be granted to any badger, lader, kidder, carrier, or buyer of corn, or grain, but to such persons as are, or shall be qualified for the same, according to the directions of the acts of parliament relating thereunto, and under such sureties as those acts do require; and that they do take care, that all offenders against the said acts be effectually prosecuted according to the purport of the said acts. And we do hereby require and charge all our officers,

ministers, and loving subjects whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting in the due execution of this our royal proclamation, on pain of our high displeasure, and of such pains and punishments, as may by law be inflicted upon the contemners of our royal authority.

Given at our court of St. James's the 10th day of September 1766, and in the sixth year of our reign.

[By the above statute of the fifth of Queen Elizabeth, the clerk of the peace is allowed twelve pence, and no more, for every license, eight pence for every recognizance, and four pence for registering the same. For which said fee, the said clerk or his deputy shall have and keep one register-book, and therein shall register and write all the names, surnames, and dwelling-places of such as shall be licensed as aforesaid, with a brief declaration or entry of the said license, and of the day, time, and place, where such license or licenses shall be granted; which book or register, the said clerk of the peace, or his deputy, shall have and bring to every sessions, to the intent that it may appear what number of licenses be and shall be from time to time granted, whereby the better consideration may be had thereof.]

*At the court of St. James's, Sept.
26, 1766.*

*The King's Most Excellent Majesty
in Council.*

WHEREAS his Majesty has been informed, by addresses from

from the lord mayor and aldermen of London, the cities of Bristol and Norwich, and other considerable corporations, and numerous bodies of men, that the price of wheat has gradually increased ever since the ports were opened by the expiration of the act of the last session of parliament prohibiting the exportation of corn, and that at Bear-key it is above the bounty price, and in most other places in the kingdom greatly exceeding the same, and it is upon the strongest ground to be presumed to be still rising; that the stock in hand is very inconsiderable; and that the crop of the present year has failed in such a proportion, that if the exportation be not immediately stopped; there is great cause to foresee that very shortly there will not remain in the kingdom a quantity sufficient for the necessary supply of his Majesty's subjects: And whereas this apprehension is much increased from the undoubted informations his Majesty has received, that from the failure of, and deficiencies in the crops in several foreign parts, commissions have been received from thence to purchase wheat, to supply such foreign markets, at an unlimited price; and which commissions are at this time larger and more extensive than have been known at any time; so that unless his Majesty should, upon this emergency, exert his royal authority to prevent the further exportation of wheat and wheat-flour, his Majesty's subjects would be in danger of want, whilst foreigners are supplied from this country: And whereas the parliament standing prorogued to the eleventh day of November next, his Majesty has

not an opportunity of taking the advice of his parliament speedily enough upon the present emergency to stop the progress of a mischief daily encreasing, and which, if not immediately provided against, might be productive of calamities past all possibility of remedy: It is therefore, upon the grounds of the above urgent necessity now impending, and for the safety, benefit, and sustenance of his Majesty's subjects, that his Majesty, with the advice of his privy council, doth order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that an embargo be forthwith laid upon all ships and vessels laden or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain, with wheat or wheat flour, to be exported to foreign parts; and that the said embargo do continue and remain from the date hereof until the fourteenth day of November next. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. BLAIR.

*At the Court of St. James's, Sept.
26, 1766.*

*The King's Most Excellent Majesty
in Council.*

WHEREAS his Majesty hath received information, that the price of wheat has gradually increased ever since the ports were opened, by the expiration of the act in the last session of parliament prohibiting the exportation of

corn, and that in the port of London the price of wheat has been, for two successive market days, above 48 s. the quarter, Winchester measure; and it is upon the strongest grounds to be presumed to be still rising:—His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his privy council, (pursuant to the powers vested in his Majesty for that purpose, by an act passed in the 33d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second), hereby prohibit the making, extracting, or distilling of any kind of low wines, or spirits, from any wheat, wheat-meal, wheat-flour, or wheat-bran, or any mixture therewith, from the date hereof until the 14th day of November next: whereof all persons concerned are to take notice, and yield due obedience to his Majesty's commands hereby signified.

W. BLAIR.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

AT the court at St. James's, the 12th day of November, 1766.

P R E S E N T,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, have this day presented an humble address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the time of the embargo laid upon all ships, laden or to be laden with wheat and wheat-flour, to be

extended, and that his Majesty would be pleased to order an additional embargo to be forthwith laid upon all ships laden or to be laden with barley or malt, to be exported to foreign parts: And whereas the house of Commons have likewise this day presented an humble address to his Majesty for the like purposes:—His Majesty in council, taking both the said addresses into consideration, is thereupon pleased to order, that the embargo, laid by order in council of the 26th day of September last, upon all ships and vessels laden or to be laden in the ports of Great Britain with wheat or wheat-flour, to be exported to foreign parts, be continued from the expiration of the time limited by the said order. And his Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that an additional embargo be forthwith laid upon all ships and vessels, laden or to be laden in the ports of Great Britain, with barley or malt to be exported to foreign parts. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, and his Majesty's Secretary at war, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. SHARPE.

The humble address to his Majesty, of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled; presented on the 8th of October, 1766; on the happy occasion of the birth of the Princess Royal; with his Majesty's most gracious answer.

Most

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, with the most zealous ardour and affection embrace the earliest opportunity of approaching the throne of the best of princes, with our joyful congratulations on every event pleasing to your Majesty and salutary to your kingdoms.

The safe delivery of the Queen, a princess endeared to your Majesty and the whole nation by every royal and virtuous accomplishment, fills our hearts with the utmost thankfulness to divine Providence.

An increase of your Majesty's august family by the birth of a Princess royal, cannot fail of diffusing universal joy amongst all your faithful subjects, as it farther secures to them and their posterity, a long continuance of those inestimable blessings, which they have hitherto enjoyed under the protection of your Majesty's illustrious house.

The auspicious marriage of your Majesty's royal sister, the Princess Caroline Matilda, with that great potentate the King of Denmark, (on which we beg leave to congratulate your Majesty), must afford the most interesting satisfaction, not only to us and all your Majesty's loyal subjects, but also to every Protestant power in Europe.

Permit us, Royal Sir! to assure you, that your faithful citizens of London are ever ready to evince to all the world, that their hearts and affections are sincere oblations of gratitude to your Majesty, for

your constant paternal care, and especially for the recent instance of your tender attention to the necessities of your people.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

“ Your loyal and affectionate professions upon the happy events of my Queen's safe delivery, and the marriage of my sister to my very good ally the King of Denmark, cannot but be most acceptable to me.

It is with pleasure that I see the just sense which the city of London entertains of those measures, which the necessity of the occasion obliged me to take for the relief of my people; and I hope they will have the desired effect of quieting men's minds, and removing the distresses which seemed daily to increase.”

The humble address of the house of commons of Ireland to his Majesty, in relation to a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments in that kingdom; transmitted by his Excellency the Earl of Hertford.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and with all humility to testify our ardent and inviolable attachment to your sacred person and government; and to implore that your Majesty will suffer us to present you the universal prayers of your loyal people of Ireland, in assistance of the representations and endeavours of the chief governors of this kingdom;

kingdom, towards inducing your Majesty, in your royal beneficence, to return to your most faithful subjects the bill transmitted to Great Britain, for limiting the duration of parliament this session.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

GEORGE R.

His Majesty has received the address of the house of commons on the subject of a bill, some time since transmitted, for limiting the duration of parliaments.

The sentiments of his faithful commons were already known to his Majesty, by their passing the heads of that bill; nor can any solicitation add weight to that ancient and constitutional way of signifying their desires on the like occasions.

His Majesty will always have the highest satisfaction in complying with the wishes of his faithful commons; but no consideration can prevail with his Majesty to swerve from that indispensable duty, which the constitution prescribes to him, of concurring in such provisions only, as, on mature deliberation, and advice of his council, appear to him, at the time, calculated to promote the true interest and happiness of his people.

G. R.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, to his Excellency, Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of the kingdom of Ireland; at Dublin, on Friday the 6th of June, 1766; with his Excellency's answers.

The humble address of the house of Lords.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to congratulate with your Excellency on the approaching conclusion of this session of parliament, distinguished by the many useful bills returned from Great Britain, which will be lasting benefits to this kingdom, and will remain as the most honourable monuments of the wisdom and success of your Excellency's administration.

We had long, my Lord, wished to see your Excellency fill that high station, to which his Majesty's goodness to his people of Ireland has called you.

The best-founded hopes were universally entertained of the justice, honour, and humanity of the chief governor, as those qualities were known to have eminently adorned the manners, and distinguished character of the private man.—But our most sanguine expectations of an administration honourable and agreeable to his Majesty, and satisfactory and beneficial to his people, were raised from your Excellency's constant exertion of your power to promote the inseparable interest of Great Britain and Ireland, and your unwearied endeavours, by public and private protection, and by the powerful influence of your own example, to encourage the trade, manufactures, and agriculture of this kingdom.

The several wise provisions made this session in favour of our trade and manufactures, for the preservation

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tion of peace and order, for the encouragement of tillage, and above all, that important bill for granting a bounty on the exportation of corn, long wished for, and often attempted, and now by his Majesty's peculiar favour returned under your Excellency's administration, will satisfy our fellow-subjects, and must convince posterity, that our expectations have been answered; and that our most flattering hopes have been crowned with success.

These considerations, my Lord, added to the mildness, prudence, and impartiality of your administration in the high office of representative of the best of sovereigns, must naturally excite our warmest wishes, that his Majesty may be graciously pleased, according to his usual paternal goodness, to continue a governor to preside over us, who has given such a prospect of happiness, and rendered himself so justly dear to his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of Ireland.

His Excellency's answer.

My Lords,

Your favourable acceptance of my endeavours for the public service, and this peculiarly affectionate mark of your approbation and esteem, are extremely agreeable and highly honourable to me. I must be happy in the persuasion, that an administration, which has received the sanction of your good opinion, and in which your Lordships have expressed so much content and satisfaction, must have been, in some respects, useful to this kingdom. It is the greatest honour to you, and the highest pleasure to me, that my perseverance in my duty to his Majesty, and in my regards to the true

interests of this kingdom, will be the only means of insuring the continuance of your confidence and regards.

The humble address of the house of Commons.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, return your Excellency our most sincere thanks for your prudent, just, and wise administration, and for the many good laws, so highly beneficial to the peace and tranquillity, and to the trade, manufactures, and tillage of this kingdom, the return of which was obtained by your Excellency's interposition, during this session of parliament; particularly for the acts for the establishment of county-infirmeries, and the preservation of corn, which will prove the means of preserving the health, and providing for the support of the people; and also for the act for the encouragement of our fisheries; and more especially for that useful and important law for the encouragement of tillage, so long wished for by the people of this kingdom.

We think ourselves indispensibly obliged to testify our sense of your Excellency's strict attention to the execution of justice, by the vigorous prosecutions so effectually carried on against the disturbers of the public peace; and to lay before your Excellency the strongest assurances of our affection and gratitude for the faithful discharge of your Excellency's high trust, with equal regard to the constitutional rights of the crown, and the liberties of the people; and of our well-grounded confidence

fidence in your Excellency's known attachment to the true interest of this kingdom.

And we can have no doubt that your Excellency will, upon your return into the royal presence, represent, in the most favourable manner, to the best of princes, the duty, zeal, and loyalty of his faithful and affectionate subjects of this kingdom; their entire reliance on his Majesty's goodness; their constant and inviolable resolution to maintain the rights, and to support the honour and dignity of the crown, with the same zeal and attention with which our great and amiable sovereign has ever preserved the liberties of all his subjects.

His Excellency's answer.

I Receive, with the greatest satisfaction, those repeated and affectionate declarations of the approbation and esteem of the house of commons: I am highly pleased to find, that my administration has been agreeable to you; and I am extremely happy to hear, that you think it has been useful to the public; no one of my predecessors ever wished more ardently to promote the prosperity of Ireland; and if I could possibly want any inducement to continue my best endeavours for that purpose, my gratitude to your regards, and for the confidence you have placed in me, would be an additional incitement.

I shall continue to represent to his Majesty, in the strongest manner, your duty and loyalty, your fidelity and affection to his person, family, and government; and that your zeal for his service can only be equalled by what must be altogether as agreeable to the best of

princes, your zealous attachment to the interest of your country.

His Excellency the Earl of Hertford's Speech, to both houses of parliament, at Dublin, June the 7th, 1766.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

YOUR ardent zeal and unwearyed pains for the service of your country, have necessarily drawn this session into an unusual length: It is now time you should rest from your labours, to relieve you with repose and relaxation, and that you should return to your respective counties, to receive the thanks of your fellow-subjects, for your great and successful attention to the public good.

Your long and assiduous deliberations have been fully recompensed, by the many useful and important laws, which have now received the royal assent, and which will remain as lasting monuments of the great goodness of his Majesty, and of the wisdom and vigilance of his parliament. The provision made to preserve the health, and relieve the infirmities of his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom, by the establishment of county-infirmaries; the wise and humane design of encouraging tillage, by the act for the preservation of corn, for which salutary purposes considerable sums are to be annually paid out of the treasury; the king's consenting, during this session, in several instances, to a diminution of his hereditary revenue for the improvement of your trade, manufactures, and tillage, but especially the useful and important law, for the encouragement of tillage, cannot fail to make the deepest and most lasting

ing impressions on your minds, of his Majesty's tender regards and parental affection for his people of Ireland.

The public tranquillity has, I flatter myself, been effectually secured, not only by the exemplary punishment inflicted on several private persons engaged in those wicked and dangerous outrages, which had so long infested some parts of this kingdom, but by the act for the detection and punishment of those offenders, which has now received the royal assent. Popular insurrections, when quelled, have often, in other countries, proved unfavourable to liberty; but we have this session an improvement made in our constitution, extending even to the case of those insurgents themselves, by the act for regulating trials in cases of high treason; a memorable instance of his Majesty's just confidence in the duty and loyalty of his faithful subjects of this kingdom.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I have the king's commands to return you thanks in his name, for the usual supplies granted by you, with your accustomed unanimity; and to express his Majesty's satisfaction, that you have eased your fellow-subjects, by reducing the interest of part of the national debt. I am also to return you his Majesty's thanks, for your chearful concurrence in the proper measures for the disposition and accommodation of the king's troops, so as to render them of most use for the safety and defence of this kingdom: a work of the most important utility. Your zeal and unanimity upon that occasion, and the trust reposed in me, demand my most grateful acknow-

ledgements. I cannot sufficiently commend your pains, care, and attention, in providing for the building and repairing of churches, in which you may rest assured of my best and most hearty assistance.

I am particularly to thank you for the unsolicited mark of your confidence and esteem, by the trust placed in me, of raising money, if the exigencies of government should require it: a power which shall not be executed, unless the exercise of it shall be justified by the most evident necessity. Happy must that country be, where a mutual intercourse of trust and confidence, and a reciprocal exchange of affection and gratitude, have so long and so uniformly subsisted between the king and his people.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The affectionate addresses of both houses of parliament: repeatedly presented to me, convey the most honourable testimony of your approbation of my conduct, and give me some hopes, that I have not been altogether an unprofitable servant to my royal master, and to his people, in this arduous station, which it has been the king's pleasure to place me. I shall endeavour to deserve the continuance of your favourable opinion, by shewing, upon every occasion, the highest regards to the true interest of this kingdom, and the strictest attention to the just prerogative of the king, and to the liberties of the people: and let me earnestly recommend unto you, in your several stations, to inculcate, by precept, authority, and example, a love and veneration for the laws, and a dutiful submission to the constitutional rights of the crown, the firmest security of civil liberty, and the strongest barrier

rier against disorder and anarchy : to enforce the execution of justice, and a due obedience to the magistrate ; to explain to the people the excellence of our happy constitution ; to promote and confirm in them a just sense of the many blessings they enjoy, and the most grateful sentiments of the justice, moderation, and benignity of the king's government ; and particularly, to point out the great benefits which this kingdom has obtained this session of parliament, by his Majesty's goodness in assenting to so many useful laws.

I have great satisfaction to find, that the act to prohibit the exportation of corn for a limited time, has produced the desired effects, by preventing the dreadful calamity of a famine ; I have used every endeavour in my power to promote the design of this law, by encouraging the importation of corn, and by lessening the price to the poor in those places, where, by applications made to me for that purpose, it appeared to be most necessary : apprehensions of the same calamity had occasioned a law of the same nature in Great Britain, but with an exception for this kingdom ; an instance of the most affectionate attention from his Majesty, and from our fellow-subjects of that kingdom, of which, I am persuaded, we shall entertain the most grateful remembrance.

I cannot take my leave of you, without assuring you, that I look upon myself as obliged in justice, in interest, and in gratitude, to represent your conduct to his Majesty in the most favourable manner ; to continue my constant endeavours, in every situation, for the advancement of your trade, the assistance of your manufactures, and the encou-

agement of your tillage ; to maintain the honour and dignity of the crown ; and to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland.

Copy of a declaration delivered on the 4th of November, 1766, to the King and Republic of Poland ; by Mr. Wroughton, the British minister at Warsaw, in behalf of the Dissidents of that kingdom.

HIS Britannic Majesty, ever excited by reasonable desires of protecting by all methods the Christian Protestants, especially those who, by virtue of particular conventions, have a right to expect his assistance, finds himself obliged to repeat his pressing representations in favour of that oppressed part of the Polish nation, known by the name of Dissidents ; wherefore the undersigned, in conformity to fresh orders from the King, his most gracious sovereign, has the honour to represent to you, Sir, and to the republic of Poland, that his Britannic Majesty, besides the many solid motives of justice and humanity, which give him reason to hope for a happy success of the present negotiations relative to this affair, finding himself compelled, by a strict alliance with the courts of Petersburg, Berlin, and Copenhagen, to interest himself in behalf of the Dissidents, in all the forms of law, and in quality of guarantee of the treaty of peace of Oliva, wishes that, in the present diet, this virtuous but unhappy part of the Polish subjects may be re-established, as members of the state, in the possession of their rights and privileges, as well as in the peaceable enjoyment of their mode of worship, which every one knows

knows belonged to them before the signing of the said treaty of Oliva. At the same time his Britannic Majesty considers how great is the connection between the interests even of the republic and the justice of this affair, as well as the fundamental laws of the kingdom ; laws which were not only observed for two centuries, but renewed by treaties, with the northern powers, so solemn, that they do not permit the least alteration to be undertaken, unless with the general consent of the contracting parties. For these causes his Britannic Majesty, filled with confidence of the equity and penetration of his Polish Majesty, who, from the beginning of his reign, has given so many testimonies of zeal for the happiness of mankind, and of love towards the administration of justice in the republic, has not the least doubt that his just desires will no longer be opposed by references to inefficient constitutions, established in the midst of intestine troubles, contradicted by the formal protestations and express declarations on the part of foreign powers.

Although the rights and privileges of the Dissidents are founded on a doctrine, whose principles of charity and benevolence make it characteristic of Christianity ; and the divinity of its institutor, who first preached it, renders it still less a matter of doubt ; yet it is this religion, of which the exercise is dis-

turbed, and of which its professors are excluded from all honourable employments, and deprived of all means of serving their country. Nevertheless, their rights and privileges have been confirmed to them by many ordinances of the kingdom, settled by so many treaties, supported on foundations so sacred and so evident to the eyes of all nations, that the undersigned minister of a monarch who preserves towards the republic the sincerest sentiments of friendship and of inclination to give proofs of them on every occasion, flatters himself that the mediation of the King his master will produce the effects, which he may naturally promise himself ; that the wisdom of the nation assembled will afford a remedy to the evils which rend the state, and oppress the Dissidents ; and that with regard to things ecclesiastical and civil, they may be re-established in the situation they were in before the treaty of Oliva. As to the rest, the sincere wishes of his Britannic Majesty, for the glory of the King of Poland, and for the prosperity of the republic, are so notorious that it would be useless to give fresh assurances of them. In the mean while, the undersigned cannot avoid reiterating them, as an incontestable proof of their reality.

(Signed)

WROUGHTON."



CHARACTERS.

MEMOIRS of Madame la Marquise de POMPADOUR, wherein are discovered the motives of wars, and treaties of peace, embassies, negotiations in the different courts of Europe; plots and secret intrigues; the character of generals, that of ministers of state, the causes of their elevation and disgrace; and in general whatever remarkable has passed at the court of France during the twenty last years of the reign of LEWIS XV. Written by herself.

THOUGH we gave, in our last year's volume, some account of the life of the celebrated Madam Pompadour; yet we flatter ourselves that the following extract from the memoirs of her life, lately published, and said to be written by herself, will be far from being disagreeable or tiresome to our readers. We are not insensible that the authenticity of these memoirs is called in question, and that it is doubted whether they were literally wrote by the remarkable personage to whom they are attributed. We shall avoid entering into this discussion, as it is neither our province, nor a matter easily determined. If we consider the vanity of the French, and the violent passion for memoir-writing, which it generally inspires them with; it will be the less surprising to us, if the Memorialist, who is well known to have wanted neither wit nor parts, should have made such

an essay, and endeavoured to have varnished over the conduct of a life, so universally obnoxious as she knew her own to be. Whether she only furnished materials, and had them put into the present form by the assistance of some man of letters, is immaterial; there is nothing in the matter or conduct of the work, but what may be very well expected from a woman of her character, without any assistance, especially one who had the opportunities of information, which she possessed for so many years. We may venture to say, whoever these memoirs were really wrote by, the many curious anecdotes they contain, cannot fail of making them highly entertaining.

IT is not about the history of my life which I undertake to write; my design is more extensive, as aiming at drawing a picture of the court of France under the reign of Lewis XV. The private memoirs of a favourite are little interesting of themselves; but it is not indifferent to know the character of the prince who raised her to favour, the intrigues of his reign, the genius of the courtiers, the schemes of the ministers, the designs of the great, the projects of the ambitious; in short, all the hidden springs that have set in motion the politics of her time.

The public seldom judge soundly of what passes in the cabinet.

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They

They hear of the king's ordering armies to march, of his winning or losing battles, and thereupon they reason according to their particular prejudices.

History is scarce more exact, and generally annalists are but the echoes of public errors.

I shall avoid here all the details that do not interest the state; for I write rather the age of Lewis XV. than the history of my own life. A king's favourite is only for the reign in which that prince lives; but truth is of all ages.

One must not likewise expect here a circumstantial journal of the gallantries of Lewis XV. The king had many transient amours during my sojourning at Versailles. He saw several women; but they had no part in the public affairs. Their reign began and ended always in the bed of the prince. Those weaknesses inherent to human nature belong more to the private life of a king, than to the public history of a monarch. I will speak of them sometimes, but it shall be in a cursory manner. I shall say nothing of my ancestors. The Roman emperors often raised to favour women of a more obscure birth than mine; but, without going so far back, a number of such examples are found in the history of our kings. The widow of the poet Scarron, who ascended a degree higher than I did on the throne of France, was not born to come there. It is true she was the daughter of a gentleman; but the throne is placed at an equal distance for all women that are not born princesses.

A number of injurious anecdotes have been related in regard to my parents. A wretched anony-

mous scribbler has gone farther, by publishing a scandalous book, to which he gave the title of the History of my life. M. le Comte d'Affry wrote to me from Holland, that this production was the growth of Great-Britain. It is reserved to the English to fully the reputation of persons placed in a distinguished rank at the court of France, and it is said to be a prerogative of that government to foment a hatred between the two nations.

Though my fortune was indifferent, my education was not neglected. I had masters that formed me to dancing, music, and declamation, little talents which afterwards were of service to me for the greatest matters. I also applied myself to reading; and when I was thought to be sufficiently accomplished, I was married to a man whom I did not love. This misfortune was followed by a greater; that is, this man loved me. I call it a misfortune, because I do not know of a greater in the world. A woman, not beloved by a man whom she has married without love, enjoys at least her indifference.

During the first years of my marriage, there was great talk at Paris of the king's gallantries; and his inconstant amours gave a right to all the women who had charms enough to pretend to his heart.

The place of mistress to Lewis XV. was often vacant. All the passions at Versailles had an air of debauchery. Love in that region was immediately worn out, as being reduced to enjoyment. Delicacy was banished the court; and the whole scene of sensibility passed in

in the bed of the prince. The monarch often went to bed with a heart full of love, and the next day rose with indifference.

This picture shocked me, for I confess that I had already formed the design of making myself to be loved by that prince. I was apprehensive that a heart accustomed to passing amours was no longer susceptible of attachment; and I blushed beforehand for indulging an inclination, which might leave after it nothing more than a short satisfaction of the senses; but my design was formed.

I had often seen the king at Versailles without being noticed by him. His looks did not meet with mine. My eyes had many things to say to him; but they could never speak to him. At last I saw the monarch, and conversed with him for the first time. It is impossible to express what passed within me on this first interview. Fear, hope, admiration agitated my mind in their turns. At first I found myself confused, but the king spirited me up. Lewis XV. is the most affable prince of his court. His rank in a tête-à-tête conversation lays no restraint on any one: he is then a thousand leagues from the throne: an air of goodness and candour shews itself in all his actions.

Our converse had for me a thousand charms: I was pleased, and I pleased in my turn. The king since confessed to me, that he had loved me from this first interview. It was agreed that we should meet in private at the castle of Versailles, and it was insisted that I should take immediately an apartment there; but I prayed to keep myself yet for some time incog-

nito; and as the king is the politest man in the kingdom, he granted my request. At my return to Paris, a thousand new agitations started up in my soul. The human heart is a strange thing! We feel the effects of passions whose cause we are unacquainted with. I know that I had great pleasure that moment; but pleasure is not always a consequence of love. A multitude of other passions are formed in us, which may all produce the same effect.

Our private correspondence was infinitely pleasing to me; but the king at last required that I should fix my abode at Versailles, and I conformed to his will. Books are but feeble images of what passes at courts. I fancied that I saw mortals of another species. Morals, manners, and customs are not there the same as elsewhere. Every courtier, besides his particular character, has another which he forms for himself, and by which he acts all his parts. The favour of the prince gives life and motion to the soul of the courtier; and he receives no other light than that which comes to him from the throne.

To secure myself on this theatre, where I was quite a stranger, I was sensible that my first care ought to be that of knowing the genius of the actors. I did not know the king but by the portrait made of him in the world, and the world is almost always mistaken in its judgment of the reigning prince. Flattery assigns him too many virtues, and dissatisfaction gives him too many vices.

Lewis XV. has naturally a great deal of genius. His wit is lively, active, and piercing. He sees at

once the springs that set in motion the most complicated business of politics. He knows the weak sides of the general system, and the faults of each particular administration. That prince is born with a noble, great, and fine soul. The blood of the legislator, the hero, and the captain, flows in his veins; but a too confined education has destroyed in him the effect of those great virtues. The Cardinal de Fleuri, who had a common soul, made him in his youth apply himself to and be conversant in little things; but this education did not destroy in him the most amiable qualities a sovereign can be adorned with, Lewis XV. has a heart extremely good; he is humane, mild, affable, compassionate, just, equitable, desirous of doing good, and the declared enemy of all that does not bear the character of honour and probity.

The queen, possessed of great virtues, has laid at the foot of the crucifix all domestic vicissitudes. Far from complaining of a destiny that might have filled with bitterness the days of another princess, she considers it as a particular favour of Heaven, which is pleased to try her constancy, to reward her for it in another life. She is never heard to utter any of those tart expressions that indicate a discontent of mind. She is always the first to exalt the qualities of the king, and to draw the curtain over his weaknesses. She never speaks of that prince but with respect and veneration. No lady can carry farther Christian perfection, nor associate so many qualities in a rank, wherein the least faults deface the greatest virtues.

The dauphin, still young, has no share in the general administration. The king had ordered him to interfere in nothing, and he seemed well enough inclined to obey those orders.

The madames of France were much devoted to reading in their private apartments: sometimes they went a-hunting, assisted at grand couverts, shewed themselves at balls, and retired afterwards, without concerning themselves much about the intrigues of the court.

The Duke of Orleans, the first prince of the blood, came seldom to Versailles; he had given into devotion, and spent his life in distributing alms.

The prince of Conti was then engaged in the war, and thought only of acquiring glory.

Condé was yet very young, and his uncle Charolois was involved in continued scenes of drunkenness.

The other princes allied to the throne had little or no share in the public affairs, and only came to Versailles to assist at some grand council, or be at the king's levee.

Cardinal de Tencin had a great ascendant at Court. The king placed great confidence in him, and they often conferred together. Several were of opinion that he was a great minister. I was little acquainted with him; so shall say nothing of him; but, when I think of the misfortunes Richelieu, Mazarin, and Fleuri have brought upon France, I cannot help having a dislike to see people of that state at the head of affairs.

Of all the ministers that then governed France, the Count de Maurepas had most genius, activity,

ty, and penetration. He had been as long in the ministry as Lewis XV. on the throne. The monarchy is indebted to him for the greatest establishments. It is he who had restored the marine, which after the death of Lewis XIV. was in a strange disorder. I have heard it said that the branch of the Levant commerce was entirely his. He laboured much, and no one ever expedited so many affairs; his correspondence was a masterpiece of exactness. I saw several of his letters, and it is impossible in my opinion to say so many things in so few words.

The D'Argensons, who happened to be made ministers, had not yet any decisive characters. It was said of them that they were persons of genius and probity; but that is not always sufficient for fulfilling the duties incumbent on ministers. I have heard it said that an assortment of talents is necessary, and that the privation of the least is enough to hinder a minister to distinguish himself.

M. de St. Florentin, who governed the affairs of the church, was a person of no consequence either at town or in the court. He passed for neuter in the intrigues of Versailles, and only minded his department. As no great genius was required for dispatching letters de cachet, and exiling priests, he filled his post with all the dignity of a minister who had nothing more to do than to sign.

The Comptroller-general, Orry, had the reputation of being a man of abilities, because he knew how to project a great many exchange-edicts. Some months after his installation at Versailles, he produced not less than twenty-five, which were

to bring two hundred millions into the king's coffers. He was called the grand financier, because he found resources for the king, by diminishing those of the state.

The Prince de Soubise was a person of knowledge and discernment. He was well versed in a great many things; but those who were tender of his reputation, would be glad he did not meddle with war. The soldier had no confidence in him. Perhaps he was in the wrong; and a great man, desirous of becoming useful to his country, should pay some deference to the opinion of the public.

The Marshal de Noailles was a person of still greater knowledge. Human understanding could not stretch farther the spirit of detail. Nature, in forming him, had made an effort. He possessed all the sciences that enter the composition of political, civil, and military government; but the exertion of those qualities did not pass the bounds of the cabinet. His soul, timid, uncertain, and wavering on a day of action, robbed his mind of the faculties of acting. However, his vast and extensive genius might intitle him to be the greatest man in Europe for counsel.

Monsieur de Belleisle was then much the mode, being spoken of both at court and at Paris. He was the only man in France that had given himself the greatest trouble to learn superficially an infinity of useless things. He pretended to be made for all manner of things, and he found the art of persuading it, so as to keep people in perfect ignorance, that he was as bad a general as an indifferent negociator. He seemed very gentle in his manner, and expressed

pressed himself with great facility. A courtier puffed up with his knowledge, his pride slipped always through a stupid modesty: I never knew a vainer mortal.

The Chevalier his brother did not affect to have himself reputed so great a wit, which made him, in fact, to be reputed a greater; but his ambition was equally unbounded. He perished in the attempt of forcing an intrenchment which was to confer upon him the staff of Marshal of France.

The Duke de Richelieu was still more in request than Monsieur de Belleisle. The king could not do without him; he was superintendent to him of the 'petits soupers,' and master of the revels at Versailles. No man ever shewed more taste for setting out a feast, and embellishing it with little nothings. He was always torturing himself to espy and catch at greedily all opportunities of pleasure, for diverting the king; but it was not for the monarch he took all this trouble. Motives of fortune and aggrandizing himself made him act. He is the most covetous man of rank and grandeur in the world. Without a genius for war, he had formed the design of becoming marshal of France, and minister of state, without any proper talents for either.

Maurice de Saxe was the hero of France. He was esteemed the tutelary angel of the monarchy. I shall speak of him at the place that treats of the battle of Fontenoy.

Monsieur d'Etrées had the reputation of being a great general. I shall mention him in his place.

Most of the other courtiers were officers of the second rank. They came from the army to Versailles, and from Versailles returned to the

army. Their intrigues at court were confined to promotions.

There were then none, or scarce any women at court, that aspired to the king's heart. Those of a distinguished rank would not debase themselves in becoming the objects of a transient love. Others that courted that favour, had neither beauty nor graces sufficient to recommend them. The Parisian ladies were the only ones that were of an intriguing humour. Several of them assisted at all the 'grand couverts,' and did not fail to be at every party of hunting. They ran after the king from morning till night; but this was no way of winning his heart.

I strove to secure myself on the theatre to which fortune had raised me. The king was with me at all times when the affairs of the crown permitted him. He left his grandeur at the door, and entered my apartment without that ostentation which elsewhere accompanies him. I made it my business to study his temper. Lewis XV. is naturally very gloomy; his soul is wrapped up in thick darkness. A melancholy disposition forces him to spend many unhappy days in the bosom even of pleasures; and at certain times his melancholy increases to such a degree, that nothing can bring him out of that state of languor. Then the burden of life becomes insupportable to him. The enjoyment of a beautiful woman may, indeed, for some time, dissipate his inquietudes, but it does not cure them; on the contrary, after possession, the monarch is but the more disposed to melancholy.

There is another misfortune inherent in the life of this prince; religion is continually at war with

his

his passions. If on one side pleasures attract him, on the other remorse keeps him back. Those continual contrasts make him the most unhappy man of his kingdom.

Finding that love alone could not introduce a change into the king's temper, I strove to fix him by the charms of habit, a stronger tie for men than that of the passions. History afforded me an example of it in the person of his great-grandfather. Lewis XIV. was so much accustomed to Madam de Maintenon, that no other woman was able to make an impression on him; and, though the court then abounded with celebrated beauties, the widow of the poet Scarron, already of an age that cannot well inspire men with passions, knew so artfully to fix his affections, by the bonds of habit, that the enchantment continued to the grave.

I formed a chain of pleasures, which, by a constant succession, weaned Lewis insensibly from his melancholy disposition, and hindered his meeting with himself. I gave him a taste for music, dancing, comedy, and the 'petits operas,' in which I sung and represented myself. The 'petits soupers' finished the decoration of the joyous scene; the king went to bed satisfied, and rose contented. The next day he ran to my apartment (unless there was a grand council, or some other extraordinary ceremony) to take there, if I dare use the expression, his dose of good humour for the whole day. His attachment to me, was by that instinct which causes us to love that which contributes to our happiness. All the favourites before me thought only of

making themselves beloved by the king; not one of them had thought of diverting Lewis.

I became necessary to the monarch: the chains of habit increased daily. I could have wished that love alone had formed our union; but with a prince accustomed to change, one goes on as one may.

I lived almost alone during the first months of my favour; but when by the monarch's order I appeared in the world under the name of la Marquise de Pompadour, and that prince gave me constantly public proofs of his esteem, things then assumed another aspect. Two great parties were formed at the court, and in the town: the one was fomented by envy, and the other by ambition; the first annoyed me by a thousand invenomed darts, the second exalted me by flattering compliments. This acted by the motive of aggrandizing itself, that by its impotence of presuming in itself to become great; yet both parties united in requesting favours of me.

And, indeed, I pleaded to the prince for both. According as I raised one to a considerable post, or heaped wealth upon him, I made an ingrate, and brought upon myself a hundred enemies. At last the whole kingdom joined in making their court to me; for Lewis XV. continued his assiduities to me. Those who had most decried my birth, then declared themselves my relations. I shall never forget the letter which I received at Versailles from a gentleman of one of the most ancient families of Provence, in which he thus expressed himself:

'My dear cousin,

'I was ignorant of belonging to
B 4 you

you till the king had nominated you Marchioness of Pompadour; then an able genealogist proved to me that your great-grandfather was my grandfather's cousin in the fourth degree. You see by this, dear cousin, that there is a real consanguinity between us. If it is your pleasure, I will send you the genealogical tree of our relationship, that you may present it to the king.

'My son, however, your cousin, who served with distinction for some years, would be glad to have a regiment; and, as he cannot hope to obtain it by his rank, I pray you to ask it from the king as a favour.'

I made him this answer:

'Sir,

'I shall embrace the first opportunity of requesting the king to grant your son the regiment you desire. But I have in my turn a favour to ask of you, which is, to permit me not to have the honour of being your relation. I have family-reasons that hinder my believing that my ancestors have been allied with the ancient houses of the kingdom.'

I should put the half of France to the blush, if I was to give an account here of all the letters full of abject submissions which I received from the first families of the kingdom.

But envy, that increased as the king distinguished me from other women of the court, would fain make me responsible for the events of that time. It has been often since said in the world, that I was the cause of the misfortunes of France; but that this accusation should have some foundation, the

monarchy must have been in a flourishing condition at the time the king called me to Versailles, which was far from being the case. The evil came from afar; France, by yielding to her misfortune, did only fulfil her destiny. We must consider the administration of this reign as a consequence of the misfortunes produced by the preceding administration.

Lewis XIV. at his death, left the kingdom in terrible disorder; the debts of the state were immense, and the national credit entirely ruined; there was therefore then an evil in the state which gentle remedies could not cure: Lewis le Grand had given to the throne an air of magnificence which had impoverished the people. The kings, his predecessors, contented themselves in being the administrators of the general riches, but he made himself the proprietor of them: the treasure of the nation belonged to him, all the finances were in his hands, and he had increased the revenues of the crown beyond all relative proportion.

The Duke of Orleans, who governed the state after Lewis XIV. increased the confusion, instead of re-establishing order. He imagined a system of finances which completed their destruction. All the riches of the monarchy changed hands. Foreigners had a part of them, and the usurers of the kingdom concealed the other. This revolution caused another in all the branches of the general power. Agriculture, commerce, arts, and industry suffered, and still suffer by it.

Cardinal Fleuri, who came after him, did alone more mischief to France,

France, that all those who before him, were intent upon her ruin. His qualities were order, œconomy, moderation; admirable virtues in a private person, but which often become vices in a statesman. He accumulated crown upon crown, and imagined, that when the king would be rich, the state would cease to be poor. He increased the wealth of the crown at the expence of the subsistence of the people. He reformed the marine through œconomy; that is, he cut off from France the only means that remained to her of recovering herself.

At Fleuri's death, the administration did not assume a better form. France had no minister capable of reforming abuses. Those placed at the head of affairs every where sought after the administration, and could no where find it.

Complaints have been also made that I was the source of favours, and that I disposed of all in the kingdom. I answer this, that it is a necessary evil to which absolute governments are always subject. Sovereigns must have a confident or mistress, and almost always the favourite man does more injury to the state than the favourite woman. A man most commonly entertains ambitious designs which a woman does not. He endeavours to avail himself of the favour of the prince, by all the means that may raise him to the highest fortune. He appropriates to himself the public finances, seizes upon the first posts of the state, and gives to his relations, or his creatures, those which he does not take to himself; this causes a general revolution in the government. He has views of grandeur and elevation which per-

sons of our sex know not how to have.

I have read in the annals of our monarchy, that Richelieu desolated France by his ambition. This favourite of Lewis XIII. sacrificed all to the desire of appearing the only great person on the theatre of France. He cut through the nerves of the political strength of all the powers of the state. He destroyed the prerogatives of the noblesse which alone could balance the despotism of our kings, and by so doing did more mischief to France than any mistress will be ever able to accomplish.

Mazarin, the second favourite, had an army in his pay, and made war in person against the state. He imprisoned the princes of the blood, and excited troubles and animosities which overthrew the whole system of that time. He seized upon the public treasure; almost all the money of the kingdom was in his coffers. He sold the first posts of the crown. When the king wanted money, he was obliged to have recourse to him. In our days Count Bruhl, the king of Poland's favourite, was observed so excessive in his expences, that they surpassed those of the monarch his master.

There are now the dukes of Richelieu, Mazarin, and Fleuri, in the kingdom, who are a memento to France that her kings have had favourites. Marigni, my brother, has no ranks, distinctions, or great fortune. At his death, he will leave no mark of the particular favour Lewis XV. has honoured me with.

I have been charged at the same time of having employed people in the ministry, whose slender and superficial

superficial genius was very unfit for transacting business. But where must others be found in France? One might say, that the human mind is circumscribed here within very narrow bounds.

The French noblesse, chiefly interested in the public administration, apply themselves to nothing. They spend their lives in indolence, softness, and dissipation. Politics are as much unknown to them as finances and œconomy. A gentleman hunts all his life on his estate, or comes to Paris to ruin himself with an opera girl. Those who have ambition enough to push themselves into the ministry, have no other merit than that of intrigue and caballing. If they are crossed in the way, and others substituted in their place, they regard this administration, as the effect of the prince's prepossession.

It seems that the age of able ministers in France is over. In vain I have sought for Colberts and Louvois's in the kingdom, and found only Chamillards and Dubois. All the branches of the administration must be entrusted to financiers by profession, people without capacity, and who are versed but in one thing, which is the science of plundering the state.

My enemies have also alledged that I induced the king to change too often his ministers; but this must not be attributed to me. Before these gentlemen were placed out, nothing was so fine as their plan of administration: they had ways and means ready for reforming all abuses; they knew where the distemper was, and were well acquainted with the remedy; but they had no sooner taken into their hands the reins of government,

than they spoiled all by their incapacity. They scarce thought of the public calamities. The only business they were intent upon was that of making their own fortune.

The military is in the same dilemma. The French nobility, tho' brave and courageous, have no genius for war. The troubles and fatigues inseparably connected with a soldier's life, fill them all at once with disgust. France has no military school; [the military school was then only beginning]; they become colonels before they are officers, and then generals, without any other difference than time. If two French men are made choice of to command the armies in Flanders or in Germany, envy and jealousy mingle with their counsels and operations, and they ruin the state by their private piques and animosities. In the mean time the enemies avail themselves of their divisions, and forward their own military schemes. The king has been under a necessity to confide to two strangers the safety of his crown. Were it not for the counts de Saxe and Lowendahl, the enemies of France might have laid siege to Paris.

People must deceive themselves in believing that a woman in favour with a prince has an occasion for raw and unexperienced ministers, and bad generals, to support her. Incapacity ruins all, and is good for nothing. The faults of the state, by tarnishing the glory of the prince, deface the lustre of the favourite. I may well aver, that the greatest part of the uneasiness I had during my abode at court, proceeded from that source. At every conquest made by our enemies, the king was always dejected and melancholy;

lancholy; and, though extremely polite, without the least disobliging word falling ever from his mouth, his ill-humour then marred with vexation and bitterness all the happiness of my life.

I never placed a minister, or prevailed on the king to give the command of his armies to any person, without a certain conviction of his talents, and approved merit. The grandees complimented me, and the king himself, who had placed them, felicitated me upon it: all suffrages were then united to declare and set forth their abilities.

I must here speak of the troubles which agitated the court, when the king gave me an apartment at Versailles. The events at that time make a part of the plan of these memoirs. Without that number of incidents which then happened, and which the king communicated to me, my favour would never perhaps have arrived at the degree it did; for indeed second causes constantly direct the events of this world.

France had been engaged in war since the year 1741, and battles were fought in Italy, Flanders, and Germany. Charles VI. the last male of the house of Austria, was infatuated with one of those ambitions, which death even sets no bounds to. He would fain survive himself, and make his power last beyond the grave.

This prince, being possessed of great states, had them guaranteed by the principal powers. The little strength that then remained in Europe, had given room to this weakness in christian princes. Italy was quite exhausted; all the petty governments of the empire were fettered in political slavery; the great

houses of the north were no longer free. At the death of this prince all began to draw breath, and all put in their claim to what they thought their right.

The elector of Bavaria demanded a part of the succession; Augustus of Poland proved his right; the King of Spain set forth his pretensions. There were even two pragmatics; one that ceded the possessions of the house of Austria to the Archduchess of Poland, the other that contended they were the property of Mary Theresa, eldest daughter of Charles. So many particular divided interests could not fail lighting up a general war; but it began in a place which politics never suspected.

The king of Prussia, almost the only one in Europe who had no right to any part of the succession of the house of Austria, formed one. Whilst others were writing manifestoes, he was making conquests. His troops entered the finest province of the Queen of Hungary's dominions, and seized upon it. The crown was then quite new in the house of Brandenburg. The Emperor Leopold was the first that had conferred on it the title of majesty; but this honour had not much aggrandized it. The King of Prussia scarce held any rank in Europe; his pretensions on the territories of the succession of the house of Austria were those of a private person. He claimed some duchies, which his house had formerly possessed in right of purchase. He seized however upon Silesia as a sovereign.

I have heard it said, that Mary Theresa was going to fall, when her own enemies upheld her. Those
very

very Hungarians, who had so long endeavoured to destroy that family, then exerted themselves to support it.

The Duke de Belleisle told me, that some Latin words she had spoke to them had caused that great change in our political world; for, added he, if the Hungarians had abandoned that princess, there would now have been an end of the house of Austria.

Lewis XV. joined with the king of Prussia to place the elector of Bavaria on the throne of the empire. Besides the diversion this election caused in the north, the king said that the house of Bourbon acquitted itself of an old debt to Bavaria.

It has been reported, that the king of Prussia had first offered Mary Theresa both money and troops, to maintain her rights against other powers, upon condition of her ceding to him the Lower Silesia. If she had assented to the proposal, the affairs of Europe might have taken another turn. But princes, as far as I perceived during my abode at Versailles, often offer what they have no inclination to give. Marshal de Noailles calls this by the name of "political compliments."

Prague was taken, and the elector of Bavaria proclaimed king of Bohemia, and shortly after emperor. But the Hungarians gradually recovered their queen from the defeats she had received; and the king of Prussia, who saw through the disadvantages of his allies, thought only of availing himself of them. He had made conquests, which he had no intentions to confound with the losses of those who had helped him to make them;

but he still wanted a decisive victory to make himself formidable to the house of Austria, with whom he had already fought some accommodation. The battle of Czaflaw was fought, which he gained. After this victory he remained inactive, and soon made his private peace with Mary Theresa. Then all was lost for France. Posts, provisions, and magazines were taken, and sickness completed the destruction of the rest.

The French generals then discovered the king of Prussia's genius. M. de Belleisle often told me, that he was not the dupe of his way of thinking, but was confident that the progress of the French army in Germany would force him to be faithful to the crown. This is so true, added he, that, on the first report of our disadvantages, I told M. de Broglie, "The king of Prussia is going to turn his coat."

One of the articles of the treaty was his renouncing the alliance of the house of Bourbon; and so the French troops were alone sacrificed. This, an able man told me, was the fault of the counsel of Versailles, which, instead of sending a considerable body of troops to make head on all sides, had marched small armies, which perished by weakness one after the other.

The emperor, ill succoured by France, fled before his enemies. He proposed confining his ambition to the imperial crown, and to desist from all pretensions on the house of Austria. But the affairs of Mary Theresa were in too good a condition for his being answered with moderation. She almost treated him as a rebel, and made known to him that the only asylum where his person could be in safety in Germany,

Germany, were the territories of the empire, Bavaria excepted.

England had hitherto only furnished the house of Austria with money, having been reduced to the necessity of being pacific. Maillevois, with a considerable body of troops, had obliged George II. to sign a treaty of neutrality; and the Hollanders were in no condition to meddle in the affairs of Germany.

Robert Walpole, who then governed Great-Britain, was fond of peace because he had no fit genius for war. Every minister in Europe was a man of great wit, whom I had often seen at Versailles, made the remark) has his particular talents, to the bias of which the general affairs are made to turn. Walpole's system was, that the power of Great-Britain lay in commerce, and that such a nation ought carefully to avoid sieges and battles.

The king shewed me several letters which that minister wrote to Cardinal de Fleury, in which he thus expressed himself:

'I take upon me,' said he, 'to make the parliament pacific; but let it be your care that your nation is not disposed to war; for a minister in England cannot do all,' &c. &c.

In another:

'I am hard put to it to keep these folks here from fighting; not that they are fully determined for war, but because I am inclined to peace; for our English politicians must always skirmish in the field of Mars, or on the benches of Westminster.'

In a third he spoke thus:

'I pay a subsidy to one half of the parliament, to keep it within pacific bounds; but as the king has not money enough, and as

those to whom I have given none declare themselves openly for war, it would be proper for your Eminence to send me three millions-tournois, for lowering the voice of those who cry out loudest. Gold is here a metal that has a prodigious effect in cooling hot blood and martial spirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the parliament, but a pension of two thousand pounds would make exceeding gentle. Neither more nor less, if England declares herself, you will be obliged to pay in subsidies to powers for making the balance, without reckoning that the successes of war may be uncertain; whereas by sending me money you will purchase peace at the first hand,' &c. &c.

But, Walpole having been forced out of the ministry, Great-Britain joined with the house of Austria, and had been already engaged in a war with Spain. The English sent a considerable army into Flanders, before the court of Versailles had thought of securing its places. They were masters of entering France; and posterity will be always at a loss to know why they did not do it. A British minister since told me, at Versailles, that there were then too many malecontents in the army; and that this invasion was attempted in order to gratify the party which had always advanced, that the only way of establishing the balance in Germany was to break through the barriers of Flanders. So it is, added this minister by way of reflection, that our government, which passes for one of the best combined in Europe, is made a sacrifice to private interest.

Prague, the city on which France had

had grounded all her hopes, was on the point of being abandoned. It was from thence that, some time after, Marshal de Belleisle made that fine retreat, which he since spoke to me of every day of his life; for the old fellow was exceeding vain. He said that it was the finest military expedition of the age.

All Europe was alarmed: Italy had taken up arms to defend a liberty it no more enjoyed. The Pope himself, I was told, signed treaties which tended to favour war. The point in appearance was the balance of Europe: but all states sought the means of dealing secret blows to France.

Cardinal de Fleuri, already dead, had declined war; and yet he was not over-fond of peace. Whilst he doted, from extreme old age, his partizans took his ravings for grand strokes of politics.

There are people in France who have boasted much of his order and œconomy, which was nothing but the effect of his sordid disposition. All the affairs of France had an air of avarice and parsimony.

At his death the king became his own master; for till then Lewis had been only the second person of the state; but the monarch changed nothing in the arrangement of the general affairs. The same faults continued. By the same œconomical spirit small armies were sent into Germany, which perished as before. The Dutch, after many intreaties and menaces, at last declared themselves.

I have heard it said, by one well versed in the policy of every government, that the Hollanders have two maxims which they never depart from: The first prescribes their

neutrality in wars between great powers, in order to bring over to them alone all the commerce of Europe. The second will have them watch the moment of France's being overpowered by her enemies, to declare against her. In consequence of the last, undoubtedly, they joined their troops with those of England, and took the field. After this last offensive and defensive alliance, all Europe found itself at war.

Germany, Holland, Flanders, Piedmont, as well as all the rest of Italy, were quite full of soldiers. M. le Comte d'Argenson made a calculation, that there were then in Europe nine hundred thousand men under arms, ready to cut each other's throats, and yet not one by general politics was able to account for it. France in particular was diminishing her population, and ruining her finances. For, as an able politician once said to me, what business is it of ours that an elector of Bavaria should be emperor in Germany, or a Don Philip become Duke of Parma? I shall never forget what I read in Voltaire on this subject: 'It was a game,' said he, 'which the princes played from one extremity of Europe to the other; hazarding, with equality enough, the blood and treasures of their people, and holding fortune long in suspense, by a compensation of heroic actions, faults, and losses.'

And it must be remarked, whilst battles were fought on all sides, war was not yet declared; they killed one another as auxiliaries.

France, in 1744, declared war against England and the house of Austria. This declaration was followed by a grand project: It was proposed

proposed to Prince Edward, the pretender's son, to ascend the throne of his ancestors.

He was a bold, brave, and courageous young man, who was quite tired of the life he led at Rome, and had a passionate desire for fighting.

The house of Stuart is so unfortunate, that I doubt whether it be in the power of all Europe to reinstate it in its family rights. There is I know not what fatality attached to the name.

France made preparations in his favour, and gave him all the helps which the present posture of affairs could permit; but all proved abortive. I once asked the king, a long time after this event, if he had really a desire of placing the pretender on the throne of Great Britain? He answered me, that neither he nor his council had ever thought it was practicable; that this re-establishment held to a number of second causes, which it was no longer possible for politics to stop the course of. Marshal Noailles said to him once, in my presence, 'Sir, if your majesty was to have mass said at London, you must send there an army of three hundred thousand men to serve it.'

However, the young Edward, who eagerly sought to create a name for himself in the world, embarked. He had a distant prospect of a kingdom, over which destiny and politics hindered him to reign. A storm opposed the disembarking; his fleet was dispersed; yet the hot fiery pretender, in spite of the winds, would enter the island, and fight himself alone against all England. It was confidently said at Versailles, that he had a great party in London; and it was on

this supposition that the expedition was formed.

It is not long since, being with M. de Belleisle, when he was seeking after some writings in his cabinet, that he put a paper into my hands, saying; 'here, Madam, is a letter which cost us many millions now sunk in the sea. It was addressed to the court of France by a party of Britons, called in England Jacobites.' It was conceived in these terms:

'The tabernacle is ready: the holy sacrament need only appear; we shall go and meet it with the cross. The procession will be numerous; but as the folks here are hard of belief, there is a necessity for soldiers and arms; for the system of transubstantiation cannot now be established in England but by large cannon. Depend upon it we shall exert our utmost; and be assured that, after the landing, our party will have nothing more to do than to say the words, 'Ite, missa est.'

Twenty-two persons, of whom several now hold a considerable rank in England, had signed this letter. Some time after he made me read another, which run thus:

'Whatever may be said of it, the expedition is not difficult, the landing is easy. Every thing favours the revolution; religion is the least advantage, politics will do all. The Hanoverian is not beloved; he is a continual plague to the English. On one side he strives to become absolute, on the other he wants to strip them of their money.'

The descent on England having failed, new efforts were made to establish Don Philip in Italy. The king

king of Prussia, after being allied again with France, marched immediately towards Prague, with a powerful army, but soon raised the siege. His army fled before that of Prince Charles of Lorraine, who, having repassed the Rhine in sight of the French, passed the Elbe in pursuit of the Prussians. I never could be informed exactly of the genius of this Prince Charles, who directed the greater part of the plans of that war. Some have spoken ill, and others well, of him. Marshal de Noailles, who knows men, told me that he wanted neither talents or genius, but that the goodness of his heart destroyed the qualities of his mind. He has no will of his own, added he, but suffers himself to be directed by all those about him, and those are not always the ablest in the world.

The power of the house of Austria, which had been weakened by the new alliance of the king of Prussia with France, was augmented, in its turn, by that of the elector of Saxony, King of Poland. It was after this alliance that the cabinet of Vienna, assisted by England, flattered itself not only with recovering Silesia, but even with making conquests in French Flanders. But it was little considered that Lewis XV. had confided the care of that country to a man who would give a very good account of it to the monarchy. This man was Maurice Count de Saxe. Other military gentlemen become captains by age, reflection, and experience; but he was born a general. His very enemies (and he had a good many at Versailles) did him this justice, that no man ever had a more extensive intuitive view of things. He immediately saw what

other commanders discovered only by times and circumstances. Maurice not only foresaw events, but gave birth to them: and thus it may be said, that he governed destiny. He waged war as a geometer, and never fought a battle without winning it by demonstration. The qualities of the great Turenne were likewise attributed to him; that is, the art of camping and decamping conveniently for harassing the enemy, which forms a little war, opening the way almost always to great advantages. In short, the battle of Fontenoy, which was attended with such great consequences for France, was a signal testimony, not to mention others, of his generalship.

The king was at the head of his armies all this campaign, and in his absence I often saw the Abbé de Bernis, who was allowed to keep me company. This man had been introduced into the world by women. He wanted none of those little talents that are necessary for pleasing our sex, as complaisance, ways, manners, affability, easy wit, a pretty way of telling a story, and speaking in general, with a good knack of rhyming and making verses. With all these qualities was joined an amiable figure, which prejudiced minds in his favour. He had many flattering things to say to the ladies, which made his company always agreeable to them. As he never spoke a word concerning fortune in our first conversations, I fancied I had at last met with a fine soul, superior to wealth and rank. But I was deceived; the Abbé had very ardent desires of distinguishing himself at court. Under a pretended disinterestedness

hefs he concealed a boundless ambition. His apartment, as I afterwards learned, was a warehouse full of memoirs. Some were found there for the farms, for œconomy, for war, for the marine, and for the finances. He had an admirable facility in creating projects. In short, he imagined whatever he pleased.

The battle of Fontenoy paved the way for other conquests in the Austrian Netherlands. The Flemings received Lewis XV. in their cities with great acclamations of joy. I have read, in the greater part of the revolutions of the world, that the people are almost always overjoyed in changing their masters.

Whilst England met with some checks in Flanders, the pretender had passed into Scotland. Neither army nor convoy were granted him; which made several courtiers say, 'that he had swam over there.'

It was not difficult to guess what was likely to be the issue. Every thing was irregular in this enterprise. A witty gentleman told me at that time, that the happiest course the pretender could take, was to steal out of Scotland as privately as he had entered it; but he was a young man who sought less to succeed in his schemes, than to execute them in a singular manner.

This step, notwithstanding, however ill combined it was, had this advantage for the cabinet of Versailles, that it made a diversion in England. France always made use of the house of Stuart for its private views. I am sorry that George II. who had force

and resolution, had shewed any uneasiness on that account. A lord told me, that he had made the London militia take an oath, whereby they promised to believe sincerely, that the Pope had no right to procure princes to be assassinated. He had also the archives of Rochester searched, for finding the form of excommunication of the holy see, such as the Popes formerly used, to inspire the English with horror for the see of Rome. I would not have sovereigns use such mean arts, which are always indications of a weak mind. A prince ought to shew a firmness on the throne.

The pretender published a manifesto to set forth his rights; there was nothing but terms and words in this manifesto, but George had troops and great guns. The Marshal de Belleisle made me often remark, that there was something singular in the manifesto. Prince Edward confesses, in one place, that there was a fault in the house of Stuart for having lost the throne of England, and he insists only on reparation. 'If the complaints,' says he, 'formerly made against our family, had been occasioned by some fault in our government, the family has since made sufficient atonement for them—.'

Young Edward took possession, in the name of his father, of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, of which he declared himself the regent. It was well enough for England, but it was rather of the soonest for making a King of France. Those titles, which were not better founded than the possession, disappeared shortly after.

In the mean time the affairs of Germany had changed face. The king of Prussia, having acknowledged the grand duke of Tuscany for emperor, made his peace with the house of Austria. A smart saying of the Marshal Belleisle has been often repeated to me on this occasion. 'I well knew, said he, that this man, who loves war so much, would become pacific on the first opportunity of finding his advantage. And M. de Soubise often told me, that that monarch would have acknowledged the pope for emperor, if some sovereign of Germany had only given him an hundred square acres of land.' This peace had that advantage for France, that it lessened the power of the house of Austria. Italy alone seemed as if it should suffer by it; for it was to be presumed, that the queen of Hungary, having no further battles to fight in Germany, would seek to give battle beyond the Alps. She sent some succours into the Netherlands, which did not hinder Marshal Saxe to take Brussels.

The progress was very rapid; the presence of the king, and the confidence the soldiers had in Marshal Saxe's talents, made all easy. This was not the condition of the pretender in Scotland, where he fled before the enemy.

It was in those circumstances that M. d'Argenson wrote indirectly to the government of England in recommendation of young Edward. I was since made sensible of the folly of this step; for, if this expedient was expressly imagined for destroying that prince, nothing could have succeeded better.

That minister represented him

to the court as the king's relation, and as one whose person and qualities were extremely dear to him; intimating withal, that king George was too equitable a prince not to perceive the merit of the pretender's son. The manifesto afterwards set forth to the English in general, that they ought to admire in him the talents of an illustrious patriot. Thence it passed to the dangerous consequences that might result to England, if young Edward was treated with too much rigour, &c. &c. &c. It was not seen that this declaration must produce an effect quite contrary to what was proposed. The pretender's crime was, not his passing over into Scotland, but being an ally of France. Those that reasoned upon the matter said, Either Prince Edward is a rebel, or King George an usurper. Sovereigns ought to grant no protection to rebels, nor debase themselves in supplications to usurpers.

'Tis pretended that this letter was the invention of a cardinal and member of the sacred college, who was desirous of securing a retreat for the pretender; but this was the very way of debarring him from it; and indeed the English, without taking any concern about this manifesto, cut off the heads of some lords who had engaged in his party, and even set a price upon that of the pretender.

Whilst all the princes of Europe were still at war, their ministers were assembling at Breda, in order to bring about a peace. But the republic of Holland, that had now made a stadtholder, was for the continuation of the war; so that France, having no further hopes

hopes of a neutrality in the Dutch, thought to invade the United Provinces. The politicians said, that this was the only means of establishing the balance in Europe, which the constant advantages of the English at sea had made her lose.

The most strenuous endeavours were used to gain this point. The king won the battle of Lawfelds, and proposed at the same time to make himself master of Bergen-op-zoom. Count Lowendahl was charged with this expedition. Bergen-op-zoom was taken; and Holland was in terrors, having placed the surrender of this town in the rank of impossibilities.

The congress, which was at Breda, was changed and transported to Aix-la-Chapelle; and, though the several courts of Europe did not change their resolution in regard to sieges and battles, yet on one side the taking of Bergen-op-zoom, which opened Holland to France, together with Marshal Saxe's threats to put an end to the republic; and, on the other, the provinces of the south of France ready to perish with hunger, their harvest having failed; all these concurring circumstances paved the way for signing the preliminaries of peace, which were soon afterwards followed by a definitive treaty. This situation of things pleaded better in favour of the public tranquillity, than all the studied speeches of the plenipotentiaries assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The pretender's son, whom all the world seemed to have forgot, appeared now again on the stage. As he had reason to imagine that none would think of him at the

congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, he began by protesting against all the transactions there. No attention was given to the placart he had posted up on this occasion; and all sides signed the treaty, regardless of his protestations. After this opposition he made a greater at Paris, which was in resisting the king's orders.

One of the first conventions, established between England and France, was, that the son of the Chevalier de St. George should quit the kingdom. Lewis XV. made known to him several times the indispensable necessity he was reduced to of observing this convention. Prince Edward answered in peremptory terms, to those who first spoke to him of it, that he would not obey. I was often told the excuse he alledged for not conforming to the will of the French monarch: 'The king of France,' said he, 'has promised me that I shall always have an asylum in his states, and I have in my pocket the assurance of it signed with his own hand. A prince of honour knows to what his parole engages him, and to what he exposes himself when wanting to it.'

He treated with the king of France as with a private gentleman. He forgot that sovereigns may fail in their word, without failing in their honour, when the good of their people requires it. The pretender's son was arrested in going to the opera. The melancholy situation of this young prince much affected me. He had been greatly caressed on his arrival in France. I spoke to the king in his favour, who answered me almost in a passion, 'What would you have me do, Madam?

Must I continue the war with all Europe for Prince Edward? England will have him quit my territories, and has signed the peace but on this condition. Must I break off the conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle, and complete the ruin of my people, because the abode of Paris pleases the pretender's son?

It must be granted, that no obstinacy was ever like that of this prince. The king deputed all Paris to expose to him the state of things, and testify to him the regret he had in being forced to remove him from his court; but he answered only by threats to those who spoke to him in behalf of the king. The discourse which the Count de Maurepas addressed to him was conceived in those words:

'It is not without the deepest sense of sorrow that the king sees himself forced to pray your Highness to quit his states. I come on his part to assure you, that any other consideration than that of the happiness of his subjects could not have engaged him to take this step. You would have seen him support inviolably your right, if a certain unhappy turn of affairs from the war had not forced him to yield to time. The greatest monarchs cannot always effect what they are inclined to: they have critical moments, to which politics orders them to bend. Your Highness knows, that, since the fatal time the house of Stuart lost the crown of England, the house of Bourbon has made several efforts to replace it on their head. You ought to be obliged to it for its good intentions, without blaming its want of

power. If you had been a witness of the conversation the king held with me, when he sent for me to his cabinet, to commission me to signify to you the order of quitting the kingdom, you would have been touched at his condition. He is under a great concern for your situation, but he cannot struggle against destiny; and nothing will give him more uneasiness than your obliging him to have recourse to violence.—

Lewis XV. hath deputed me to you, not as a king and master, but as an ally and friend: even more, he has charged me to request it as a favour from you to go out of his states.'

Prince Edward's answer was laconic. He drew a pistol out of his pocket, and assured the minister he would shoot dead the first person who should come to arrest him. The Archbishop of Paris spoke to him also in the name of God and the Pope; but religion made as little impression on him as politics. There was therefore a necessity of proceeding in the manner the king desired to avoid. The son of the Chevalier de St. George was arrested, as he was going to the opera.

The enemies of France did not fail to cry out against this violence, to which they gave the name of the most atrocious attempt.

On visiting his house, it was found converted into an arsenal. He had arms enough to maintain a siege in all its forms. It was then said at court, that he had resolved to fight himself alone against an entire regiment, and afterwards to set fire to a barrel of

of

of powder, which communicated with others, to blow himself up, with the hotel he lived in. To this account the king answered 'There indeed was a misplaced bravery.'

All France, notwithstanding, was overjoyed at the peace; and there were but two men in the kingdom who were not satisfied with it. These were the Marshals Saxe and Lowendahl, who testified their disapprobation to the minister of war, alledging, among other things, 'that we were on the eve, after the battle of Fontenoy, of seizing upon Holland, and putting an end to that republic, the constant source of the divisions of Europe; that the Dutch are the necessary allies of the English, our natural enemies; that the great work of their destruction was almost finished, and why not completed? that to destroy Holland was to cut off the right hand of England; and that the council of France is very sensible, that the whole stretch of political prudence is to weaken the English.'

This discourse came to the king's ears, who answered, 'I know the style of Messieurs the Generalissimes; their politics are always in red-hot balls.'

France however could not hold out longer; the means that had been employed for supporting the war were so violent, that they had forced all the springs of power. The ministers complained greatly of the state of France, and said publicly at the peace, that they did not know where to begin the administration.

It is not at Paris where the general calamity manifests itself the most. There is always some

sort of luxury in that capital, which hides the public indigence. Poverty itself appears there even in embroidery and ribands, whilst it shews itself quite naked in the rest of France; and this was known evidently from the accounts sent by the intendants of the provinces, out of which I select the following, shewn me by the Marshal de Belleisle.

'My Lord,

'You want to know from me the state of the finances in this province. The business will be easily done; there are none. I do not believe a hundred thousand livres in ready money can be found in the province. All states and conditions are confounded, because the poverty is general. The louis-d'ors, in this department, will soon become scarce pieces, and not to be found but in the cabinets of the curious.'

Such was the situation of France after the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The domestic affairs of the crown were not in a better condition: yet the face of things at Versailles was quite altered. There was no longer there that air of business that casts a gloom on pleasures; and several ladies, encouraged by it, formed designs on the king's heart.

Among those was one Madam la Poupelinier, married to a financier, who had raised her from nothing, from which he had sprung himself. They occupied a delightful seat at Passy, which was the daily rendezvous of the worst company of Paris.

I was often told, that woman fell into a fainting fit, every time I was named in her presence. She said, that I had assumed her rank

at court and in the king's favour, and that all the honours paid me at Versailles by right belonged to her. At any rate she would fain become Lewis the XVth's mistress.

The Duke de Richelieu had filled her head with this fancy, and at the same time endeavoured to inspire her with tenderness for himself, carrying on the intrigue with an air of mystery. At night he got into the lady's chamber, by a hole made in the chimney; and Richelieu assured her, that in time this hole would lead her to the 'petits appartements' of Versailles. The lady, to make herself more worthy of her master, prostituted herself in expectancy to one of his subjects; but an unbribed chambermaid made a full discovery. The financier, who for some time past thought of getting rid of his wife, embraced this opportunity. He made the public witness of his shame. All Paris ran to see the dishonour of his bed.

The lover, perhaps as much disgusted as the husband, gave himself little trouble about the discovery, and repaired to Versailles, imagining that the court had yet no manner of intelligence of it; but I was informed of the adventure an hour after it became public. The king was alone with me in my apartment, when Richelieu appeared in it: 'Sire,' said I to the monarch, 'that very Duke de Richelieu there is the most occult agent in Europe, in amorous intrigues; for, in order to be very private with the ladies he presumes to bring acquainted with your Majesty, he passes through the hole of a chimney.' The king asking what this

enigma was, I immediately gave him the solution of it. We laughed heartily, and Richelieu was the first to carry it off with a laugh himself.

Other women formed also schemes of arriving at the 'petit's appartements' of Versailles; and they did so, without passing through subterraneous cavities. Lewis XV. had a great taste for those amours of passage, which begin and end with possession; but it was far from hurting the familiarity he had contracted with me, and he always returned more constant than ever.

Since the peace, the Count de Maurepas took pleasure in making odious reflections on all that passed at court. He had his 'petits soupers' as well as the king, and it was there every night that comic scenes were played on the crown.

We had several disputes together since my abode at Versailles, in which he had treated me with great haughtiness; I made slight complaints to the king of his rude behaviour, but without the least design of prejudicing a man that was so useful to the state. The hard and constant labour to which he had applied himself, during upwards of 30 years, had made his disposition severe, and almost untractable. This caustic spirit mingled with his debaucheries, and shewed itself even in the bosom of pleasure; it was in those parties that satire flowed from his mouth. I was once told that he had spoken very indecently of me, and so as to affect also the king. I resolved to complain immediately to the monarch; but, after some moments reflection, I chose to write to him. My letter served only

only to irritate him the more against me. He said in the evening, with an air of mockery, to several courtiers who supped with him, 'Gentlemen, see here, I am ready to be disgraced: La Pompadour threatens me.' Then resuming all of a sudden his serious mood, 'Mind now,' said he, by way of reflection, 'how much the castle of Versailles is become a tripod, when even ladies of pleasure can talk big in it.' Those words were faithfully reported to me: still I dissembled: but the minister some time after, finding himself at table with a great company, sung defamatory couplets against the king; of which having apprized the monarch, his disgrace was immediately resolved upon, and he had orders to quit the court.

As his banishment made a great noise, and in a way that injured his honour and probity, I prayed the king to declare, that he was satisfied with his administration; he did so: and one may judge thereby of that prince's character, who, being offended by one of his subjects, had still the goodness to shew some respect for him.

Italy now began to recover itself. The Infant Don Philip had made his entrance into Parma, and we were told at Versailles that he was exceeding fond of amusements. From the concert he repaired to the comedy, and from thence to the dancing-room. 'I am much afraid,' said the king, 'of this young prince's loving balls too much, and my daughter's over-dancing herself.' Hereupon M. de Noailles often said, 'that every contre-dance, which

Don Philip danced in Italy, cost Spain 100,000 livres, and that the prince's mother had paid the fiddlers beforehand.'

The Duke of Modena was again settled in his states, and had as strong a fancy as Don Philip for giving balls; but the war had ruined him. The Duchess his spouse said publicly at the royal palace, that her Highness had not wherewithal to form one step of a minuet. This princess came to court without shoes, to shew the king the indigence the states of Modena had been reduced to by the war. 'Madam,' said Lewis XV. to her, 'I am not much more at my ease than you are; but I have a shoe-maker; if you please, I will send him to you.'

After the peace, the king had sent de Mirepoix to London. Marshal Saxe said, that he would make a good ambassador, because he had a fine leg, and danced prettily, which would have a good effect at that court, where there were sometimes balls. He was far from being an able man. His youth was spent in pleasures, and the rest of his life at war. Negotiation is neither learned at theatres nor in battles.

The English had sent Lord Albemarle to Paris, who was much upon a par with Mirepoix in point of negotiation. George II. who had a particular regard for him, defrayed his expences; for he was exceeding poor, though he lived as a very rich man. An Englishman, who knew him at London, said, speaking of his arrival at Paris, 'His Lordship will there have a mistress, run in debt, and die

die by some accident. The prophecy was accomplished in all respects; he lived with a girl, borrowed large sums of money, and died suddenly.

The indolent ministry of Cardinal de Fleuri, and the succeeding wars, had not permitted the administration to look to an abuse which visibly tended to depopulate the monarchy. Religion, which, in all states, being governed by sound politics, is the source of population, had a tendency to annihilate the species. All France was dissolving into cloisters; on all sides were seen to rise vast republics of females, who made a vow of giving no children to the state. A letter which I received from a nun at Lyons, and which I communicated to the king, was a means, in some respects, of correcting this abuse. It was conceived in these terms:

‘MADAM,

‘I had at first thoughts of writing to the Pope, but, after more mature reflection, I thought it would be quite as well to address myself to you. My case is this; At the age of seven my parents shut me up in the cloister where I now am; and, when I was fourteen, two nuns signified to me the order for taking the veil. I for some time refused to comply: for, though I knew only the house I lived in, I suspected that there must be a different world from the convent I lived in, and a different state from that of a nun; but my mother abbess told me, to confirm my vocation, that all the women that married were damned, because they lay with a man, and begat children; which made me shed many

tears for my poor mother, who was to burn eternally in hell, for having brought me into the world.

‘I became a nun; but, now that I am twenty years old, and my constitution formed, I am every day more and more sensible that I am not made for that state. It seems to me that I want something, and this something, if I am not mistaken, is a husband.

‘I tease and fret the community by talking continually of marriage. A sister nun tells me that I am the spouse of Jesus Christ; but, for my part, I find myself greatly disposed for espousing a man in second wedlock.

‘I intreat you, Madam, to induce the king to remedy this abuse. Religion and the prosperity of the state require this reformation. So many victims, sacrificed to the avarice of fathers and mothers, give no children to the republic, and yet the kingdom of heaven is not thereby the more peopled. God requires voluntary sacrifices, and an act of the will is a consequence of reflection.

‘It is surprising that our laws, which have fixed the age wherein a young woman is enabled to pass a civil contract, have forgot to mention that when she can make vows, Is reason less necessary for contracting with God than with men? I submit this to your reflections, and to those of the king. In the mean time permit me to be,

Madam,

Your most humble servant,

THE SISTER OF JOSEPH.

The king found that it was ill done to have engaged this nun in celibacy, who, with such happy dispo-

dispositions for marriage, could not have failed of giving a good number of children to the commonwealth. Wherefore, to obviate this inconveniency, his majesty issued out an arret, whereby all religious communities were forbid to receive, for the future, any novice under the age of four-and-twenty and a day.

The occupations of the cabinet did not obstruct the amusements of the court: the king went regularly to hunting, assisted at operas, and supped every day with me in the 'petits appartements.' A tender and affectionate friendship cemented a strict union between us: desires had made room for a soft inclination; the friend had succeeded to the mistress. Our hearts felt that satisfaction which is the effect of passions, without experiencing the bitterness of the cares and troubles attending on them. Lewis XV. had found several women who had inspired him with love; but not one had made him sensible of the charms of friendship, which, in noble souls, will always have the preference. The first is a commerce of pleasures, wherein fruition leads almost always to disgust; the second is a sweet emotion of the soul, and, though not arriving at the gratification of the senses, is not less lively and delicious. The king assured me himself, that, if he had at first tasted the charms of friendship, he never would have devoted himself to those of love; and he often told me, that he was happy in having a real friend, whom he could make the depositary of his pleasures and pains; for kings have such, as well as other men. One of his greatest

troubles was the persuasion of the want his people laboured under of being eased, and the impossibility he was reduced to of making them happy. He opened to me the state of his soul, and kept nothing hidden from me. I could read his heart as well as my own; we always left each other with regret, and saw again each other always with pleasure.

The king, as I said in the beginning of these memoirs, had made me Marchioness of Pompadour, almost as soon as I had appeared at court; and, to retain me there with decency, he made me 'Dame du Palais.' This new place should have convinced all Europe, that there was no other commerce between the king and me, than that which was formed by esteem and friendship. But human malice does not stop at probabilities: it always runs its full career; and the malecontents in the state pitched upon that occurrence of my life, to blast my reputation.

But my enemies not having been able to prevail upon the king to remove me from court, by playing off all the springs of politics, had recourse to those of religion. The monarch's confessor was placed at the head of the cabal. He was a Jesuit, who had only morality to employ, and rarely with a prince it gets the ascendant over pleasure; but he contrived a means that struck the king.

This Reverend Father had a picture drawn by one of the most able masters of Paris, representing the pains of hell. Several crowned heads appeared in it, suffering the most dolorous torments; the grimaces and contortions of those
unfor-

unfortunate princes were painted with an art and force, that made one shudder with horror. He presented this infernal master-piece to Lewis XV. The king for some time looked at it, knitting his brows; but, having asked the explication of it, which was what the Jesuit wanted, 'Sire,' said he, 'the prince you see there, who suffers eternal torments, was an ambitious monarch, who sacrificed his people to the vain pleasure of aggrandizing himself. He, beside him, whom the devils keep bound in chains, was an avaricious monarch, who had accumulated in his coffers treasures that became useless both to himself and his people. The third, who is laid in irons, was an indolent sovereign, who gave himself no concern about any thing; and who, instead of governing by himself, let his ministers govern, who desolated the state by their incapacity. The fourth, that suffers more than the rest, because his crime is greater, was a voluptuous king, who publicly entertained a concubine at his court; and, by this scandalous example, had filled his kingdom with illicit amours.'

The allegory was gross, and worthy of a monk, who, for want of other means to attain his ends in this world, had recourse to the things of the other life. Lewis XV. perceiving immediately the design of the piece, ordered the moralist to retire; but the impression remained. I used new efforts to draw the prince out of this new state of languor, and succeeded.

The death of Marshal Count de Saxe caused some diversion in the amusements of the court. The conferences Lewis XV. had often

with that hero, put me in a condition of studying his character. All his private actions were of the common cast of men; he was only great on a day of action; his soul then, if I dare so express myself, changed its character, and became great, noble, and magnanimous: a new light, then infused into his mind, made him see all at first sight; his imagination had nothing to do: the military genius that inspired him then did all: but, after the battle, that fine soul re-entered the nothing of its smallness; no more remained great in him than the noise and eclat of his actions.

In private life his meanness extended to sottish drunkenness: without taste for that delicate love that distinguishes noble from common souls, he knew no other pleasure in the society of women than that of debauchery. No passions were ever discovered in him worthy of a hero; he brought flocking after him a seraglio composed of harlots, and all his mistresses were women of public prostitution.

Those who often conversed with him said, that he possessed no science: he knew only the art of war, which he knew without having ever learned it. It was pretended, some time after, that his death had changed all the systems of Europe; and that the king of Prussia, in fact, would never have gone to war, if Maurice had lived. It is certain, that one man alone may change the face of our political world. On the first report of his death at Versailles, the king said, 'I have now no general; there remain only some captains.' Yet Lowendahl was still living; but it is pretended that the genius of these

these two men was made for being together, and that the heroic virtues of the latter borrowed their splendor from the superior qualities of the former. A courtier said, on this subject, 'Lowendahl will do no more good at war, for his counsel is dead.'

The perpetual round of affairs, pleasures, and amusements, which I engaged the king in at Versailles, kept him from meeting with himself. Lewis XV. existed, I may say, by a borrowed humour which I inspired him with, and this it was that hindered his delivering himself up to his own. I believe it would have destroyed him at length, were it not for the art I employed in restraining nature; yet, notwithstanding this precaution, there were moments wherein he devoted himself to melancholy.

There was then a necessity for imagining new pleasures, to excite new sensations; and, when I perceived that these produced no effect, I redoubled my cares for substituting others, which might have a greater ascendant.

I may say so far too in my own favour, that I always had at heart the welfare of the state, and that it was with this view that I minuted myself the plan of an establishment, which indeed may appear trifling to those who consider establishments only by their striking parts. I disposed the king to change the object of the expences that were to serve for public rejoicings, by employing them to the augmentation of generation, which immorality, luxury, and debauchery diminish constantly in France. Pursuant to these no-

tions, his majesty gave orders that the sum of six hundred thousand livres, which were designed for fire-works on account of the birth of the Duke of Burgundy, should be appropriated for marrying off a certain number of young women in the capital; and at the same time it was thought fit to issue out the same orders for the provinces. Paris constitutes but the sixteenth part of the population of the monarchy; so that, if all the other parts of France had followed the example, population would have considerably increased in France.

M. de Belleisle, who was for calculating every thing, said, that those marriages would yield every year about twenty thousand citizens to the monarchy; and thus it is that little things are of service to great, and that another turn in the finances, with a just œconomy, might contribute to aggrandize a state.

Every time there was any great post to be filled, or a considerable charge to be given away, the courtiers were very assiduous in their applications to me. The embassy of Holland was vacant, and I was spoke to in favour of M. de Bonnac. The king's service, and that of the state, inclined me to give the preference to M. de Bonnac, who was reported to have all the requisite qualities for doing honour to France.

The Prince de Soubise was wont to say, that, of all the embassies of Europe, that of the Seven Provinces was the most difficult, because, in other courts, generous princes are treated with, who often lose sight of their advantages; whereas

whereas in Holland one must negotiate with merchants who never swerve from their interests. He added, that the situation of Holland was such, that, in the wars of France with England, she might draw advantage from the one, and make the other contribute. Great address is therefore required in him who negotiates with the Dutch, to make them declare, when their succour is necessary; and he has also occasion for great abilities, to keep them in an exact neutrality, when their arms may be hurtful.

I did not know that M. de Bonnac had all those qualities; for every thing is disfigured at court, and persons are not there known till tried, when it is too late to form a judgment which may be profitable. M. de Bonnac was an officer; and that alone made me doubtful concerning the choice I should make. I never had much faith in military negotiations: those gentlemen have seldom that supple turn of mind that is necessary for succeeding in foreign courts: but this is the age of military ministers, Lewis XV. has employed none but them during his reign; and this, perhaps, is one of the reasons why our affairs in foreign courts have generally turned out so unsuccessful.

The churchmen, who make a vow of poverty, but are more greedy after riches than seculars, were also very assiduous in making their court to me, whenever any abbey or bishopric fell vacant. There were many postulants for the abbey of Anchin, but the king disposed of it in favour of Cardinal York, the younger son to the Che-

valier de St. George, who, by the enjoyment of this benefice, together with the possession of several others, was richer than the festive possessor of the duchy of York. This opulence, which the sons and brothers of the king rarely enjoy in England, made a courtier say, on this occasion, that Cardinal York was very happy in the house of Stuart's losing the crown of Great Britain, because, were it not for that mishap, he would have been a poor English citizen, whereas now he is a rich Roman prince.

Some complaints were made that the king had not granted this benefice to a Frenchman, who would have spent its revenues in the state; whereas by that nomination they passed into Italy. But those who spoke in this manner, did not know, that the kings who wage war against reigning families, give alms to those that have ceased to reign. He was, besides, under some obligations to that unfortunate family: France, in her wars, had made the pretender appear and disappear, just as an actor is made to enter and go off the stage. In policy, one is obliged to pay those who have been put upon playing some part; and I have elsewhere mentioned, that France never thought seriously of placing the pretender on the throne of England.

The recovery of the Dauphin from the small-pox was the cause of many congratulations to the throne. Every corporation of the state testified its joy by some particular rejoicing; and I resolved in my turn to testify my satisfaction by an analogous festivity; but

I would

I would do nothing without consulting the king, who approved my design and plan.

It is well known that, after I had purchased Belle-vue, I lavished upon it whatever was most exquisite in art for making it an agreeable abode to the king. Those festive sports must be allegorical, else they would not be expressive of the subject of the rejoicing.

My decoration represented grottoes surrounded by a piece of water, in the midst of which was seen a luminous dolphin. Several monsters attacked him, by disgorging flames against him: but Apollo, who kept him under his protection, darted thunder at them from the upper region of the air, and a considerable quantity of fire-works, played off soon after, completed their destruction, with that of their abode. The scene, changing all of a sudden, became the bright palace of the sun, where the dolphin appeared again in all his splendor, by a magnificent illumination, which lasted all night.

Though the king, by an effect of that goodness which is so natural to him, often passed out of his character to make our society agreeable, yet I cannot help saying that melancholy made a considerable progress in my mind. There were moments wherein every thing became insipid to me. I often experienced what Madam de Maintenon once said, 'that in all states of life there was a frightful void;' and what increased my trouble was, that there was a necessity for my appearing with an air of gaiety, at a time when the pangs of dejection preyed on my mind.

And I may say here, to the shame of human grandeur, that,

in spite of my favour, and the splendor of my fortune. I had several times a desire to quit the court. It was undoubtedly ambition that dissuaded me from this purpose; for we always make a sacrifice of every thing to the predominant passion. It was this same ambition that, having raised me to grandeur, made me spend less happy days than I might, if I had been placed in a less distinguished rank. All envied my lot, and all fancied I was the happiest woman in the world; but my felicity was far from answering the notion the world entertained of it.

Those who aspire to a more elevated rank than what virtue has allotted them, imagine that riches, titles, and grandeur, contribute to felicity; and that happiness consists in those pretended advantages. This is a deceitful notion; the object, once becoming familiar, no longer affects: the idea of it before enjoyment is more sensible than the possession. I had superb palaces, magnificent furniture, and perhaps the finest jewels in Europe; yet all these did not make me the more happy; and, if at any time I tasted happiness, it was in my rural retreat at Belle-vue, sequestered from the embarrassment of public affairs, and the tumultuous noise and hurry that always attend on the exercise of power from the throne.

[Notwithstanding the pains we see the celebrated memorialist takes to gloss over her actions, the following passage will sufficiently convince our readers of the baseness of her mind and disposition.] My husband loudly complained of my living at Versailles, and wrote me a very passionate letter, full of reproaches

roaches against me, and still more against the king; amongst other indiscreet terms, calling him tyrant. As I was reading this letter, the king came into my apartment; I immediately thrust it into my pocket; the emotion with which I received his Majesty, shewed me to be under some disorder. I was for concealing the cause, but on his repeated instances, I put my husband's letter into his hands. He read it through without the least sign of resentment. I assured him that I had no share in his temerity; and the better to convince him of it, desired that he would punish the writer severely. "No, Madam," said he to me, with that air of goodness which is natural to him, "your husband is unhappy, and should rather be pitied." History does not afford a like passage of moderation in an injured king. My spouse being informed of it, left the kingdom to travel.

We shall give our readers, from the chronological history of Spain and Portugal, lately published at Paris, the characters of two great and remarkable princes; the emperor Charles V. and his son Philip II. of Spain. These characters seem to be drawn by a masterly hand, and exhibit the portraits of two princes, whose ambition, and thirst of universal dominion, had made them, for many years, a pest and scourge to the rest of Europe.

"CHARLES V. had a vast, active, and enterprising genius; he was brave in the field, and able in the cabinet; a skilful general, and a profound politician.

He knew men, and could make them subservient to his purposes; and as he was well acquainted with the genius and character of all the neighbouring nations, and could make them act in such a manner as best suited the views of his ambition; he aimed, like Ferdinand, at universal monarchy.

Charles reigned over twenty kingdoms, over extensive provinces, whose interests he knew how to reconcile, and whose insurrections he prevented, checked, or punished, employing gentle or violent measures, according to the exigence of affairs. The discoveries and conquests of the Spaniards extended his dominion over the east and west of the old and the new world. His empire was four times as extensive as that of ancient Rome, and more than twice as large as that of the Turk, the king of Persia, the Muscovite, and the Tartar. The sun never set upon his dominions.

This prince, the most powerful of any that ever lived, was always in action. He over-ran Spain, Flanders, Germany, and Italy, successively; commanded his armies in person, and triumphed over his enemies; upon his return from the field, he presided over the counsels of the nations that were subject to his government; harangued his people; defended his own interests and those of religion before the princes assembled in the diets of the empire; and, influenced in the whole of his conduct by his ambition, he made his subjects warriors and politicians.

He loved and encouraged the arts and sciences, but never rewarded agreeable talents, excepting in foreigners; he seemed to have adopted

adopted the maxim, after the example of the Romans, of reserving to the Spaniards the honour of conquering and forgiving their enemies, and of leaving to other nations the glory arising from parts and ingenuity. He encouraged artists and merchants to settle in his empire; and being one day reproached with this by the Marquis of Astorga, he replied, *My nobles rob me, but commerce enriches me; the arts and sciences instruct me, and make my name immortal.*

It is well known that he paid frequent visits to Titian, in order to see him paint, and loaded him with honours and presents. By thus honouring persons of distinguished abilities, he added a new title to his own character; and one is grieved to see a prince, possessed of such noble qualities, and of such greatness of soul, sacrifice every thing to his vanity, and employ so little of his time, during the course of so long a reign, in promoting the happiness of his subjects. Ambitious, jealous, hypocritical, faithless, passionate, revengeful, and terrible in his anger, he filled Europe with wars, with blood, and with calamity.

He had, in Francis the Ist, king of France, a rival who retarded his conquests, and gave a check to his vast projects. Charles attacked him vigorously, and triumphed over him by means of his general, who took him prisoner: but he did not improve this opportunity of gaining over himself the most glorious of all his victories, that of generously restoring liberty to his illustrious captive; on the contrary, he treated him harshly, and made a traffic of his ransom. He found much more generous sentiments in his enemy,

when he put himself in his power, and went into his kingdom, where he received the honours due to sovereignty.

Charles loved glory like an ambitious prince, and a conqueror: Francis sought after it like a great king and a hero. Charles protected learning and the sciences out of ostentation; Francis honoured them because he loved them: Charles governed like a politician; Francis reigned like a father. Both of them had abilities, courage, and zeal for religion, were magnificent, gallant, and the greatest men of the age they lived in: Charles had a larger share of glory and power; Francis more real grandeur and respect.

Charles's abdication and retreat have been admired and blamed according to the point of view in which they have been considered: but was it a mighty sacrifice for an old infirm prince, glutted with honours, and fatigued with the weight of his own power, to lay aside a burden that was too heavy for him? He wanted to see his son act the same part which he himself had done with so much splendor. He wanted, in his turn, to be a quiet spectator, after having been so long in action, and after having received the applauses of the universe.

It was this idle curiosity that made him order the pomp of his own funeral to be displayed before his eyes; he placed himself under the pall, and sung the usual prayers. The cold, with which he was seized during the celebration of this ceremony, hastened his end. It is alledged, that he made his son promise to restore Navarre. He made a will which Philip the

Second carried to the inquisition, where it was taken into consideration, whether it should not be condemned to the flames."

Such is the character our authors give of Charles the Fifth: what they say of Philip the Second is as follows:

"This prince was of a middling stature, but well proportioned: he had a large forehead, blue eyes, a steady look, and a grave and serious air. His character was severe and haughty; his zeal for the support of the faith and the Catholic religion implacable: so that with the utmost coolness and composure he would have exterminated every heretic in his dominions. Never was there a prince who applied to business with greater assiduity; he entered into the minutest detail in every branch of his administration; in his own chamber he set all the springs of the most cruel policy in motion, and wanted to act alone in every thing. He was impenetrable and distrustful, full of revenge and dissimulation; stuck at nothing to execute his schemes, was never discouraged by any obstruction in the course of his enterprises; seemed superior to events; and received the news of good and bad fortune with the same phlegmatic composure. He was a cold fanatic; and never desired to inspire any other sentiment but that of terror. His orders were like the decrees of fate, which were to be executed independently of all human efforts. He made the blood of his subjects flow in torrents; carried the horrors and devastation of war into all the neighbouring states; and was ever armed against his own people or his enemies. Even

his own son, when the only heir of his dominions, could not move his inflexible soul. Whenever an offence was committed, punishment was unavoidable. He never tasted the pleasure of forgiving; and, during a reign of forty-two years, never enjoyed one day's peace. His ministers, his generals, his favourites, trembled when they approached him; and never spoke to him but upon their knees, and with the most fearful circumspection. The duke of Alba, who had laid him under so many obligations, entering his chamber one day without any previous notice, Philip looked at him with a threatening air, and said, *What daring presumption is this! it deserves the axe.*

He was desirous that his subjects, like himself, should have an air of seriousness. The horrid tribunal of the inquisition, was ever watchful to banish from his dominions that genuine joy which is the charm of liberty. This monarch was possessed of all those qualities which enter into the character of a great politician; he had a lively genius, an amazing memory, and indefatigable activity; he was an excellent judge of men, and knew how to employ them according to their several talents. He was just, generous, and splendid in his court: of an enterprising genius, and of unshaken firmness in the execution of his designs; but he forced the Low Countries into rebellion by his untractable severity; weakened his dominions by the expulsion of the Moors, and by his obstinacy in pursuing the male-content; he employed his revenues and the treasures of the new world in gratifying his hatred and revenge; and the

the fruit of all his policy was nothing but misery. He would have been richer, greater, more beloved, and more respected, with less pains, fewer talents, and less genius, had he only been possessed of those mild and peaceable virtues which constitute good kings and fathers of their country."

Characters of the American French, the Caribbees, and the negroes in the French islands. Translated from the French.

THE failings of these people (the American French) are counterbalanced by many excellent good qualities; and their failings very often arise from the same principles from whence their virtues take their source. They are brave, intrepid, generous, and firmly attached to their sovereign.

The views of nature and sound policy, which require that no man should be useless to the state, are accomplished in these islands. Every American has a profession.

In these countries they still warmly practise that kind and generous hospitality towards all strangers in general, of which history only furnishes some ancient traditions in the first ages of mankind: yet their benevolence and goodness of heart does not, in general, extend to their negroes. They are, for the most part, too severe and unfeeling with regard to them.

The Americans are accused of being too hasty, impatient, obstinate, and wilful. But the influence which the heat of the climate has over them, the habit of commanding slaves from their infancy, and of being obeyed, the fondness

which their parents in general express towards them, the licence which the manners of the country tolerate; all these causes, combined with a vigorous flow of spirits in the heat of youth, may account for the impatience, impetuosity, and obstinacy of their dispositions.

The suppleness of their bodies renders them fit for any kind of exercise, as the vivacity of their imagination qualifies them for the attainment of any kind of knowledge. But the same cause from whence they derive these advantages, checks them in their progress towards perfection. The imagination, that faculty of the soul which bears no restraint, which always increases the ardour of the passions, renders the Americans fickle and inconstant in their taste. It hurries them away to the pursuit of pleasure, and that pursuit ingrosses them totally.

Those who have been sent to receive their education in France, have given the most promising hopes of their future progress. But they are no sooner advanced to the dawn of manhood, when the passions begin to rage, than they give up the sciences, and renounce the belles lettres, for which nature has afforded them such shining talents.

The American women blend an uncommon degree of vivacity and impatience, with an extreme indolence. They are haughty, resolute, and, like the men, obstinately bent on their own will. They are, likewise, equally jealous of the point of honour, with respect to personal valour. A woman would think herself disgraced, if her husband's courage was called in question.

It is difficult to reconcile the generosity and sensibility of their characters, with the extraordinary severity they use towards their slaves; a severity in which they exceed the men.

Their hearts are formed for love, and readily enter into attachments; they are very tender in their affections, and never employ any of the arts of seduction: I believe they think that the trouble of practising them would be too great a tax on their indolence, or that they consider the refinements of coquetry as rather adapted to alienate than embellish love.

They are inflexibly constant to their attachments: but when their husband is no more, his loss presently makes way for the happiness of another. There is hardly a woman, who, notwithstanding her affection for her children, does not quickly engage in a second marriage, and efface the name and memory of the man with whom she seemed desperately enamoured.

The Caribbees, not being susceptible of any pleasures beyond those of the brute creation, appear likewise to have no sense of any other pains than such as brutes experience. Living in a state of simplicity, they have not, like us, multiplied the objects of desire, and consequently increased the difficulty of attaining them. Their views are confined to the necessities of life, and they are strangers to its superfluities. Among them, one is not debased to exalt another. They are unacquainted with the distinctions of the great and the common people. They all consider themselves as children of the same parent: they all claim equal

merit from their country, as they all equally concur in defence of the common cause.

The stupidity of their eye presents a mirror, which reflects the true disposition of their souls. Their indolence is incredible; and they never give themselves a moment's uneasiness about the future hour.

They pass their lives, one while sitting with supine inertness, and at another, stretched out in a hammock, where they sleep and smooke. Hunger sometimes obliges them to go in search of food, either by hunting or fishing. They carry their provision home, and their wives dress it.

Among them the women bear all the drudgery: they never eat with their husbands, who would think it a dishonour to them. But the manners of the Europeans have rendered them less scrupulous on this head,

Love, among them, is an appetite which does not differ from hunger or thirst. They never shew the least attention, or express the least marks of tenderness or friendship for the fair sex, who are so much courted by polished nations, and so much slighted among those who live in a state of nature.

Yet they have no reason to complain of the infidelity of their wives. Coquetry, or vanity, does not present them with any flattering hopes of pleasure in inconstancy: they find that they are born to obey, and they submit to their lot. Wherever they might transfer their affection, they would only get a new master by changing their lover. Add to this, that their inconstancy and infidelity would

would be punished with speedy death.

The negroes are, or appear to be, naturally timid and dastardly; but, when supported by the presence of their masters, they brave every kind of danger, and will fight till they expire by their sides.

All the negroes, from whatever part of Guinea they come, are extremely addicted to superstition, and believe in magic and sorcery. They imagine that such supernatural power can deprive them of their mistress's affection. This apprehension is, to them, of all others, most tormenting, and alarms them as much as the consideration of their own personal security.

Love, that child of nature, whom no chains or impediments can restrain, who breaks through every obstacle, gives life to every action and sentiment of a negro. Love alone alleviates the weight of their slavery.

They are neither daunted by penalties, nor deterred by chastisement. A negro will leave his master in the night, traverse an extensive wood, exposed to the attacks of noxious animals, and, without any fear of being apprehended as fugitive, will visit his mistress: his abode is, often, so distant from her's, that the journey alone consumes the whole time which should be destined to sleep and refreshment.

The negro-women have as strong passions as the men. Nevertheless, they are, in general, mutually constant in their attachments. Vanity is the rock on which the delirium of the women generally splits; it is seldom that they are

proof against the addresses of a white man.

The taste of the Europeans for women of this colour may seem astonishing. It is, nevertheless, very general; and it is difficult to say, whether they have been led to it by opportunity and easiness of access, by idleness, by the influence of the climate, by habit, by example, by indolence, by the haughtiness of the white women, and the little pains they take to make themselves agreeable; or, perhaps, in the infant state of our colonies, by a motive of curiosity, and a scarcity of women.

Nevertheless, depraved as this inclination may appear, it is certain that our colonies derive some advantages from this corruption of manners. The negro-women who cohabit with the white men, are, generally, more than ordinary attentive to their duty; and they contract a peculiarity of sentiment which distinguishes them from the rest.

They preserve their masters and their lovers from the conspiracies of the slaves; and the government owes to them the detection of a general conspiracy formed by the negroes of Martinico."

Animadversions on the principal follies of the ENGLISH. From the French of M. G. Dourx.

ENGLAND, at present so jealous of its liberty of thinking and acting, was once the slave of priests and tyrants. William the Conqueror carried his power so far, as to oblige the people to put out the fires and go to bed at six o'clock. The English, for a long time, paid

paid a tax of a crown a head to the Pope. There was a time when the priests, who meddle with every thing, had rendered this people so exceedingly superstitious as to make them believe, not only that the health of their souls, but of their bodies also, depended on a regular attendance on public worship. We read in Jurieu, and others, that one of their kings, on viewing the carcase of a stag which he had just killed, cried out, "By heavens he was in good health, though he never heard mass nor vespers."

The English are much changed since that time; but the change cost them many a bloody war. The generality of them being naturally excessive in every thing, they passed in a short time from slavery to licentiousness; from extreme devotion to the most determined impiety. Every individual having divested himself of his troublesome prejudices, gave himself up to his own humour and opinions. Royalty was overturned in the person of the unfortunate Charles I. who suffered death without cause, and without pity. This prince saying to those who conducted him to prison, "That he thought himself accountable for his actions to God alone;" their captain had the insolence to answer, "Very true, and therefore we intend shortly to send you to God for that purpose."

During the reign of Charles II. their manners underwent great revolutions. A taste for literature and gallantry succeeded to fanaticism and piety; but they still continue to preserve that basis of ferocity which is productive of

strong reasoning in one, and in another brutality. Perhaps we ourselves are deceived in this matter by our refined politeness, which, according to the English, renders us unnatural. In general, says M^r de Muralt, they perform a good action boldly, and they dare follow their reason in opposition to custom; but their good sense is mixed with whims and extravagance. Their resolutions are generally sudden. It is common in England for a girl to vow that she will marry the first man she meets; and accordingly they are married. Wine hath sometimes, among this people, been productive of great cruelty. Some of them have made a vow to murder the first person they meet after leaving the tavern; and they have kept their word. Their noblesse often box or play at bowls with the lowest among the people.

Some of our nation consider the English stage, which affords them so much delight, as a proof of their barbarity. Their tragedies, it is true, though interesting and replete with beauties, are nevertheless dramatic monsters, half butchery and half farce. Grotesque character, and extravagant pleasantries, constitute the chief part of their comedies: in one of these the devil enters sneezing, and somebody says to the devil, *God bless you*. They are not however all of this stamp: they have even some in a very good taste; but there are hardly any which give us an advantageous idea of the English nation; though it is from the theatre that a stranger forms his opinion of the manners of a people. The English comic poets

poets do not endeavour to paint their countrymen such as they are : for they are said to possess as much humanity as reason.

A man in disgrace at court is, in London, congratulated with as much solicitude as in other places he is abandoned. The thing for which the English are most culpable, is their deeming suicide an act of bravery. They ought to recollect, that even the Athenians, their model, were not suffered to destroy themselves till after they had given their reasons for it. The English, on the contrary, frequently kill themselves on the slightest occasion; even sometimes merely to mortify another. A husband dissatisfied with the behaviour of his wife, who, by his death, would be a considerable loser, threatened, if she did not mend her manners, to be revenged of her by hanging himself. The English are now-a-days seldom cruel, except to themselves, or in their public spectacles, rarely in their robberies. Their highwaymen generally content themselves with taking your money, and being witty upon the occasion. One of these people, having stopped an English nobleman upon the road, rested his pistol on the door of the coach, and said, "This piece, my lord, is worth a hundred guineas : I would advise your lordship to buy it." His lordship understood the meaning of these words, gave him the money, and took the pistol; which he immediately presented at the highwayman, who told him, with a smile. "That he must have taken him to be a great fool if he thought the piece was charged."

I shall finish this chapter with the recital of a very extraordi-

nary affair, which could never have entered any head but that of an Englishwoman : she was so piqued at being told, that women had as great a propensity to love as men, that she instantly made a vow of perpetual virginity, and accordingly died a virgin at the age of fourscore; she left in her will a number of legacies to virgins. She endeavoured to prove, that the proportion in the pleasures of love between the two sexes, was as forty to eighty-three. This droll calculation reminds me, that as the Italians constantly introduce buffoonery, the Germans wine, the Spaniards devotion, the French gallantry, so the English upon all occasions introduce calculation.

The life of Samuel, Baron de Puffendorff.

THIS celebrated philosopher was born in the year 1631, at Fleh, a small village, situate very near the town of Chemnitz, in Misnia, a province of Upper Saxony. His father, Elias Puffendorff, was a minister : and being but indifferently well accommodated with the goods of fortune, and thus rendered unable to second, by a good education, the happy dispositions which soon discovered themselves in his son, he determined to cultivate them himself. In a very short time, however, he found his abilities too confined for the office he had undertaken. The views of his young pupil went far beyond his instructions. His lively and piercing genius required lessons far different from those given to common children, and his father could

only teach him what he knew. A Saxon nobleman, struck with his great sagacity, could not, without pain, see him thus left to languish in a village. He offered to bear the expence, if his father would send him to study at an university; and Mr. Puffendorff having accepted the offer, his son set out for Leipzig; and entered the university of that town, where he soon distinguished himself. His ardour for study occasioned him to make an astonishing progress. His father, who designed him for his own function of a minister, was desirous he should attach himself to divinity: accordingly, in obedience to him, he began to study it; but his taste not inclining him to that vocation, he declared, from time to time, in favour of the law; insomuch that he soon insensibly relinquished theology.

After gratifying his curiosity in all the branches of legislation, he pitched upon common law; determined thereto by motives both of interest and inclination. He had learned, that the several sovereigns who compose the state of Germany, had no other ministers of state, than such as were skilled in the common law of Germany. In that country it is neither birth nor a great name, but merit alone which procures places; and such men of learning as apply themselves to know the private interests of mankind, are esteemed more capable to conciliate them, than persons of dissipated and unprincipled minds. In short, if you have money, you are there admitted to the chief dignities of the state. Puffendorff informed himself of all this, and resolved, by his capacity, to strike out a way to honour.

When he had acquired at Leipzig, all the knowledge he could gain in the law, he retired to Jena in search of still farther information. He was more particularly drawn thither by the celebrated geometrician Erhard Weigel, at that time professor of the mathematics there. Our young philosopher had already studied the first elements of this science; and now thought it necessary to make his way into the depths of it. He went accordingly to Mr. Weigel's house, with no other recommendation than that of his merit, and an avidity of learning. The professor gave him a welcome worthy of them both, not only receiving him in the most gracious manner, but offering him apartments in his own house. The offer was too engaging to be refused; he accepted it therefore, and entered, without reserve, upon the study of the mathematics: here he found infinite satisfaction in a first acquaintance with the writings of Descartes; whose manner of philosophising so strongly affected him, that, with the assistance of his natural talents, he soon arrived at such perfection in it, as he could never have thought of attaining; nay, he himself acknowledges, that, if there is any thing of exactness and order in his writings, he owes them to the method adopted by that philosopher.

It is remarkable of Descartes, that his doctrine formed three of the first geniuses in the school of philosophy; namely, our Mr. Locke, father Malebranche, and Mr. Puffendorff. The latter not only found out in his works many useful discoveries, but he gained what was still more valuable, a taste

taste for philosophy, that love of truth, and simplicity which dispels the prejudices and delusions of self-love. From that moment he looked upon the glaring titles taken up in universities, as vain and doubtful tokens of capacity and learning; while, more jealous to be learned than to appear so, he disdained to take the honorary degrees. His mind had infinite pleasure in the study of the mathematics, and his heart found every wish happily gratified in the amiable society of Mr. Weigel. That gentleman had a design of composing a course of morality, to be handled after the manner of the geometers. The esteem he had for Puffendorff induced him to communicate his scheme to him; and our philosopher entered so well into the principles of morality, that Mr. Weigel thought him more fitted than himself to execute it. Accordingly he gave him his manuscript, and permitted him to make what use of it he judged proper.

Every thing attached our author to his professor; the lessons he received from him, the sweetness of his conversation, and his assiduous politeness. But he was afraid of abusing his favours by remaining any longer in his house; he had already been there a year, which was too long, in his opinion, for a man incapable of acknowledging the services he had done him: he left him, therefore, and returned to Leipzig.

While uncertain there how to proceed in order to lay the foundation of a moderate fortune, he received a letter from his brother, who was in the service of the king of Sweden, advising him not to

lose his time in his own country, but to seek to settle himself elsewhere. Puffendorff approved his counsel, and determined to follow it: he made acquaintance with some Swedes, who proposed to him to undertake the education of the sons of Mr. Coyet, aulic counsellor to the king of Sweden, secretary of state, and ambassador extraordinary to the United Provinces. His present situation did not allow him to reject such a post. He went accordingly with his pupils to Leyden, where he busied himself in publishing the *Opuscula* of Meursius; the success of which engaged him to send out another work, entitled, *Ancient Greece*, written by Lauwemberg: this book appeared in 1660, under the sanction of Mr. Coyet, the father of his young disciples.

Puffendorff had now attained his twentieth year; an age in which his taste being, without doubt, formed, he turned it again to its first inclinations. He no longer studied the sciences and history, but for the connection they might have with the subject of legislation: his peculiar attention had been ingrossed by the common law; a system scarcely rescued from the chaos in which the lawyers and theologians had sunk it. The former, too deeply absorbed in their code and digest, were desirous of making it the invariable rule of equity, and wholly neglected to raise it to its first principles; the latter had absolutely perplexed the science by their scholastic distinctions, which, instead of throwing the least light upon it, rendering the study of it, on the contrary, long, irksome, and obscure. Our philosopher was

resolved to set forth the subject in the clearest point of view. To this end he read Grotius's great work on the rights of war and peace : it failed not to enlarge his ideas, and create new ones in his mind ; the result of which was, at length, a resolution to publish a philosophical treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations. To execute his purpose, assistances were wanting which he could not find at Leyden, and with which time and providence alone could furnish him. In the interim, waiting a favourable opportunity, he composed his Elements of universal jurisprudence, in which he interspersed several things taken from the before-mentioned moral manuscript of his friend Mr. Weigel : the subject was handled so much in the geometrical taste, that a learned man, on reading the work, observed, that he felt the mathematician. In 1660, our author published it at the Hague, with a dedication to Charles Louis, the Elector Palatine : the prince afterwards testified his thanks by a very gracious letter, assuring him of his esteem, and giving him room to expect substantial proofs of his regard. And accordingly, the year after, the elector sent for him to the university of Heidelberg, and gave him the first public professorship ever founded in Germany of the law of nature and nations, which that prince had lately instituted : to this high honour he added that of employing him in the education of the electoral prince ; and, to render his talents still more useful, engaged him to write upon the state of the German empire, giving him at the same time memoirs, to assist him in the undertaking.

Our professor examined attentively all these memoirs, and after having digested the several matters, found Germany to be a republican body, the ill-sorted members of which form together a monstrous whole. This proposition was the chief subject of his work. It was, indeed, so very bold a one, that he judged it right not to declare himself the author ; but gave it out under the name of Mr. Severin de Monzabana, a Veronese ; and dedicated it to his brother the Swedish ambassador at the court of France, whom he masked under the title of M. Lelio de Treozlani. To avoid all suspicion, he also thought proper to publish it in German ; sending the manuscript to his brother to get it printed at Paris. The latter offered it to a bookseller, who desired M. de Mezerai, the famous historian, to examine it ; he accordingly read it over, and deemed it worthy publication ; but declined giving it his approbation, as he found some passages in it contrary to the interests of France, and others, in which the priests and monks were roughly handled. The ambassador was satisfied with this refusal, and sent the manuscript to Geneva, where it was printed in 1667, under the title, *Severini de Monzabana, de statu Imperii Germanici, liber unus*. It was received as the author had presumed. Great search was made for him, and it was attributed to different persons ; but the right one could never be guessed at ; and so well had he taken his measures, that the truth was never exactly known till after his death.

While the author was thus sought after, the book was written against

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by several lawyers, and some others were very active to get it suppressed: at length, indeed, they did procure it to be condemned, prohibited, and confiscated, in several parts of Germany; and almost immediately three criticisms were published, which were followed by two others some years after.

Notwithstanding all this, Puffendorff's performance was not the less esteemed; but the same it gained him proved very prejudicial: his adversaries grew jealous and severe; they set on foot artful and anonymous schemes; and their cabals were so basely conducted, as to detract from the eminent qualities of our professor; and, in short, at length to displace him. The memoirs of his life do not say how he lost his professorship: a conjecture may be formed from a knowledge of the human heart, "They who have lived with envious people, know how capable they are of hurting the man who eclipses them. There is an art of spiriting merit away, however real it may be; and base minds, whose interest renders that art their study, almost always excel, and are successful."

Thus deprived of dignity, Puffendorff thought proper to offer his services to the king of Denmark: he went to Copenhagen, and solicited a professorship then vacant; but it was carried by a competitor more strongly recommended, and he gained by his journey alone the chagrin of being witness of it, and thereby discerning either that he was not enough known in that country, or that protection and interest decided the fate of talents. He had hopes that more justice would be done him in

Sweden: in this view, he repaired to Lunden, where Charles XI. had just erected an university: here he was received with open arms, and a professorship was immediately given him, of which he took possession in 1670.

This place enabled him to resume the ordinary course of his studies. He composed a little work, which he published under the title of *Inquiries respecting the irregular republic*; it is a kind of commentary upon the fourth chapter of his book on the state of the German empire, in which he treats of the form of that empire. This performance was well received.

Hitherto, however, he had not fully manifested his abilities; he was to compleat his reputation, by the great work he proposed on the law of nature and nations; and at length, living in a state of quiet, and being furnished with the necessary assistance, he resolved on putting the last hand to it. He read over all the political works of Hobbes, and re-read with a scrupulous attention Grotius on war and peace. This second perusal was of great service to him: he remarked, that though the book was the production of a great philosopher, it was not however free from prejudices. Grotius had guarded some expressions respecting scholastic ideas, whether because he had not entirely come into them himself, or thought this condescension necessary, for gaining such readers as held them in estimation. Puffendorff saw the inefficacy of such a condescension, and therefore paid no regard to it; but treated his subject without concerning himself with the scho-

scholastics. By this means he attacked powerful parties, and exposed himself to heavy persecutions, which failed not to shew themselves the moment the book was published*. A whole cloud of critics were instantly up in arms against it, nor could he escape repeated insults. The immortal reputation which this great performance procured him, cost him his repose, and almost his life.

The first who attacked him were Nicholas Beckman, professor of law, and Joshua Schwartz, professor of divinity, who published together an anonymous writing, intitled, "A list of certain novelties advanced by Mr. Samuel Puffendorff, against orthodox principles, in his book on the law of nature and nations;" in which he is roughly treated, and called reproachfully a Pagan, Zuinglian, Socinian, Papist, Pelagian, Hobbesian, and Cartesian.

Puffendorff in reply published in 1674, "An Apology as well for himself as his book against the author of a defamatory libel, intitled, *A List, &c.*" setting forth the malice of his antagonists. But the magistrates of Sweden vindicated him still more effectually: they treated the list as a pasquinade and a libel; ordered it to be cut to pieces, and burned by the hands of the executioner, and that professor Beckman should be displaced and banished the kingdom; this was executed in April 1675. The court of Sweden also interposed in the affair. It received the list; and such endeavours had been used to prejudice that court against

the law of nature and nations, that it appeared to be alarmed at the pretended innovations found in that book. For peace sake, therefore, at the solicitations of M. Shertzer, professor of divinity at Leipzig, a decree of the king was granted, enjoining all professors to watch, with the utmost possible care, to preserve the youth from every innovation contrary to orthodoxy, and the doctrine received by the university. The end of obtaining this decree, was to give a sanction to the troubling Puffendorff; he saw through the design, and prevented the blow by a Latin letter, which he published in 1674.

The second professor who entered the lists with our philosopher, was Valentine Alberti. This theologist's first essay was in the preface of a manuscript commentary which he dictated to his scholars, upon Grotius's rights of war and peace. He then published a criticism in an "Abridgment of the law of nature, rendered conformable to orthodox theology." Puffendorff answered it in a writing, intitled, "An essay on the controversies against Samuel Puffendorff, respecting the law of nature:" to which Alberti replied by an "Essay by way of replication to the Essay on the controversies, &c." Our philosopher opposed to this reply his famous book, *Eris Scandica*, i. e. *The discord of Schone*; and his antagonist answered it by a writing, entitled *Eros Lipsicus*, which was treated with great contempt in a work, in which the calumnies and

* It came out in 1672, under the title, *De jure naturæ & gentium, libri viii.* and has been since translated into French by Barbeyrac, with notes; and also into German and English.

futility of that critic are exposed. There passed also some very smart pamphlets on each side; till at length some common friends, as much fatigued with this literary war as Puffendorff, set themselves to put an end to it: they effected their purpose, and the two combatants laid down their arms. The question agitated in this dispute was, “Whether the law of nature was to be derived from nature, before, or after, the fall of man, in the state of sin, or of innocence?” a question merely theological, and which might have been kept from a philosophical work.

This dispute was scarcely ended, when Messrs. Beckman and Schwartz began theirs anew. The first, in despair at having injured himself, while he aimed at hurting our philosopher, considered in his exile only how to revenge himself. He began by publishing a very satirical piece against him, in which he treats him as a devil incarnate. The title alone is a sufficient indication of the most unbridled rage*.

After this stroke, M. Beckman determined to attack him personally; accordingly, he challenged him to a duel, and wrote to him from Copenhagen, where he then was, demanding a reason for his conduct, by way of arms, and pointing out the place where he was to meet and fight with him; at the same time threatening to pursue him wherever he might be,

if he failed the appointment. Our philosopher paid no regard to this letter, and, without deigning to answer it, sent it to the consistory of the academy, who proceeded against Beckman. This circumstance worked up his rage to the highest pitch. He meditated how to assassinate his adversary, but was happily checked in his design: the only resource left him was to vent his gall upon paper. He did so, attempting to render Puffendorff odious by repeated writings; all of which were either refuted by the latter himself, or his friends.

Schwartz, during the process of his confederate, had kept a prudent silence, and behaved with the same circumspection, till he had procured a post elsewhere; having obtained which, he quitted his professor's chair at Lunden, and retired to Denmark. There, under the name of Severin Wildschutz, whose mother he had married, he published a writing, intitled, “A discussion of the calumnies basely advanced in the *Eris Scandica* of Samuel Puffendorff, against a venerable man, under the pretence of a list of his errors, &c.” Puffendorff, satiated with these kind of hostilities, did not think proper to give this discussion a serious answer, but contented himself with refuting it by a letter, which he supposed written by *Josbua Schwartz*, to his son-in-law *Severin Wildschyffius*; giving the name of the latter an ironical termination to express the

* Nicolai Beckmanni legitimi defensio contra magistri Samuelis Puffendorffii, execrabiles fictitias calumnias, quibus illum contra omnem veritatem et justitiam, ut carnatus diabolus et singularis mendaciorum artifex per fictitia sua entia moralia (diabolica puto) toti honesto ac erudito malitiose exponere vsluit.

“Naturalis sive brutalis et gentilis Puffendorffii spiritus, &c.”

contempt he entertained of his person, and turning both characters into ridicule.

Other satirical writings appeared against our philosopher; which he took no pains to answer: a more important office engaged his time; the abridgement of his treatise of the laws of nature and nations, which he published in 1673, under the title *De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem*; "The duty of a man, and a citizen, according to the law of nature;" which he followed, in 1682, by an *Introduction to the general and political history of the universe*. He found that the law of nature and nations could not be considered as an history, and that without it, it is but an abstract speculation, and apt to mislead. This work had also its utility independent of every other consideration. In the abridgments of history published before his introduction, the writers had neglected to refer back to the general principles common to all human societies, however they might have considered those particular ones which are so essential to this or that people, as not to be given up without danger: Principles dependant upon the situation of the country, the manners and genius of the inhabitants, the greater or less power of its neighbours, its own forces, which are not always in the same degree, and a variety of other circumstances. In his introduction, our philosopher attended to all these; it was highly esteemed by all men of learning; and by them assiduously spread through the world, in various translations which they made of it into different languages.

While he endeavoured to be useful to mankind in the solitude of his study, disturbances took place in the province of *Schonen*, where he then resided: and it soon became the seat of war: upon this he left *Lunden*, and retired to Stockholm, where he was received by the court with the greatest distinction, and honoured with the place of secretary and historiographer to the king. In this character he wrote his excellent history of Sweden, in twenty-six books, commencing with the arrival of Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, and concluding with the abdication of Christina. It is indeed esteemed the best history now extant, of that famous war which laid Germany waste for thirty years together. It appeared in 1685, and was afterwards continued by our author, with the life of Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, and successor to Christina; but the continuation was not published till a long time after. During this interval, in the year 1687, he printed a little tract upon *the connection between religion and civil life*; the design of which is to set just bounds betwixt ecclesiastical and civil power, with a view to establish public tranquillity. To this he afterwards added an *appendix*, refuting the principles of Adrian Houtin, respecting the power of sovereigns in religious matters.

All these works, particularly his great history of Sweden, gained Puffendorff so high a reputation, that sovereign princes zealously made interest to leave to posterity the history of their administration written by so celebrated a pen. *Frederick William*, elector of Brandenburg, invited him to Berlin,

lin, and appointed him his historiographer; and almost at the same time, he was solicited by the emperor Leopold to write the history of his reign. Private reasons forbade him to accept the latter request. He remained, therefore, at the court of Brandenburg, which, the more lastingly to attach him to its interests, honoured him with the dignity of a privy counsellor. The emperor, far from taking ill our author's preference of this court, gave him a striking proof of his esteem, by conferring upon him the title of Baron of the holy empire. Puffendorff took care properly to thank the emperor for so high a favour; but thought it did not become him to interrupt the *History of the elector Frederick William the Great*, which he had begun. He finished it under the inspection of Frederick III. elector of Brandenburg, first king of Prussia. Always the friend to truth, he had written with greater sincerity than the court of Berlin required. He had freely availed himself of the archives of the house of Brandenburg, and had drawn from thence a variety of mysterious facts, the publication of which appeared dangerous. It was thought prudent not to reveal secrets which ought to be kept entirely with ministers. For this reason the history did not appear till after a severe revision, in which the censors erased whatever they thought proper. Caution however was used, in consideration of the author, and such caution as it became necessary to recur to when the work was published; several alterations were

made in it, and in some places whole pages suppressed.

Our philosopher did not live to see the end of the impression. A disorder in his foot, which he neglected, brought him to the grave: a slight matter at first; but it turned to an inflammation, followed by a gangrene. There remained no other resource for avoiding the progress of the complaint, than to cut off his foot, and he could not resolve to give his consent. The elector of Brandenburg, who wished to save his life, whatever it might cost, engaged the physicians and surgeons to use every effort to promote a cure. They were of opinion that their patient's fear of the pains of amputation outweighed the fear of death: they concluded therefore to compose him, and cut off his leg as he lay asleep. The operation was performed with success: and our author, on waking, found himself better; but when he learned what had passed in his sleep, it so powerfully chagrined him, that the fever, inseparable from this kind of operation, increased, and carried him off in a short time. He died October 26, 1695, aged sixty-three years.

An account of the life and writings of George Buchanan; extracted from the French of M. le Clerc.

GEORGE BUCHANAN was born in the county of Lenox in Scotland, in February 1506. His father died young, and left his family, which consisted of five sons and three daughters, in great poverty.

verty. Nevertheless, James Herriot, George Buchanan's uncle, having observed in him some marks of genius, took the charge of his education, and sent him to study at Paris. He there applied himself to Latin poetry, partly by inclination, and partly as that was the principal branch of the *Belles Lettres* then cultivated in the university at Paris. He had scarce been there two years, when his uncle died. Indigence, and an illness with which he was attacked, then obliged him to return to Scotland. After living a year at home, for the recovery of his health, he went into the army, with a design to learn the art of war. This was probably in the year 1523, when John Duke of Albany, viceroy of Scotland, carried succours from France into Scotland against the English, with which, however, he could not take the fort of Werk on the Tweed; as Buchanan says (in his Life) that on account of the snows that fell, he drew off his army without attempting any thing.

He fell ill again, and kept his bed all the winter: but being recovered at the beginning of the year 1524, as he was then in his 18th year, he resumed his studies, and was sent to St. Andrew's, to study under John Major, who then taught logic there, or rather, as Buchanan says, sophistry, or the art of disputing, in the manner of the schools. In the summer following, Major went to Paris, and Buchanan followed him thither, though it seems he had no high opinion of his tutor's learning, as he has smartly ridiculed it in an epigram.

As Luther's tenets were then

the chief subject of discourse at Paris, Buchanan there began to imbibed the doctrine of the reformers, though he did not profess it, either through fear, or because he had not yet examined their system. He lived there almost two years, without any employment, so that he could scarce find subsistence; but at length in 1526 he was made regent in the college of St. Barbe, and taught grammar there, being then twenty years old.

He continued in this office about three years; before the expiration of which, Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassilis, took him into his family, where he kept him five years, and carried him with him into Scotland, about the year 1534. Buchanan had a design of returning to France, in order to pursue his studies there, but K. James V. detained him to be tutor to one of his natural sons, who was afterwards the famous James Earl of Murray. Buchanan, who, on account of his religious sentiments, or of his polite learning, to which the monks in general then were enemies, was no friend to the Cordeliers, had written a satirical elegy against them, entitled *Somnium*. In it he pretends, that St. Francis had appeared to him, and invited him to turn Franciscan; but that he replied, that, 'he was
' by no means qualified, as he
' could be a slave to no man, nor
' could he become impudent, a
' cheat, a beggar; and that, besides, very few monks were
' saved."

The Cordeliers having had a copy of this poem, complained of it; and as that was not sufficient to ruin him, they accused him of heresy; a charge of which they at
that

that time usually availed themselves to destroy those whom they hated; as indeed is still their practice. The behaviour of the monks confirmed him more than ever in his attachment to Lutheranism. In May 1537, king James V. carried from France into Scotland, Magdalen of France; and the partisans of Rome were very apprehensive that that princess might have the same tenets as Margaret queen of Navarre, who had had the care of her education; but the death of that princess, which happened soon after, dispelled these fears.

The king having discovered a conspiracy, and being persuaded that some Cordeliers had behaved with insincerity on that occasion, ordered Buchanan to write against them; not knowing that he before had had a quarrel with them. He therefore wrote against them, but with some caution, and made use of equivocal expressions, in order to defend himself, if necessary, by a favourable construction. With this the king was not satisfied, and insisted on his writing against the monks with more energy. He then composed his *Franciscanus*, the beginning of which he delivered to the king. 'Tis a piece wholly satirical, and in it Buchanan has comprised all the ill that could be said of the monks in terms as clear and strong as possible. He has rather imitated the style of Juvenal than that of Horace, and bites much more than he rallies.

After such a desperate attack, it is no wonder that the Cordeliers employed all their efforts to ruin him. The king, who was weak and fickle, suffered him, with many others, to be arrested at the

beginning of 1539, for heresy. But his friends having informed him that Cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's, was labouring to destroy him, and had offered the king money, in order to detach him from his interest, he thought it not prudent to wait in prison for his sentence. So, deceiving his guards, he escaped by his chamber window, and withdrew into England. However, England was not a place in which he could live with safety; and the partisans of Rome, and those who favoured the opinions of the reformers, were burned there at the same time, and at the same stake. Buchanan thought he had better retire into France, whose customs and manners, to which he was used, were far more suitable to him. Accordingly, he went thither: but finding that Cardinal Beaton was ambassador there, he was afraid to stay at Paris, and therefore went immediately from thence to Bourdeaux, to which place he was invited by Andrew de Govea, a learned Portuguese. There he taught three years in the college that was just founded there; and the same year, presented in the name of the college, some beautiful Latin verses to Charles V. as he passed through that city in his way to Flanders.

Buchanan wrote at Bourdeaux four tragedies, which were afterwards printed at different times: but the first of them, which was *John the Baptist*, was printed the last; excepting the *Medea* of Euripides. He wrote them in compliance with the custom of the college, which required the students to act a tragedy every year; and with a view of diverting them from allegories,

allegories, of which they were then very fond in France, and of inducing them to imitate the ancients. These having succeeded better than he expected, he employed more attention on *Jephtha* and *Alcestis*, designing to publish them.

However, Buchanan was not without uneasiness at Bourdeaux. Cardinal Beaton wrote to the archbishop of that city, and desired he would cause him to be apprehended; but some of Buchanan's friends, to whom the archbishop had accidentally given the Cardinal's letter, warded the blow; and the King of Scotland being just dead, Beaton was obliged to return thither, where he had not leisure enough to think of Buchanan; besides that there happened a great plague, which prevented any search being made after heretics.

Some time after, the king of Portugal wrote to Govea, to invite him to Coimbra, where he was founding a college; where were taught polite literature, and the elements of Aristotle's philosophy. He desired him to find out, and to bring with him into Portugal, persons qualified to teach in this college. Govea applied to Buchanan, who agreed to go, and the more willingly, as the rest of Europe was at war, or preparing to enter into it, and as many of his friends were also going into Portugal. He even carried his brother Patrick thither with him; and lest they should have any trouble on account of *Franciscanus*, (which has already been mentioned) he took care to acquaint the King of Portugal with it, and to make an apology to him for it before he left France.

When he and his friends arrived in Portugal, which was in 1547, every thing at first succeeded well, and they had no cause of complaint during Govea's life, who had interest; and was their protector. But he dying in 1548, the foreign regents began to be made uneasy; and Buchanan was one of those who suffered the most. He was accused of his *Franciscanus*, of having eaten flesh in Lent, and of having said that 'St. Augustine
' was more favourable to the opi-
' nions of those who opposed the
' Romish church; or the eucha-
' rist, than he was to the doctrine
' of that church.' There were also witnesses, who deposed that they had heard credible persons say, that Buchanan had no right notions concerning the Romish religion. This was sufficient to occasion his being sent to the inquisition, where he was confined a year and a half, and from whence he was not released, but on condition that he should receive instruction. For this purpose, he was sent for some months to the monks, who treated him very humanely; but who knew not what Christianity was. There it was that he began his translation of the psalms of David into Latin verse. On his being released, when he asked the king for a passport to return to France, his majesty endeavoured to detain him, and settled upon him so much a day till he should provide for him. This uncertain expectation could not make him stay in Portugal. He embarked some time after in 1551, in a Canadian ship bound to England, where he safely arrived. It was in the reign of Edward VI. an æra in which the Protestant religion

gion began to be established in England. Buchanan thought that the state of affairs in that country was too doubtful and unsteady for him to remain there; though very advantageous offers were made him.

He therefore again went into France, at the beginning of the year 1552, a few days after the emperor Charles V. had raised the siege of Metz, on which Buchanan wrote a fine ode. On his arriving in France, he also made some elegant verses in praise of that kingdom, and in dispraise of Portugal. It seems probable, that being incensed with reason against the Monks, he then too wrote several satyrical pieces against them, which are inserted in his *Fratres Fraterrimi*. About the year 1555, Charles de Cossé, who was styled the marshal de Brissac, to whom the year before he had dedicated his tragedy of *Jephtha*, sent for him into Piedmont, where he commanded for the king of France, and entrusted to him the education of Timoleon de Cossé, his son; with whom Buchanan continued five years, viz. till 1560. During that time, the Count de Brissac could not have totally engaged him; as he says, that, 'it was chiefly in this interval that he applied himself to the study of the holy scriptures, and of the controversies which divide Christianity.' It is probable that he then also began his books on the sphere, which he dedicated to his pupil. From that time, the reformed religion was established in Scotland, especially after the foreign troops had been sent home, and the house of Guise had no more authority there.

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Though Buchanan says, that he applied himself to the study of divinity during the last years of his residence in France, yet he did not cease now and then to compose some excellent verses. Such is the ode which he wrote on the taking of Calais, by the duke of Guise, January 8, 1558. Francis Dauphin of France espoused Mary queen of Scots, at the end of April, in the same year, and Buchanan made their *Epithalamium* in some very beautiful lines, highly panegyrical on both of them. But the finest passage is his eulogium on the Scotch nation, which no one has praised so well, before or since, as no one has done it more honour by his writings.

He did not return to Scotland till after 1560, and there he publicly joined himself to the reformed church. For some time after this, he seems to have been employed in collecting and publishing his poems; of which the most considerable is his incomparable translation of the psalms in verse; which has been, and always will be admired by all who have any taste for such works. The comparison that has been made of Beza's paraphrase with our author's, does no great honour to the former.

It is surprising that he should say towards the end of his life, that 'he was made preceptor to King James VI. in the year 1565, since that prince was not born till the 19th of June 1566. It must be owing to an error of the press, or to inadvertence, as it is very unlikely that he should be named beforehand preceptor to the infant that should be born in case it should be a boy. Buchanan wrote this

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life

life at the age of 74, or about the year 1580. It is almost surprising that he mentions only his being employed in the education of James VI. without taking any notice of the other works that he published, nor of what happened to him in Scotland. He only says, that 'he was one of those who went on an embassy into England, from the king of Scotland, in 1568, in order to give an account of the motives that had induced the queen to abdicate the crown in favour of her son.'

In 1564 he made some elegant verses on the marriage of that princess with Lord Darnly, and also on a diamond in form of a heart, which Mary sent, the same year, to Elizabeth queen of England. In 1566, he celebrated the birth of King James, and soon after his baptism.

Being in England in 1568, with the earl of Murray, he laboured to convince Queen Elizabeth that Mary was really accessary to the death of the king her husband. With that view he wrote a book, which, Camden says, was entitled, *Detectio, or the discovery of the king's murderers*. He sent also some pretty verses to Elizabeth, and to some English ladies, who had made him presents, as appears from what he says. His salary, as the king's preceptor, must have been very small, or he must have been a bad economist, as he often complains of his poverty, and openly begs in these and other poems. In 1579, he published his *Dialogue on the right of the kingdom among the Scots*, which he dedicated to the king, and which he afterwards prefixed to his history printed at Edinburgh in folio, 1583. As in these works

he freely declares himself of the opinion of those who acknowledge no kings to be lawful, but such as are subject to the laws, and mentions Mary queen of Scots as a scandalous woman, who had caused her lawful husband to be assassinated, in order to marry the earl of Bothwell, his murderer, with whom she had long been in love; this has drawn upon him the resentment of all those who have thought it their interest to justify that princess, and to maintain that kings are superior to the laws.

Camden, in his annals of Elizabeth, at the beginning of 1587, thus speaks of Buchanan: 'Al the world knows what Buchanan has published of her (Queen Mary) both in his history, and in his *Detectio*. But being influenced by zeal for a party, and bribed by the earl of Murray the parliament of Scotland which is more credible than he condemned his books as false and he himself lamenting before him to whom he had been preceptor, (James VI.) often suffered condemnation, (as I have been told), for having written in so inveterate a manner against queen to whom he had obligations. Being at the point of death, he wished to live a little longer, till he had effaced the stains which his slander had caused; by speaking the truth and even by shedding his blood unless (as he himself said) they were idle words; as he seemed to be in a dotage occasioned by his age.' These are literally the words of Camden, whose barbarous and confused style it is not easy to understand or translate the pure Latin of Buchanan.

want for creatures. Hence, the way to make court to him was, to speak ill of the historian of Scotland; and hence what James's dependents say of Buchanan is justly suspected.

As to the report of his repentance, it probably came from the king himself, or from some of his courtiers. Camden too readily believed it; tho' he might have had other reasons to distrust it, besides what I have mentioned. It might also happen, that the king, who was a child when Buchanan died, did not understand what Buchanan said, or might be deceived by others.

All this repentance of Buchanan might also be a mere fable, arising from some offence that had been given him by some of the opposers of the queen. It is at least certain, that Buchanan's last books, and especially those passages against the queen of Scots, show no signs of dotage. I would not offend the memory of Camden, who besides ought to be esteemed for the services he has done to the republic of letters; but, with all his good sense, he has produced nothing which, in solidity of thought, or beauty of style, or method, is comparable to the xixth and xxth books of Buchanan. If he wrote thus in his dotage, his dotage is more valuable than all the judgment of Elizabeth's historian; and if he really said what this last has made him say, every one will believe that he was then in his dotage, or that the weakness of age rendered him more fearful; and not, when he wrote his history some years before, with so much strength and eloquence.

All Europe therefore was con-
vinced

vinced of Buchanan's sincerity; and Thuanus did not scruple to relate in his history, all that passed in Scotland just as Buchanan had related it. Camden indeed informed Thuanus, that he had been misled by Buchanan: but had Camden his information from persons less partial than Buchanan? Is he more to be depended on than those who were then in Scotland? Did he not obey the king through weakness, or had not he himself passions? This may be said in general against Camden's authority; but if it be more distinctly considered, it will plainly appear, that, on this occasion, he acted like a good subject, but a bad historian.

There is extant a letter from Thuanus to Camden, in which he thanks him for some remarks that he had made on the beginning of his history, and begs his advice how to relate what happened in Scotland in 1561, because that part of his history was then printing. He wishes to give offence to no one, but nevertheless to speak the truth; and is afraid that Buchanan may have written with too much vehemence: in short, he promises to follow Camden's advice. It must be observed, that Mary's disputes with Elizabeth began in great measure after that year, and that Mary then returned to Scotland after the death of Francis II. Camden was, it seems, not at leisure to satisfy Thuanus, or he could not procure from the court the memoirs that he wished; for Thuanus's volume, which was at the press, was all printed off, before he received any advice from England. This appears from two

other letters of Thuanus, which prove that he paid no regard to what Camden wrote to him, nor altered his history according to his advice. In the letter, written many months after, Thuanus thanks him for some remarks he had sent him: and adds, that 'he could have wished that Camden had sent him an abstract of what passed in England at the time of which he had written the history. By these means,' (proceeds he), 'in following your steps, I could more easily have observed the moderation which some persons perhaps will wish I had observed in regard to Scotland; and I should not have offended the great men of your country, which I would gladly have avoided. But having no one to consult but Buchanan, I was obliged to take from him the sequel of that tragical story, which others, who were by no means Protestants, had before approved; and I have avoided all manner of invectives. But I am afraid that the mention only of that shameful murder (of the king, Mary's husband) may offend those who are so enraged at Buchanan. In short, princes should think, that if they believe that it is allowable for them to act as they please, it is also allowable for all the world to speak and to write with freedom of their words and deeds.'

Thuanus was in the right; and I remember to have been told (in 1687) by a distinguished writer*, that mentioning this same Mary of Scotland to the late Queen Mary

of England, when she was only Princess of Orange, and saying, that a certain Roman-catholic historian had spoken to her disadvantage, she replied, 'that if princes would not be blamed, they ought not to commit actions that were blameable.'

Nothing can exceed what Buchanan wrote to his friend Vinet, regent of the college at Bourdeaux, a little before his death, and which Thuanus has preserved in the second book of his life: 'This only I desire, to quit with as little noise as possible, that company which I am so unfit to keep, they being living, and I dead.'

Having before mentioned his poems, something must now be added of his prose writings. They consist of a translation of Linacer's grammar from English into Latin; his dialogue on the royal right in Scotland, and his history of that country.

The dialogue is written on the model of those of Cicero, whose style he exactly imitates without pilfering, or servilely copying him, as the Ciceronians did in the time of Erasmus. He also expresses his thoughts in a style no less simple and natural than elegant. He wrote it during the greatest troubles in Scotland, and dedicated it in 1579 to King James his pupil, who did not in the least profit by it.

He introduces this prince himself conversing with Thomas Maitland, whom he represents as returning from abroad into Scotland, and being surpris'd at the manner in which their kings are treated; for the Scotch at that time were utter enemies to arbitrary power,

and thought they had a right to oblige their princes to observe their laws; instead of which, the French and other nations, the Low Countries only excepted, had submitted to the yoke.

As to his history of Scotland, he could not have comprised in a shorter compass all the transactions of the kingdom, from the time of Alexander the Great, when the Scots pretend that they began to have kings, to the year 1571, with which the history ends. Buchanan has also joined to the brevity of Sallust, the elegance and precision of Livy; for these are the two authors whom he principally designs to imitate. I do not think that there is any modern historian who has succeeded better in imitating the historians of antiquity, nor any poet of these latter times, who approaches more nearly to the ancient poets.

The twelve last years of Buchanan's life were employed on his history. He died at Edinburgh, February 28, 1582, aged 76.

As all who have the welfare of their country at heart, wish that it may be directed by able and upright ministers; so, as an example of such, we lay before our readers the Life of Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, one of the most complete and eminent statesmen, that this or any other nation ever produced.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM was born at Chiselmurst, in Kent, of a knightly family, originally sprung and denominated from the town of Walsingham in Norfolk. He was bred at home

under a private tutor, and received his university-education in King's college in Cambridge. From the university he was sent very young abroad to travel, for the rest of his learning; and, being a person of excellent sense and uncommon capacity, he made himself a perfect master of the laws, customs, manners, languages, and polity of the several nations with whom he conversed, as his subsequent practice fully shewed. He had the happiness of being out of England, in a kind of voluntary exile, during the cruel and persecuting reign of Queen Mary I. which exempted him from the troubles and dangers to which most gentlemen were then exposed. At his return home in Queen Elizabeth's time, being an accomplished gentleman, with a quick apprehension, a solid judgment, and accounted the best linguist in his time, he was soon observed by the great Sir William Cecil, as a fit instrument to be one of his agents; and, under his conduct, he came to be employed in the chiefest affairs of state.

The first of his public employments was an embassy into France, where he resided several years, in very troublesome times, during the heat of the civil wars in that kingdom. In August 1570, he was sent again ambassador there, to treat of a marriage between Queen Elizabeth and Francis Duke of Alençon, with other matters of the highest consequence; and continued at the court of France till April, 1573. He acquitted himself in that station with uncommon capacity, faithfulness, and diligence, sparing neither pains nor money to promote the queen's

service to the utmost. Hereupon Lloyd says in his State-worthies, "His head was so strong, that he could look into the depth of men and business, and dive into the whirlpools of state. Dexterous he was in finding a secret, close in keeping it; much he had got by study, more by travel; which enlarged and actuated his thoughts. His conversation was insinuating and reserved: He saw every man, and none saw him. His spirit was as public as his parts; and it was his first maxim, "Knowledge is never too dear:" yet as debonnaire as he was prudent; and as obliging to the softer predominant parts of the world, as he was serviceable to the more severe; and no less dexterous to work on humour, than to convince reason. He would say, he must observe the joints and flexures of affairs; and so would do more with a story than others could with a harangue. He always surprised business, and preferred motions in the heat of other diversions; and, if he must debate it, he would hear all; and, with the advantage of the foregoing speeches, that either cautioned or confirmed his resolutions, he carried all before him in conclusion, beyond reply.—This Spanish proverb was familiar with him, "Tell a lie, and find a truth;" and this, "Speak no more than you may safely retreat from without danger, or fairly go through without opposition." Some are good only at some affairs in their own acquaintance; Walsingham was ready every where, and could make a party in Rome as well as England. He waited on men's souls with his eye, discerning their secret hearts thro' their

their transparent faces." The judicious Mr. de Wicquefort observes, that Mr. Walsingham, who was employed in this negociation, was one of the ablest men that England ever produced; that the interest of the reformed, where-with he was charged, was a very nice affair; and that he had to deal with Charles IX. and his mother, the most suspicious and treacherous of princes; notwithstanding which he acquitted himself with great honour. To which it can be no exception, that he did not suspect the court of France's perfidiousness; being himself an honest man, he could never imagine that so black a villainy could enter into man's heart, as the massacre of Paris, executed by order of the despicable Charles IX.—From our ambassador's letters it appeared that his expences were so great, very probably in gaining intelligence, that, to use his own words, sometimes he had neither furniture, money, nor credit.

In order to keep the queen his mistress's powerful, treacherous, and ambitious neighbours so well employed at home, that they might not be able to give England any disturbance, he laid the foundation of the civil wars in France; and also of those in the Low Countries; which put a final stop to the vast designs of the house of Austria. Upon which occasion he told the queen, at his return from his embassy to France, 'That she had no reason to fear the Spaniard; for, though he had a strong appetite, and a good digestion, yet he had given him such a bone to pick, as would take him up twenty years at least, and break his teeth at last; so her majesty had no

more to do, but to throw into the fire he had kindled, some English fuel from time to time, to keep it burning.'

In the beginning of the year 1573, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, sworn a privy counsellor, and knighted some time after. Being put into that place of great trust, he exerted himself in a very uncommon manner; for he had devoted absolutely himself, his life, time, and estate, in the service of his queen and country; and, to compass his ends, he guided himself by such maxims as these, recorded by Lloyd in his State-worthies: 'He said that an habit of secrecy is policy and virtue. To him men's faces spoke as much as their tongues, and their countenances were indexes of their hearts. He would so beset men with questions, and draw them on, and pick it out of them by piece-meals, that they discovered themselves whether they answered or were silent.—He served himself of the factions at court, as the queen his mistress did, neither advancing the one, nor depressing the other: familiar with Cecil, allied to Leicester, and an oracle to Suffex. He could overthrow any matter by undertaking it, and move it so as it must fall. He never broke any business, yet carried many: he could discourse any matter with them that most opposed; so that they, in opposing it, promoted it. His fetches and compass to his designed speech, were things of great patience and use.—So patient was this wise man, that his native place never saw him angry, the university never passionate, and the court never discomposed. Religion

gion was, in his judgment, the interest of his country, and it was the delight of his soul; therefore he maintained it as sincerely as he professed it: it had his head, his heart, and his purse. He laid the great foundation of the Protestant constitution, as to its policy, and the main plot against the Popish, as to its ruin.

Thus it was that he was one of the great engines of state, and of the times, high in the queen's favour, and a watchful servant over the safety of his mistress. As long as he lived, her crown and life were preserved from daily attempts and conspiracies, chiefly by his vigilance and address. His constant method, for that purpose, was the utmost secrecy, patience, and the best intelligence possible; he maintaining, as we are assured, no less than fifty-three agents in foreign courts, and eighteen spies. By these means he undermined all the plots of the Papists, Jesuits, and other private as well as public enemies of this nation. 'He out-did the Jesuits,' says Lloyd, 'in their own bow, and over-reached them in their own equivocations and mental reservations; never settling a lie, but warily drawing out and discovering truth. So good was his intelligence, that he was confessor to most of the Papists before their death, as they had been to their brethren before their treasons.—For two pistoles an order, he had all the private papers of Europe. Bellarmine read his lectures at Rome one month, and Reynolds had them to confute the next. Few letters escaped his hands, whose contents he could read, and not touch the seals.—The queen of Scots letters were

all carried to him by her own servant, whom she trusted, and decyphered to him by one Philips, as they were sealed again by one Gregory; so that neither that queen, or her correspondents, ever perceived either the seal defaced, or the letters delayed, to her dying-day.—He had the wonderful art of weaving plots, in which busy people were so entangled that they could never escape, but were sometimes spared upon submission, at others, hanged for example.—He would cherish a plot some years together, admitting the conspirators to his own and the queen's presence familiarly, but dogging them out watchfully; his spies waited on some men every hour for three years; and, lest they could not keep counsel; he dispatched them to foreign parts, taking in new servants.' But as Sir Robert Naunton observes, 'it is inconceivable why he suffered Dr. Parry to play so long on the hook, before he hoisted him up.—That Parry, intending to kill the queen, made the way of his access by betraying of others, and impeaching of the priests of his own correspondence, and thereby had access and conference with the queen, and also oftentimes familiar and private conference with Walsingham, will not be the quere of the mystery; for the secretary might have had his end of discovery on a future maturity of the treason. But that, after the queen knew Parry's intent, why she should then admit him to private discourse, and Walsingham to suffer it, considering the condition of all assailings, and permit him to go where and whither he listed, and only on the security of a dark cen-

centinel fet over him, was a piece of reach and hazard beyond apprehension.'—Dr. Welwood gives a remarkable instance of Sir Francis's dexterity, in employing and instructing his spies how to get him intelligence of the most secret affairs of princes. "The court of Queen Elizabeth (says he) had reason to have an eye upon the king of Scots, as being the next heir to the crown, and who they knew was courted with all possible insinuations into the French interest. In order to fathom King James's intentions, there was one Wigmore sent to Scotland, who, pretending to be disobliged in England, fled thither for protection. Sir Francis Walsingham gives him about ten sheets of paper of instructions, all writ with his own hand, so distinct and so digested, as a man of far inferior parts to Wigmore could hardly fail to be a master in his trade. In these papers he instructs him, "how to find out King James's natural temper; his morals; his religion; his opinion of marriage; his inclinations to Queen Elizabeth, to France, to Spain, to the Hollanders, and, in short, to all his neighbours." He likewise directs him how to behave himself towards the king, "at table; when a hunting; upon his receiving good or bad news; at his going to bed; and indeed all the public and private scenes of his life." Walsingham was not mistaken in this man; for, tho' there passed a constant correspondence betwixt them, Wigmore lived in the greatest familiarity with King James for nine or ten years together, without the least suspicion of his being a spy."

Sir Francis was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands in 1578; and in the year 1581, he went a third time ambassador into France, to treat of a marriage between Queen Elizabeth and Francis late duke of Alençon, now become duke of Anjou, upon his brother Henry III.'s obtaining the royal dignity; and also to conclude a league offensive and defensive between both kingdoms. He resided in France from about the middle of July till the end of the year.

Upon the young king of Scotland's putting himself into the hands of James Stewart, earl of Arran, a person odious to the English court, our wise minister was dispatched by Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, to that unexperienced prince, out of her great care, lest now in his flexible years he should by bad counsellors be alienated from the amity of the English to the damage of both kingdoms. But, through the earl of Arran's influence, Sir Francis's negotiation was fruitless.

We may reasonably suppose, that a person of so public a spirit as our worthy secretary, was an encourager of all attempts and endeavours to promote the trade and navigation of England, which began then to spread itself with more vigour and success, in all parts of the world, than it had ever done before. Accordingly, he not only encouraged the most valuable and industrious Mr. R. Hakluyt in his studies for the discovery of foreign parts; but also forwarded Sir Humphrey Gilbert's voyage for the settling of Newfoundland, by procuring him a sum of money, and two ships, from the merchants at Bristol. And, undoubtedly, he promoted

promoted all other discoveries and settlements of the like nature, though there is no mention of it upon record. In 1586 he founded a divinity-lecture at Oxford.

The same year he displayed his usual diligence and sagacity, in finding out and defeating a conspiracy, in which Maud, one of his spies, was a pretended accomplice. The chief of the conspirators were J. Savage, J. Ballard, Maud, Anthony Babington, Windfore, Salisbury, Tilney, and others; especially one Polly, a cunning dissembler, perfectly acquainted with the Queen of Scots' affairs, who is thought to have revealed all their consultations from day to day to Secretary Walsingham, and to have encouraged the rest in this desperate undertaking. Their design was to kill Queen Elizabeth, invade England with foreign troops, and release the Queen of Scots from her imprisonment. In order to secure and hasten these foreign troops, Babington resolved to go over to France; and, that there might be no suspicion of him, he insinuated himself into Sir Francis Walsingham, by means of Polly, and earnestly besought him to procure him a licence from the Queen to travel into France, promising to do her extraordinary good service, in pumping out and discovering the secret designs of the fugitives in behalf of the Queen of Scots. Walsingham commended the young gentleman's purpose, and promised him not only a licence to travel, but also many and great matters, if he performed what he undertook. Yet did he linger and delay him, sifting out, in the mean time, by his own and other

men's cunning and diligence, the whole plot, when they thought that the very fun was a stranger to it. One Gilbert Gifford, a priest, was a great instrument in finding it out. He was employed privately to lurk in England, as a messenger to convey matters betwixt the fugitives and the Queen of Scots; but, discovering himself and his employment to Walsingham, promised to impart unto him all the letters he should receive either from the Queen of Scots or the fugitives. Walsingham entertained Gifford kindly, sent him into Staffordshire, where the queen was then confined; requesting Sir Amias Poulet, who was her keeper, to connive at the corrupting of one of his men by Gifford. Sir Amias desired to be excused, yet permitted him to corrupt a brewer, or some such man, that dwelt hard by. Gifford with a few pieces of gold soon bribed the brewer, who privately put in the letters, and received answers to them privately, through a hole in the wall, which was stopped with a loose stone, and the letters forthwith came to Walsingham's hands, by messengers ready to carry them. Walsingham opened them, wrote them out, found out the cyphers through the singular art and skill of Thomas Philips, and, by the direction of Arthur Gregory, sealed them up again so cunningly, that no man could ever judge they had been opened; and then caused them to be sent to those whom they were directed to. Thus were intercepted the letters of the Queen of Scots to Babington, and his in answer to her, and another of her's in answer to him; wherein was cunningly added (after opening) a postscript

postscript in the same characters, desiring him to set down the names of the six gentlemen, also the letters which were written the same day and date to Mendoza the Spanish ambassador, to Charles Paget, the lord Paget, the archbishop of Glasgow, and Sir Francis Inglesfield; all which were first copied out, and then sent over sea. Queen Elizabeth, as soon as she understood by these letters, what imminent danger she was in, ordered Ballard to be apprehended. Accordingly Ballard was seized in Babington's own house. Alarmed at this, Babington pressed Walsingham by letters and earnest intreaties, that he might now at length have his licence granted to travel into France, and withal solicited him for the release of Ballard, who would be of special use and service to him in the business he had undertaken. Walsingham fed him with fair promises from day to day; laid the blame of his apprehension upon the pursuivants; and, as it were out of friendship, warned him to beware of that kind of men. And now he advises the young man to lodge in his house at London, till the queen had signed his licence, and till himself could return to London, (for he was with the court in the country) that they might have the more secret and secure conference about matters of such moment and consequence, and that no suspicion of him might arise among the fugitives, when he should come into France, upon account of his frequent repair to his house. In the mean time Scudamore, Walsingham's man, was commanded to have a diligent and watchful eye over him, and to

keep him company in all places, under pretence of securing him from pursuivants. Thus far Sir Francis Walsingham had spun this thread alone, without acquainting the rest of the queen's council: and longer he would have drawn it; but she interposed, 'lest, (as she said herself) by not heeding and preventing the danger while she might, she should seem rather to tempt God, than to trust in him.' A note, therefore, was sent from the court, from Walsingham to his man, that he should more strictly observe Babington. This note, being unsealed, was delivered so to him, that Babington, sitting at table next him, read it along with him. Hereupon his conscience accusing him, and suspecting that all was come to light, the next night, when he and Scudamore, and one or two more of Walsingham's men, had supper plentifully in a tavern, he rose from the table as if he intended to pay the reckoning, and leaving his cloak and sword behind him, made his escape. But he, and the rest of the conspirators, were soon apprehended, and executed shortly after.

We have related so much of that affair, in order to display Sir Francis's address in unravelling a plot, and keeping the conspirators playing upon the hook till he had secured them all, and could safely draw them up. His earnest zeal and affection for the queen, his mistress, rendered him of course an enemy to all her enemies, and consequently to Mary Queen of Scots. Nay, some pretend, that he scrupled not to order her to be privately destroyed.

This injurious opinion is grounded upon a joint letter of Sir Francis, and

and Secretary Davison, to Sir Amias Poulet, said to be found amongst Sir Amias Poulet's writings; but it is not mentioned when, and by whom; tho' now it is lodged in the Harleian library, with Sir Amias's answer. As far as we can find, it was first inserted by one Mr. Freebairne, in the romance of the Queen of Scots, translated from the French, and published by him, and since transmitted into the history of Mary Queen of Scots, by Dr. Jebb. However, the letter is as follows: 'After our hearty commendations, we find, by a speech lately uttered by her majesty, that she doth note in you both' (viz. Sir Amias Poulet, and Sir Drue Drury) 'a lack of that care and zeal for her service that she looketh for at your hands, in that you have not in all this time (of yourselves, without other provocation found out some way to shorten the that queen,' [so in the MS], 'considering the great peril she is hourly subject to so long as the said queen shall live. Wherein, besides a kind of lack of love towards her, she noteth greatly that you have not that care of your own particular safeties, or rather of the preservation of religion, and the public good and prosperity of your country, that reason and policy commandeth; especially having so good a warrant and ground for the satisfaction of your consciences towards God, and the discharge of your credit and reputation towards the world, as the oath of the association, which you both have so solemnly taken and vowed; especially the matter wherewith she standeth charged being so clearly and manifestly proved against her: and therefore she taketh it most

unkindly, that men, professing that love towards her that you do, should in a kind of sort, for lack of the discharge of your duty, cast the burden upon her, knowing as you do, her indisposition to shed blood, especially of one of that sex and quality, and so near to her in blood as the said queen is. These respects we find do greatly trouble her majesty, who we assure you hath sundry times protested, that, if the regard of the danger of her good subjects and faithful servants did not more move her than her own peril, she would never be drawn to assent to the shedding of her blood. We thought it very meet to acquaint you with these speeches lately passed from her majesty, referring the same to your good judgment; and so we commit you to the protection of the Almighty.

Your most assured friends,

FRA. WALSINGHAM,
WILLIAM DAVISON.

'At London, 1 Feb. 1586.'

Secretary Davison, in a letter of the same date, is said to have this passage: 'I pray you let both this and the inclosed be committed to the fire; which measure shall be likewise met to your answer, after it hath been communicated to her majesty for her satisfaction.'

In a letter from Mr. Secretary Davison, of the 3d of February 1586, we are told there is this postscript: 'I intreated you in my last letters to burn both the letters sent unto you, for the argument's sake, which, by your answer to Mr. Secretary, (which I have seen), appeareth not to be done. I pray you let me intreat you to make heretics both of the one and the other,

other, as I mean to use your's after her majesty hath seen it.' And in the end of the postscript,—'I pray you let me know what you have done with my letters, because they are not fit to be kept, that I may satisfy her majesty therein, who might otherwise take offence thereat; and, if you intreat this postscript in the same kind, you shall not err a whit.'

A few animadversions upon these postscripts are necessary.—Secretary Davison's capacity makes no very great figure in history: but we are sure it is quite inconsistent with Sir Francis Walsingham's known cautiousness, cunning, or call it what you please, to trust a dangerous letter out of his hands, and stand to the chance of having it burnt, or otherwise destroyed, by those whom it was sent to; when he might as effectually have conveyed his orders or directions by a written message, which should have been brought back to him by the messenger. This latter part is more consistent with his character.—However, the most effectual way of determining this point is to examine the pretended original letter, and see whether it is signed by Sir Francis Walsingham's own hand, which is well known, there being so many letters of his about in different places.—It is certain, that Sir Francis was not so ready to order the Queen of Scots to be clandestinely destroyed: for when the Earl of Leicester was for taking her off by poison, and sent a 'divine privately to Walsingham to satisfy him that it was lawful, Walsingham protested he was so far from consenting that any violence should be done to her, that

he had of late crossed Morton's counsel, who advised that she should be sent back into Scotland, and put to death in the very frontiers and borders of both kingdoms.'

In October, 1586, he was appointed one of the commissioners to try that queen, for compassing, and imagining, among others, divers things to the hurt of Queen Elizabeth. At her trial she indirectly charged Sir Francis with counterfeiting her cyphers and characters, and with practising both against her life and her son's: for, when one of her letters was produced, wherein Babington's plot was commended and approved, her majesty said, that it was an easy matter to counterfeit the cyphers and characters of others, as a young man did very lately in France, who gave himself out to be her son's base brother: that she was also afraid this was done by Walsingham, to bring her to her end, who (as she heard) had practised both against her life and her son's. She protested, that she never so much as thought of the destruction of the Queen.—Whereupon, Sir Francis protested, that his heart was free from all malice: 'I call God,' said he, 'to witness, that as a private person I have done nothing unbeseeming an honest man; neither in my public condition and quality have I done any thing unworthy of my place. I confess that, out of my great care for the safety of the queen and realm, I have curiously endeavoured to search and sift out all plots and designs against the same. If Ballard had offered me his assistance, I should not have refused it, yea I would have rewarded him for his

his pains and service. If I have tampered any thing with him, why did he not discover it to save his life?' — With this answer the queen said she was satisfied. She prayed him 'not to be angry that she had spoken so freely what she had heard reported, and that he would give no more credit to those that slandered her, than she did to such as accused him. Spies, she said, were men of doubtful and little credit, who make shew of one thing and speak another; and desired him, that he would not in the least believe that ever she had consented to the queen's destruction.'

Soon after, Sir Francis was made Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. About this time, when preparations were making in Spain for invading and conquering England, Sir Francis, by a refined piece of policy, defeated for a whole year together the measures Spain had taken for sitting out their Armada; of which we have this particular account. The vast preparations that were making for a considerable time in Spain, kept all Europe in suspense, and it was not certain against whom they were designed; though it was the general opinion, they were to subdue the Netherlands all at once; which Spain was sensible could not be done without a greater force by sea, as well as by land, than had been hitherto employed for that service. Queen Elizabeth thought fit to be upon her guard, and had some jealousies that she might be aimed at; but how to find it out, was the difficulty, which at length Walsingham overcame. He had intelligence from Madrid, that King Philip had told his council,

he had dispatched an express to Rome, with a letter writ with his own hand to the Pope, acquainting him with the true design of his preparations, and asking his blessing upon it; which for some reasons he would not yet disclose to them, till the return of the courier. The secret being thus lodged with the Pope, Walsingham, by the means of a Venetian priest retained at Rome as his spy, got a copy of the original letter, which was stolen out of the pope's cabinet by a gentleman of the bed-chamber, who took the keys out of the pope's pocket while he slept. Upon this intelligence, Sir Francis Walsingham found a way to retard the Spanish invasion for a whole year, by getting the Spanish bills protested at Genoa, which should have supplied them with money to carry on their preparations.

After this great event, we hear very little of our wise minister, only that, in 1589, he entertained Queen Elizabeth at his house at Barn-Elms. Probably he was now worn out with age, as well as with infirmities, occasioned by his too intense application in the service of his country. Besides his other dignities and employments, we find that he was a knight of the garter, and recorder of the burgh of Colchester. He died April 6, 1590; and, after all the services he had performed for his queen and country; he gave a remarkable proof at his death how far he had preferred the public interest to his own; for he died so poor, that his friends were obliged to bury him privately in the night, for fear his body should be arrested for debt. A fault which few statesmen since

his time have been guilty of! as Dr. Welwood observes.

He was a person of great prudence and industry; a most steady assertor of the Reformed religion; a studious and temperate man; so public-spirited, that he spent his estate to serve the kingdom; so faithful, that he bestowed his years on his queen; so learned, that he provided a library for King's college. Finally, he equalled all the statesmen former ages discourse of, is a pattern to all, and hardly hath been equalled by any.

By his lady, who was of the family of St. Barbe, he left only one daughter, that was married thrice; first, to Sir Philip Sidney; secondly, to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; and, thirdly, to Richard Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland. By the first she had one daughter married to Roger Earl of Rutland; by the second, a son and two daughters; and by the last, a son and a daughter.

There is ascribed to Sir Francis Walsingham a book, intitled, 'Arcana Aulica, or Walsingham's Manual of prudential maxims, for the statesman and courtier, printed several times; but it may justly be questioned whether it was of his own composition.

Some curious particulars of the life of Mr. Wycherley, the Poet.

WILLIAM Wycherley, a distinguished wit, and admired comic poet, was the eldest son of Daniel Wycherly, Esq; of Cleve, in Shropshire, where he

had his birth about 1640. After the first rudiments of his education, he was sent for further improvement, about the age of fifteen, to France, and resided some years in the western parts of that kingdom, upon the banks of the Charante, where he recommended himself to the notice of Madam de Montausier, celebrated in Voiture's Letters, and one of the most accomplished ladies of the French court; with whose politeness he was so much captivated, that he resolved to change his religion, and enter into the church of Rome. In this faith he returned home, a little before the restoration of King Charles II. and became a gentleman commoner of Queen's college, Oxford. He was entered into the public library under the title of "Philosophiæ studiosus," in July, 1660; but as he was never matriculated, so he left the university without taking any degree, and going to London, he entered himself in the Middle Temple, designing for the law; but making his first appearance in town when wit and gaiety were the favourite distinctions, he soon quitted that dry study, and turned his thoughts upon subjects more agreeable to his genius, as well as to the taste of the age. His circumstances enabled him to enjoy the pleasures of the delightful court of King Charles, and his excellent talents procured him the particular favour of that monarch. Plays being then the vogue, he applied his genius to the writing of comedies, and produced his *Love in a Wood*, or *Saint James's Park*, in 1672. This brought him into the acquaintance of the celebrated wits

wits * of both court and town; among the rest, Villiers duke of Buckingham conceived the highest esteem for him †, and, as master of horse to the king, not only made him one of his equerries, but, as colonel of a regiment, procured him the commission of a captain-

lieutenant of his own company; resigning to him at the same time his own pay as captain, with many other advantages. King Charles likewise shewed him signal marks of his favour, and once gave him a proof of his esteem, which, perhaps, never any sovereign prince before

* Among others he became acquainted with the dutchess of Cleveland; the manner of which is thus related by Mr. Dennis: As Mr. Wycherley was going through Pall-Mall in his way towards St. James's in his chariot, he met the dutchess in hers, who thrusting her body half out of the chariot, cried out aloud to him, "You Wycherley, you are a son of a whore," at the same time laughing aloud and heartily. Mr. Wycherley was very much surpris'd at this; yet not so much but that he soon apprehended it was spoke with allusion to the latter end of a song in St. James's Park;

" When parents are slaves;
" Their brats cannot be any other;
" Great wits and great brains have always
" A punk to their mother."

As, during Mr. Wycherley's surprise, the chariots drove different ways, they were soon at a considerable distance; when Mr. Wycherley, recovering from his surprise, ordered his coachman to drive back, and overtake the lady. As soon as he got over-against her, he said to her, "Madam, you have been pleas'd to bestow a title on me, which generally belongs to the fortunate; will your ladyship be at the play to-night?" "Well," replied she, "what if I am there?" "Why then," answered he, "I will be there to wait on your Ladyship, though I disappoint a fine woman who has made me an assignation." "So," says she, "you are sure to disappoint a fine woman who has favoured you, for one that has not." "Yes," replied he, "if she who has not favoured me, is the finer woman of the two; but he that will be constant to your Ladyship, till he can find a finer woman, is sure to die your captive." The lady blush'd, and bade her coachman drive away. As she was then in all her bloom, and the most celebrated beauty that was then in England, or perhaps that has been in England since, she was touch'd with the gallantry of that compliment. In short, she was that night in the first row of the king's box in Drury-lane, and Mr. Wycherley in the pit under her, where he entertain'd her during the whole play. And this was the beginning of a correspondence between these two persons, which afterwards made a great noise in the town.

† The incident that procured him that nobleman's favour, is somewhat extraordinary. His grace was passionately in love with the dutchess of Cleveland, and had long solicited her without any success; whether the relation between them shocked her, for she was his cousin german, or whether she apprehended that an intrigue with a person of his rank and character, a person upon whom the eyes of all men were fixed, must of necessity in a little time come to the king's ears: whatever was the cause, she refused to admit of his visits so long, that, at last, indignation, rage, and disdain, took place of love, and he resolv'd to ruin her.

To

before had given to an author, who was only a private gentleman. Mr. Wycherley happened to fall sick at his lodgings in Bow-street, Covent-garden; during which sickness, the king did him the honour to visit him. Finding his body extremely weakened, and his spirits miserably shattered, he commanded him, as soon as he should be able to take a journey, to go to the south of France, believing that the air of Montpellier would contribute to restore him as much as any thing; and assured him at the same time, "That as soon as he was capable of taking the journey, he would order him 500*l.* to defray the charges of it." Mr. Wycherley accordingly went to France, and having spent the winter there, returned to England in the spring, entirely restored to his former vigour both of body and of mind. The king shortly after told him, that he had a son, who should be educated like the son of a king,

and that he could not chuse a more proper man for his governor, than Mr. Wycherley; for which service 1500*l.* per annum should be settled upon him, for the payment of which he should have an assignment upon three several offices; and when that service was over, he would take care to provide for him. But Mr. Wycherley, such is the uncertain state of all human affairs, lost the favour of the king and of the courtiers. We are told, that immediately after he had received the gracious offers above mentioned from the king, he went down to Tunbridge, either to take the benefit of those waters, or the diversions of the place; when walking one day upon the Wells walk with his friend Mr. Fairbeard, of Gray's-Inn, just as he came up to the bookseller's shop, the countess of Drogheda, a young widow, rich, noble, and beautiful, came to the bookseller, and inquired for *The Plain Dealer*. "Madam,"

To this end he had her so narrowly watched by his spies, that he soon came to the knowledge of those whom he had reason to believe his rivals; and after he knew them, he never failed to name them aloud, in order to expose the lady to all those who frequented her, and among others, he used to name Mr. Wycherley. As soon as it came to the knowledge of the latter, who had all his expectations from the court, he apprehended the consequence of such a report, if it should reach the king's ears. He applied himself to Wilmot earl of Rochester, and to Sir Charles Sedley, intreating them to remonstrate to the duke the mischief he was about to do to one that had not the honour to be known to him, and who never offended him. Upon their opening the matter to the duke, he cried out immediately, "that he did not blame Wycherley, he only accused his cousin." "Aye, but," they replied, "by rendering him suspected of such an intrigue, you are about to injure a man, with whose conversation you would be pleased above all things." Upon this occasion they said so much of the shining qualities of Mr. Wycherley, and the charms of his conversation, that the duke, who was as much in love with wit, as he was with his kinswoman, was impatient till he was brought to sup with him, which was in two or three nights. After supper, Mr. Wycherley, who was then in the height of his vigour both of body and mind, thought himself obliged to exert his utmost, and the duke was charmed to that degree, that he cried out in a transport, and with an oath, "My cousin is in the right of it;" and from that very moment made a friend of a man whom he believed his happy rival.

said Mr. Fairbeard, "since you are for the *Plain Dealer*, there he is for you;" pushing Mr. Wycherley towards her. "Yes," says Mr. Wycherley, "this lady can bear plain-dealing, for she appears to be so accomplished, that what would be compliment said to others, spoke to her would be plain dealing." "No, truly, Sir," said the countess, "I am not without my faults, any more than the rest of my sex; and yet notwithstanding I love plain-dealing, and am never more fond of it, than when it tells me of them." "Then, Madam," says Mr. Fairbeard, "you and the *Plain Dealer* seem designed by heaven for each other." In short, Mr. Wycherley walked with the countess upon the walks, waited upon her home, visited her daily at her lodgings while she continued at Tunbridge, and at her apartments in Hatton Garden after she went to London, where in a little time he got her consent to marry her; which he did by his father's command, without acquainting the king, upon an apprehension that the lady having a great independent fortune, the acquainting the king with the intended marriage, might be the likeliest way to prevent it. But this match, so promising in appearance

both to his fortunes and his happiness, was neither more nor less than the actual ruin of both*. His lady, indeed, who did not survive this match many years, settled her whole estate upon him; but his title being disputed after her death, the expence of the law and other incumbrances so far reduced him, that, not being able to satisfy the importunity of his creditors, he was flung into prison: there he languished for the space of seven years, nor was he released, till King James going to see *The Plain Dealer* acted, was so charmed with the entertainment, that he gave immediate orders for the payment of his debts, adding to that grace a pension of 200l. per annum while his Majesty continued in England. But the bounty of that prince had not the desired effect, Mr. Wycherley being ashamed to give the earl of Mulgrave, whom the king had sent to demand it, a full account of his debts. He laboured under the weight of these difficulties, till his father died, and then too the estate that descended to him was left under very uneasy limitations, since, being only a tenant for life, he could not raise any money for the payment of his debts. However, he took a method of doing it that was in his power, though few suf-

* As soon as the news of it came to court, it was looked upon as an affront to the king, and a contempt of his Majesty's orders; and Mr. Wycherley's conduct after marriage, made this to be resented more heinously; for seldom or never coming near the court, he was thought downright ungrateful. But the true cause of his absence was not known, and the court was at that time too much alarmed, and too much disquieted, to inquire into it. In short, the lady was jealous of him to distraction; jealous of him to that degree, that she could not endure he should be a moment out of her sight. Their lodgings were in Bow-street, Covent-garden, opposite the Cock-tavern, whither if he at any time went with his friends, he was obliged to leave the windows open, that his lady might see there was no woman in company, or she would have been in a downright raving condition.

pected it to be his choice; and this was making a jointure. He had often declared, that he was resolved to die a married man, tho' he could not bear the thoughts of living married again; accordingly, just at the eve of his death, he married a young gentlewoman with 1500*l.* to her fortune, part of which he applied to the uses for which he wanted it, and eleven days after the celebration of the nuptials he died, in Dec. 1715, and was interred in the vault of Covent-garden church. Besides his plays above mentioned, he published a volume of poems at London in 1704, folio; and, in 1728, Mr. Lewis Theobald published his Posthumous works in prose and verse, in 8vo. I must not omit the eulogy made upon him by Lord Landsdowne, who observes that the earl of Rochester, in his imitation of one of Horace's epistles, thus mentions our author:

“ Of all our modern wits, none
 “ seem to me
 “ Once to have touch'd upon
 “ true comedy,
 “ But hasty Shadwell and slow
 “ Wycherley.
 “ Shadwell's unfinish'd works do
 “ yet impart
 “ Great proofs of nature's force,
 “ tho' none of art;
 “ But Wycherley earns hard what-
 “ e'er he gains,
 “ He wants no judgment, and he
 “ spares no pains.”

Lord Landsdowne is persuaded that the earl fell into this part of the character of a laborious writer, merely for the sake of the verse: “ If *hasty*,” says he, “ would have stood as an epithet for Wycherley,

and *slow*, for Shadwell, they would, in all probability, have been so applied; but the verse would have been spoiled, and to that it was necessary to submit. Those who would form their judgment only from Mr. Wycherley's writings, without any personal acquaintance with him, might indeed be apt to conclude, that such a diversity of images and characters, such strict inquiries into nature, such close observations on the several humours, manners, and affections of all ranks and degrees of men, and, as it were, so true a dissection of human kind, delivered with so much pointed wit, and force of expression, could be no other than the work of extraordinary diligence, labour, and application. But, in truth, we owe the pleasure and advantage of having been so well entertained and instructed by him, to his great facility in doing it. If it had been a trouble to him to write, I am much mistaken if he would not have spared himself that trouble. What he has performed would have been difficult for another; but the club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift, was but a walking-staff for Hercules. To judge by the sharpness and spirit of his satires, you might be led into another mistake, and imagine him an ill-natured man: but what my Lord Rochester said of Lord Dorset, is applicable to him, “ the best good man, with the worst-natured muse.” As pointed and severe as he is in his writings, in his temper he has all the softness of the tenderest disposition, gentle and inoffensive to every man in his particular character. He only attacks vice as a public enemy, compassionating the wound he

is under a necessity to probe, or grieving, like a good-natured conqueror, at the occasions that provoke him to make such havock. King Charles II. a nice discernor of men, and himself a man of wit, often chose him for a companion at his leisure hours, as Augustus did Horace, and had very advantageous views for him; but unluckily an amorous inclination interfered, the lover got the better of the courtier, and ambition fell a sacrifice to love, the predominant passion of the noblest minds.—There are who object to his versification. It is certain he is no master of numbers, but a diamond is not less a diamond for not being polished.

The Life of Matthew Prior, Esq.

THIS celebrated poet was the son of Mr. George Prior, citizen of London, who was by profession a joiner. Our author was born in 1664. His father dying when he was very young, left him to the care of an uncle, who was a vintner at Charing-Cross, who discharged the trust that was reposed in him, with a tenderness truly paternal, as Mr. Prior always acknowledged with the highest professions of gratitude. He received part of his education at Westminster school, where he distinguished himself to great advantage; but was afterwards taken home by his uncle in order to be bred up to his trade. Notwithstanding this mean employment, to which Mr. Prior seemed now doomed, yet at his leisure-hours he prosecuted his study of the classics, and especially his favourite Horace; by which means he

was soon taken notice of by the polite company who resorted to his uncle's house. It happened one day, that the earl of Dorset being at his tavern, which he often frequented with several gentlemen of rank, the discourse turned upon the odes of Horace; and the company being divided in their sentiments about a passage in that poet, one of the gentlemen said, "I find we are not like to agree in our criticisms; but, if I am not mistaken, there is a young fellow in the house who is able to set us all right:" upon which he named Prior, who was immediately sent for, and desired to give his opinion of Horace's meaning in the ode under consideration. This he did with great modesty, and so much to the satisfaction of the company, that the earl of Dorset, from that moment, determined to remove him from the station in which he was, to one more suited to his genius; and accordingly procured him to be sent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1686, and afterwards became fellow of the college.

During his residence in the university, he contracted an intimate friendship with Charles Montague, Esq. afterwards earl of Halifax, in conjunction with whom he wrote a very humorous piece, intitled, *The Hind and Panther transversed to the story of the Country-mouse and the City-mouse*, printed 1687 in 4to. in answer to Mr. Dryden's *Hind and the Panther*, published the year before.

Upon the revolution Mr. Prior was brought to court by his great patron the earl of Dorset, by whose interest he was introduced to public employment, and in the

year 1690 was made secretary to the earl of Berkley, plenipotentiary to King William and Queen Mary at the congress at the Hague.

In this station he acquitted himself so well, that he was afterwards appointed secretary to the earl of Pembroke and Jersey, and Sir Joseph Williamson, ambassadors and plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryswick, 1697; as he was likewise in 1698 to the earl of Portland, ambassador to the court of France. While he was in that kingdom, one of the French king's household shewing him the royal apartments and curiosities at Versailles, especially the paintings of Le Brun, wherein the victories of Lewis XIV. are described, asked him, whether King William's actions were to be seen in his palace? "No, Sir," replied Mr. Prior, "the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen every where but in his own house."

In the year 1699, Mr. Prior was made secretary of state for Ireland; in 1700, was created master of arts by mandamus, and appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, upon the resignation of Mr. Locke. He was also member of parliament for East Grinstead, in Sussex. In 1710 he was supposed to have had a share in writing the Examiner, and particularly a criticism in it upon a poem of Dr. Garth to the earl of Godolphin.

About this time, when Godolphin was defeated by Oxford, and the Tories, who had long been eclipsed by the lustre of Marlborough, began again to hold up their heads; Mr. Prior and Dr. Garth espoused opposite interests; Mr. Prior wrote for, and Garth

against, the court. The doctor was so far honest, that he did not desert his patron in distress; and, notwithstanding the cloud which then hung upon the party, demonstrated his gratitude in verses to the earl.

While Mr. Prior was thus very early initiated in public business, and continued in the hurry of affairs for many years, it must appear not a little surprising, that he should find sufficient opportunities to cultivate his poetical talents, to the amazing height he raised them. In his preface to his poems, he says, that poetry was only the product of his leisure hours; that he had commonly business enough upon his hands, and, as he modestly adds, was only a poet by accident. But we must take the liberty of differing from him in the last particular; for Mr. Prior seems to have received from the muses, at his nativity, all the graces they could well bestow on their greatest favourite.

We must not omit one instance in Mr. Prior's conduct, which will appear very remarkable. He was chosen a member of that parliament which impeached the Partition-treaty, to which he himself had been secretary; and though his share in that transaction was consequently very considerable, yet he joined in the impeachment, upon an honest principle of conviction, that exceptionable measures attended it.

The Lord Bolingbroke (who, notwithstanding many exceptions made both to his conduct and sentiments in other instances, yet must be allowed to be an accomplished judge of fine talents) entertained the highest esteem for Mr.

Prior, on account of his shining abilities. This noble lord, in a letter dated September 10, 1712, addressed to Mr. Prior, while he was the queen's minister, and plenipotentiary at the court of France, pays him the following compliment: "For God's sake, Matt. hide the nakedness of thy country, and give the best turn thy fertile brain will furnish thee with, to the blunders of thy countrymen, who are not much better politicians, than the French are poets." His lordship thus concludes his epistle: "It is near three o'clock in the morning: I have been hard at work all day, and am not yet enough recovered to bear much fatigue; excuse therefore the confusedness of this scroll, which is only from Harry to Matt. and not from the secretary to the minister. Adieu, my pen is ready to drop out of my hand, it being now three o'clock in the morning: believe that no man loves you better, or is more faithfully yours, &c."

BOLINGBROKE.

There are several other letters from Bolingbroke to Prior, which, were it necessary, we might insert as evidences of his esteem for him; but Mr. Prior was in every respect so great a man, that the esteem even of Lord Bolingbroke cannot add much to the lustre of his reputation, both as a statesman and a poet. Mr. Prior is represented by those who knew, and have wrote concerning him, as a gentleman, who united the elegance and politeness of a court, with the scholar, and the man of genius. This representation, in general, may be just; yet it holds almost inevitably true; that they who have risen from low life, still retain some traces of their original. No cultivation, no

genius, it seems, is able entirely to surmount this; there was one particular in which Mr. Prior verified the old proverb.

The same woman who could charm the waiter in a tavern, still maintained her dominion over the ambassador at France. The Chloe of Prior, it seems, was a woman in this station of life; but he never forsook her in the height of his reputation. Hence we may observe, that associations with women are the most lasting of all; and that, when an eminent station raises a man above many other acts of condescension, a mistress will maintain her influence, charm away the pride of greatness, and make the hero who fights, and the patriot who speaks, for the liberty of his country, a slave to her. One would imagine, however, that this woman, who was a butcher's wife, must either have been very handsome, or have had something about her superior to people of her rank; but it seems the case was otherwise; and no better reason can be given for Mr. Prior's attachment to her, but that she was his taste. Her husband suffered their intrigue to go on unmolested; for he was proud even of such a connection as this, with so great a man as Prior; a singular instance of good nature.

In the year 1715, Mr. Prior was recalled from France, and upon his arrival was taken up by a warrant from the house of commons; shortly after which he underwent a strict examination by a committee of the privy-council. His political friend, Lord Bolingbroke, foreseeing a storm, took shelter in France, and secured Harry, but left poor Matt. in the lurch.

On

On the 10th of June, Robert Walpole, Esq. moved the house against him; and on the 17th Mr. Prior was ordered into close custody, and no person was admitted to see him without leave from the speaker. For the particulars of this procedure of the parliament, both against Mr. Prior, and many others concerned in the public transactions of the preceding reign, we refer to the histories of that time. In the year 1717, an act of grace was passed in favour of those who had opposed the Hanoverian succession, as well as those who had been in open rebellion; but Mr. Prior was excepted out of it. At the close of this year, however, he was discharged from his confinement, and retired to spend the residue of his days at Downhall, in Essex.

The severe usage which Mr. Prior met with, perhaps, was the occasion of the following beautiful lines addressed to his Chloe.

From public noise, and factious
strife,

From all the busy ills of life,
Take me, my Chloe, to thy breast;
And lull my wearied soul to rest:
For ever, in this humble cell,
Let thee and I, my fair one, dwell;
None enter else, but love—and he
Shall bar the door, and keep the key.

To painted roofs and shining spires
(Uneasy seats of high desires)
Let the unthinking many croud,
That dare be covetous and proud;
In golden bondage let them wait,
And barter happiness for state:
But oh! my Chloe, when thy swain
Desires to see a court again,
May Heav'n around his destin'd
head

The choicest of its curses shed;

To sum up all the rage of fate,
In the two things I dread, and hate,
Mayst thou be false, and I be great. }

Mr. Prior, after the fatigue of a length of years passed in various services of action, was desirous of spending the remainder of his days in rural tranquillity, which the greatest men of all ages have been fond of enjoying: he was so happy as to succeed in his wish, by living a very retired and contemplative life, at Downhall in Essex; and found, as he expressed himself, a more solid and innocent satisfaction among woods and meadows, than he had enjoyed in the hurry and tumults of the world, the courts of princes, or the conducting foreign negotiations.

This great man died on the 18th of September, 1721, at Wimple in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the earl of Oxford, with whose friendship he had been honoured for some years. The death of so distinguished a person was justly esteemed an irreparable loss to the polite world; and his memory will be ever dear to those who have any relish for the muses in their softer charms. Some of the latter part of his life was employed in collecting materials for an history of the transactions of his own times, but his death unfortunately deprived the world of what the touches of so masterly a hand, would have made exceeding valuable.

Mr. Prior, by the suffrage of all men of taste, holds the first rank in poetry, for the delicacy of his numbers, the wittiness of his turns, the acuteness of his remarks, and, in one performance, for the amazing force of his sentiments.

The style of our author is likewise so pure, that our language knows no higher authority, and there is an air of original in his minutest performances.

Some Account of the Life of the late Mrs. Cibber, the celebrated Actress.

MR S. Susannah Maria Cibber was the daughter of Mr. Arne, an upholsterer, who resided in King-street, Covent-garden, and sister to the present Doctor Arne, who has rendered himself so celebrated for his musical compositions. It is averred that her father was a great politician, and that the Spectator had him in view, when he drew the character of the political Upholsterer, which Mr. Murphy has since improved upon in his farce under that title.

Miss Arne was born in the year 1715. Her education was such as her father thought suitable to a young gentlewoman, who had then the hopes of a very ample fortune: she made great proficiency in whatever was taught her, having a remarkable lively genius and a very tenacious memory; but dancing and music more particularly attracted her attention; and her brother's early eminence in the latter science enabled him to give her such useful lessons, as soon put her upon a level with most of the capital singers of that period. She had, however, at this time no thoughts of coming upon the stage, but her father dying, and the state of his affairs turning out very different from what was expected, she was prevailed upon to exert her musical talents in public. She was

accordingly introduced to Mr. Fleetwood in the year 1734, and he engaged her as a singer at Drury-lane theatre the ensuing season, at a salary of a hundred pounds and a benefit.

Mr. Theophilus Cibber about this time lost his first wife, who was also an actress, and whose maiden name was Johnson. Miss Arne's beauty and accomplishments, heightened by her unblemished reputation, sensibly struck him, and he paid his addresses to her in form. Mr. Colley Cibber was at first much averse to the match, thinking his son was entitled to a woman of fashion and fortune. The match, nevertheless, unfortunately for Miss Arne, took place, and they were married in the year 1735. Great cordiality subsisted between them for some time; and Colley Cibber, who was at length reconciled to the affair, undertook to teach Mrs. Cibber the art of acting, that she might obtain a better salary, and more rank upon the stage. He immediately discovered in her such uncommon dramatic talents as greatly astonished him; and he then declared, "that, in the forty years experience he had had of the stage, he never knew a woman so capable of the business, or improve so fast."

She profited so well by the lessons the laureat gave her, that she made her first appearance as an actress in 1736, in the character of Zara, in Mr. Hill's tragedy of that name, being his first representation; in which part she gave both surprise and delight to the audience, who were no less charmed with the beauties of her present performance, than with the prospect

spect of future entertainment from so valuable an acquisition to the stage. This demonstration of her merit readily induced the manager to double her salary; and she had been two years upon Drury-lane stage as an actress, when that unfortunate affair happened, which ended in a law-suit to her husband's infamy, and in some degree to her disgrace.

She had borne her husband two children, who died in their infancy; and it was thought they were a most affectionate and loving couple, when Mr. Cibber introduced Mr. S—— to his wife as his particular friend. The servants of the house were not made acquainted with his name, but he gave him the fictitious one of Mr. Benefit, and at other times called him his cousin Thompson, saying he was a romp and a good natured boy. It seems that Cibber was at this time overwhelmed with debt, and that Mr. S—— soon after took lodgings in the same house he and his wife resided in, where he paid all the expences of house-keeping, and even furnished Cibber with cash. Some time after Mr. S—— and he were become so very intimate, Theophilus made a journey to France, leaving Mr. S—— to supply his place with his wife; and upon his return he was so condescending as to lodge in the same house with them, though his wife was estranged from his bed; and it appeared upon the trial which afterwards ensued, “that Mr. S——’s bedchamber adjoining “to Theophilus’s, Mrs. C—— used “to retire from thence with a “pillow, and that her husband “usually shut the door after her,

“saying, Good night, my dear; “and that he used sometimes to “knock at their door in a morning, to call them up to breakfast, and at other times he “would send to call them, and “the pillow was brought back “again to save appearances, as “Mr. Cibber’s bed was always “made with two pillows.”

Notwithstanding this humility on the part of Mr. Cibber, he being desirous of making more advantage of this affair, than he now derived from it, quitted the house of their general residence, and having taken lodgings for himself, set about the execution of a plan, very different from his former. In the month of September, 1738, whilst Mr. S—— and Mrs. Cibber resided at Burnham, he employed three assistants to go with him thither, in order to bring away his wife. Having left the coach in a field adjoining to the house, where she and Mr. S—— were, they repaired to the same, and found them at breakfast, she being in a nightgown and Mr. S—— in his slippers; when Cibber said he came to demand his wife. Mr. S——, being greatly exasperated at this behaviour, uttered some imprecations against him, whilst one of the assistants conducted Mrs. Cibber to the coach. Before her departure she gave Mr. S—— her watch; on which she said, “Well “remembered, the rascal would “have had this else.” They then drove away with Mrs. Cibber in the coach, along with Mr. Cibber and the assistants. Mr. S——, as soon as he was booted, took horse and followed them; but the coach having drove across part of the country,

country, after they baited at the first inn, Mr. S—— did not come up with them again; and, upon their arrival in London, he employed a person, who was a candle-snuffer at the playhouse, to superintend his wife, lest he should lose her again; and this he did so effectually, that having locked her up in a room that smoked violently, she narrowly escaped being suffocated; when her brother having gained intelligence of her situation, came to her relief, and conducted her to their mother's.

Such was the state of the affair, for which Mr. Cibber commenced a prosecution against Mr. S—— for criminal conversation, and assaulting and ravishing his wife, and for which he laid his damages at five thousand pounds; but the counsel for the defendant were of opinion, that if a verdict should be found for the plaintiff, there was no denomination of coin small enough for it to be paid in. However, the fact being clearly proved, as to the connections between Mrs. C—— and Mr. S——, the jury withdrew, and in about half an hour brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and ten pounds damages.

This transaction having been thus publicly canvassed, it was needless for Mrs. Cibber to take any farther caution to hide it from the world; and accordingly she from that time cohabited with Mr. S——, by whom she had soon after a daughter.

She was by this occurrence and her illness estranged some years from the stage, nor did she return till about the year 1742.

She now appeared in almost every

capital character in tragedy, and in each eclipsed all the actresses then upon the stage. Her voice was beyond description plaintive and musical, yet far from being deficient in powers for the expression of resentment or disdain; and so much equal command of features did she possess for the representation of pity or rage, of complacence or disdain, that it would be difficult to say, whether she affected the hearts of the audience most, when playing the gentle, the delicate Celia, or the haughty, the resenting Hermione; in the innocent love-sick Juliet, or in the forsaken Alicia. In a word, she had now attained that degree of excellence in acting, we have seen her support even to her latest hour; for though she was latterly declined beyond the bloom of youth, and even wanted that plumpness, which is the greatest substitute of youth and beauty, yet there still remained so complete a symmetry and proportion in the different parts of her form, that it was impossible to view her figure and not believe her in the prime of youth, or to look in her face and not discover charms.

She continued from this period acting at Covent-garden; and, for some time, in conjunction with Mr. Garrick, Mr. Quin, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Woffington; till the year 1747; when Mr. Garrick becoming a patentee of Drury-lane theatre, she joined his dramatic band with Mrs. Pritchard, where she remained till her death. In the great contest of the two theatres concerning Romeo and Juliet (when Mr. Barry performed Romeo, and Miss Nossiter Juliet, at Covent-

Covent-garden, and Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber the same characters at Drury-lane), whatever grounds Barry might have to imagine he had foiled his competitor in this part, the scale of merit was very disproportionate in the ladies; and to Mrs. Cibber's superiority may be attributed the concession that was at length made by the Covent-garden champions.

We cannot say that Mrs. Cibber's success in comedy was equal to the applause she met with in tragedy; and yet there have been but few actresses in her time who have surpassed her in genteel comedy; but as this was not the professed walk of her excellence, so neither did she often appear in it.

There is another point of light which we must consider her in, and that is as a writer. Though we cannot attribute to her such a variety of productions as to Mrs. Behn, or Mrs. Centlivre, she has still a right to be mentioned as a dramatic author, so far as the translation of a farce can entitle her to that character. The piece in question was the Oracle, of two acts, from the French of Saintfoix, which was performed for her benefit in the year 1750, and met with applause.

She was brought up in the Romish persuasion, which she continued in to the end of her days. She died on Thursday the thirtieth of January 1766, at her house in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, of a rupture in one of the coats of the stomach; her disorder having equally surprised and baffled the physicians who attended her.

Some Account of Mr. James Quin, the celebrated Comedian, lately deceased.

WE are told that Mr. Quin was born in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the year 1693; and that his father being possessed of some fortune in Ireland, settled in that kingdom, some years after his son's birth. Having passed through the usual tuition of a grammar-school, he was sent by his father to the university of Dublin, where he continued till near twenty years of age; and is said to have made a considerable progress in academical studies. Being destined to the bar, he came over to England, and read the law, some time, in the Temple; but his natural bias leading him to the stage, he was recommended, by his friend, Mr. Ryan, to the managers of Drury-lane theatre, and engaged with them, in 1717, to appear the succeeding winter. For this profession nature seemed to have peculiarly designed him, by "an expressive countenance, a marking eye, a clear, full, and melodious voice, an extensive memory, an happy articulate pronunciation, and a majestic figure." But the events of an amour forcing him to fly to Dublin, he first appeared on the theatre of that city; whence he soon, however, came to Drury-lane, and made his first appearance there in the year 1718, where he remained for a long time "the mere scene-drudge, the faggot of the drama." "It was not," says a late writer of his life, "till the year

year 1720, that he had an opportunity of displaying his great theatrical powers. Upon the revival of the Merry Wives of Windsor at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, of which the late Mr. Rich was then manager, there was no one in the whole company, who would undertake the part of Falstaff; Rich was therefore inclined to give up all thoughts of representing it, when Quin happening to come in his way, said, if he pleased, he would attempt it.—“Hem!” said Rich, taking a pinch of snuff, —“you attempt Falstaff!—Why (hem!) you might as well think of acting Cato after Booth.—The character of Falstaff, young man, is quite another character from what you think;” (taking another pinch of snuff) “it is not a little snivelling part, that, that—in short, that any one can do.—There is not a man among you that has any idea of the part but myself.—It is quite out of your walk.—No, never think of Falstaff—never think of Falstaff—it is quite—quite out of your walk, indeed, young man.”

This was the reception his first effort of stepping out of the fagget-walk met with, and for some days he laid aside all thoughts of ever doing Falstaff, or indeed speaking upon the stage, except it were to deliver a message. Ryan, who at that time had the ear and confidence of Rich, having heard Quin, long before he thought of coming upon the stage, repeat some passages in the character of Falstaff, prevailed upon the manager to let Quin rehearse them before him; which he accordingly did, but not much to his master's

satisfaction. However, as the case was desperate, and either the Merry Wives of Windsor must have been laid aside, or Quin perform Falstaff, this alternative, at length, prevailed upon Rich to admit him into this part.

The first night of his appearance in this character, he surprised and astonished the audience. No actor before ever entered into the spirit of the author, and it seemed as if Shakespeare had by intuition drawn the knight, so long before, for Quin only to represent. The just applause he met with upon this occasion is incredible: continued clappings, and peals of laughter, in some measure interrupted the representation; though it was impossible that any regularity whatever could have more increased the mirth, or excited the approbation of the audience. It would, however, be injustice to the other performers, not to acknowledge that they greatly contributed to the success of the piece, which had a very great run, and was of eminent service to the company.

The next capital character he appeared in, was that of Sir John Brute, in the Provoked Husband; soon after which he engaged at Drury-lane, and succeeded the elder Mills in all his capital parts in tragedy. Upon Booth's quitting that stage, “Quin shone forth in all his splendor; and yet he had the diffidence, upon the first night of his appearing in Cato, to insert in the bills, that *the part of Cato would be only attempted by Mr. Quin*. The modesty of this invitation produced a full house, and a favourable audience, but the

the actor's own peculiar merit effected more. When he came to that part of the play where his dead son is brought in upon the bier, in speaking these words,

"Thanks to the Gods!—my boy has done his duty."

he so affected the whole house, that they cried out with a continued acclamation, Booth outdone! Booth outdone!

Yet this was not the summit of his applause; for when he repeated the famous soliloquy, he was encoored to that degree, that, though it was submitting to an impropriety, he indulged the audience with its repetition.

Here he remained without a rival full ten years, though the stage underwent various fluctuations during that period; at the close of which he was engaged by Fleetwood, the manager at Drury-lane, at a very extraordinary salary; where he presided over rehearsals, and the perusal of such new plays as were offered. "A poet had put a tragedy which he had just finished, into his hands, one night behind the scenes whilst he was still dressed for the character he had performed. Quin put it into his pocket, and never thought any more about it. The bard, who was very impatient to know his sentiments with regard to the piece, waited upon him one morning, in order to hear his doom. Quin gave some reasons for its not being proper for the stage, after having learned the title and fable, which he was before entirely unacquainted with: upon which the poet, whose muse had flattered him with the perspective view of a new suit of cloaths, as well as the clearing

the chandler's shop score, in a faltering voice desired to have his piece returned. "There" (said Quin) "it lies in the window." Upon which poor Bayes repaired to the window, and took up a play which proved to be a comedy, and his muse had brought forth a dreadful tragedy; whereupon he told Quin of the mistake;—who very pleasantly said, "Faith then, Sir, I have certainly lost your play."—*Lost my play!* cries the poet, almost thunder-struck. "Yes, by G—d, but I have," replied Quin;—"but look ye, here is a drawer full of both comedies and tragedies—take any two you will, in the room of it."

At the end of the winter of the year 1748, Quin having taken umbrage at Rich's behaviour, retired in a fit of spleen and resentment to Bath, notwithstanding his being under engagements to that manager. Though Rich ought to have known that Quin never put up with any insult, and though he too late repented of what he had done, yet he thought, by treating him with silent contempt, to make him submit to his own terms. On the other hand, Quin, whose generous heart began now to relent having used his old acquaintance so cavalierly, resolved to sacrifice his resentment to his friendship, and wrote early the next season a laconic epistle to Rich in these words:

I am at Bath. QUIN.

Rich thought this by no means a sufficient apology for his behaviour, and returned an answer, in almost as laconic, though not quite so civil a manner.

Stay

Stay there and be damned. RICH.

This reply cost the public one of the greatest ornaments of the stage: for as he and Mr. Garrick did not agree very well together, whilst they continued rival actors, he could not brook submitting to his competitor in dramatic fame; and as he now took a firm resolution of never engaging again with *so insolent a blockhead*, as he styled Rich for this answer, there was no theatrical door open for him, without he had turned opera-singer. He, nevertheless, came from Bath in the year 1749, to play the part of Othello at Covent-garden theatre, for the benefit of the unhappy sufferers by the fire in Cornhill; which happened on the 25th of March, in the year 1748; and he afterwards continued many successive years to come constantly to London, to perform the character of Sir John Falstaff, for his old and trusty friend Ryan; but in the year 1754, having lost two of his front-teeth, he was compelled to decline the task, and wrote a comic epistle to Ryan upon the occasion.

“ My dear friend,

There is no person on earth, whom I would sooner serve than Ryan—but, by G—d, I will whistle Falstaff for no man.”

Whilst Mr. Quin continued upon the stage, he constantly kept company with the greatest geniuses of the age. He was well known to Pope and Swift, and the present Earl of C—d often invited him to his table; but there was none for whom he entertained a higher

esteem than Mr. James Thomson, author of the Seasons, and many dramatic pieces.

“ Hearing once that Thomson was confined in a spunging-house, for a debt of about seventy pounds, he repaired to the place, and having inquired for, was introduced to the bard. Thomson was a good deal disconcerted at seeing Quin in such a place, as he had always taken great pains to conceal his wants; and the more so, as Quin told him he was come to sup with him, being conscious that all the money he was possessed of would scarce procure a good one, and that there was no credit to be expected in those houses. His anxiety upon this head was removed; upon Quin’s informing him, that as he supposed it would have been inconvenient to have had the supper dressed at the place they were in, he had ordered it from an adjacent tavern; and as a prelude, half a dozen of claret was introduced. Supper being over, and the bottle circulating pretty briskly, Quin said, “ It is time now we should balance accounts:” this astonished Thomson, who imagined he had some demand upon him;—but Quin perceiving it, continued, “ Mr. Thomson, the pleasure I have had in perusing your works, I cannot estimate at less than a hundred pounds, and I insist upon now acquitting the debt.”—On saying this, he put down a note of that value, and took his leave, without waiting for a reply.

Mr. Quin had, during the course of his acting, from his judgment in the English language, and the knowledge of the history of Great Britain, corrected many mistakes

takes which our immortal bard Shakespeare had, by oversight or the volatileness of his genius, suffered to creep into his works; he also changed many obsolete phrases in his favourite poet, and restored the proper pronunciation of various words to the stage, from whence it had been long banished. These talents, joined to his merit as an actor, recommended him to the observation of his late royal highness the Prince of Wales, father to his present Majesty, who appointed him to instruct his children in the true pronunciation of their mother-tongue. In order to accomplish this the more effectually, it was necessary they should accustom themselves to the reading of Milton, and some of our best dramatic poets; this naturally created in them a desire to perform the parts they rehearsed; and his late royal highness, who was a tender and indulgent father, readily gratified their inclination. Mr. Quin perfected his royal pupils in their parts, and his present Majesty, with his brothers and sisters, represented several plays under his tuition at Leicester-house.

Nothing could surpass the joy he felt, when he was from time to time informed of the virtuous and gracious disposition of his royal pupil, contemplating with pleasure the felicity of the nation under so good and just a prince; and upon being informed with what elegance and noble propriety his Majesty delivered his first gracious speech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of ecstasy—"Ay—I taught the boy to speak!"—Nor did his Majesty forget his old tutor, though so remote from court.

It is true, that Mr. Quin was

not in absolute need of this royal benefaction; for, upon quitting the stage, he thought it was prudent to make some provision for the remainder of his days, and as he was never married, and had none but distant relations, he resolved to sink half of his small fortune, in order to procure an easy competence. The duke of B——, who always professed a great regard for him, hearing of his design, sent for him, and very generously told him, that he would grant him an annuity for his life, upon much better terms than any he could procure from persons who made a profession of granting annuities; and so in reality he did, for Mr. Quin obtained three hundred pounds a year for three thousand three hundred pounds. With this provision then, and what he had in the funds, he retired to Bath, a place he had always in his eye for a retreat, as the manner of living, and the company that associated there, were so entirely consonant to his plan of life.

At Bath Mr. Quin lived in a very genteel manner, courted by every one for his understanding, his humour, and his wit, and frequently visited London, and sojourned with Mr. Garrick, at Hampton. These are the principal events of his life that are worth recording; for what relates to his amours or his theatrical squabbles, would not greatly interest the reader.

During Mr. Quin's last stay at Hampton, he had an eruption upon his hand, which it was supposed would turn to a mortification; but he resolved, whatever might be the consequence, not to suffer an amputation. A malignant fever succeeded, and, when out of all

all danger from his hand, carried him off the stage of this life, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1766, about four in the morning, aged seventy-three.

He lies buried in the abbey-church at Bath, and it is said Mr. Garrick intends writing an epitaph for his tomb.

During his illness he had taken such large quantities of bark, as to occasion an incessant drought, which nothing could assuage; and being willing to live as long as he could without pain, he discontinued to take any medicines for upwards of a week before his death; and during this period he was in very good spirits. A few days before he died he drank a bottle of claret, and being sensible of his approaching end, he said, "He could wish that the last tragic scene were over, though he was in hopes he should be able to go through it with becoming dignity."

By his last will and testament dated July 10, 1765, he bequeaths, after his funeral charges and debts are paid, to Mr. Thomas Nobbes, oilman, in the Strand, 500 l. To Mr. Charles Lowth, of Pater-noster-Row, 500 l. To Mr. Tho. James Quin, 100 l. To Dr. Relhan, 200 l. *By a very foolish promise*, to Daniel Leckie, his gold repeating watch, chain, and seals. To Mrs. Penelope Lepage, and Mrs. Sarah Lepage, 50 l. each, or 100 l. to the survivor. To William Grinsell, an arts-master of Bridewell, 500 l. To Mr. Daniel Rich, 100 l. To Mr. Thomas Gainborough, limner, 50 l. To Mrs. Nugent, 50 l. To Mr. Jeremiah Pierce, surgeon at Bath, his gold-headed crutch cane. To the Hon. John Needham, 100 l.

To Captain Robert Hughes, 50 l. To Mrs. Mary Simpson, 100 l. independent of her creditors. To Mr. Edward Parker, twenty guineas. All the above legacies to be paid and discharged within three months after his decease. He appoints Mr. Thomas Nobbes, Mr. Charles Lowth, and Mr. Edward Parker, to be executors of his last will and testament, and the two former his residuary legatees. Witnesses, Hanbury Pettingal and Joseph Phillott.

A short Account of Arthur Count Lally, Knight of the Order of St. Lewis, lately executed at Paris.

THIS unfortunate gentleman was the son of an Irish captain, who left his native country upon the articles of Limerick, and commanded a company under Lord Dillon. The early acquaintance young Lally had with military life, together with his handsome person, in some measure distinguished him among the Irish regiments; and, by the time he was nineteen, he became a captain. He was sometime after sent, in a civil capacity, to the court of Russia, where his address and fidelity gained him the confidence of the French king, his master, and the friendship of the czarina. From his return from this court he began to be considered as one of the most rising characters at the court of Versailles; and was raised, from being captain, to the command of a regiment. In this situation he commanded at the battle of Fontenoy, and other places where the Irish regiments

giments were employed ; and every campaign only served to increase his reputation.

At the time when the young pretender made his invasion, in the year 1745, Lally came over into England, under pretence of laying in his claim to some lands, which, he affirmed, his father was possessed of in Ireland ; but his real design was to be a spy upon the British court, and to raise the malecontents in England into a flame, by promises of assistance and money. In these bold attempts he was said to be successful, till his machinations were discovered, and laid before the Duke of Cumberland, who gave orders for his being arrested. Lally, who saw the storm approach, availed himself of a slight acquaintance with his royal highness the late Prince of Wales, and implored his protection. That generous prince readily granted his request ; and by his intercession, Colonel Lally, instead of being imprisoned as a spy, was ordered to leave the kingdom in four-and-twenty hours. Whether a person, however guilty, as our laws now stand, would obey such a summons, I cannot tell : but certain it is, that Lally instantly complied, and returned to France, frustrated in his designs, and convinced that the affairs of the young Chevalier were so desperate as to admit of no remedy.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, which gave a short tranquillity to Europe, the war still continued to burn in the East-Indies, and the two companies were scarce withheld from mutual encroachments by the feeble ties of a temporary truce. The English arms, though

worsted in Europe, seemed to be always victorious in that distant part of the world ; and the French East-India company's affairs were daily declining. Nor was it to be wondered at ; their armies were levied by royal authority, and paid from the exchequer. On the contrary, the English forces were in the pay of a private company, who, being thus more nearly interested, exerted itself with all its vigour. In this declension of the French affairs, none was judged so proper as Lally to retrieve them ; and he was appointed general and commandant of the armies in Bengal ; this was reckoned, at that time, one of the most important and lucrative places that was in the power of the French government to bestow.

Lally was every way qualified for the post in which he was to act ; but he had not foreseen that there were several who envied him the honour of this high appointment. Among others, Monsieur d'Ache, and Sieur Duval de Leyrit, governor of Pondicherry, who had formerly been first in command, and were, after long services, made to act in subordinate capacities, were, particularly, his enemies. The contests between these commanders and Lally began from his first setting foot on shore in India, and continued during the whole time he staid there. Hostile letters continued to pass between them upon every disadvantage the company sustained, and both threw the blame upon each other. In one of the governor's letters to Lally, he tells him, that he has long been accustomed to his outrages and his invectives ; an accusation which served not a little to influ-

ence the court against Lally on his trial. It would be from our present purpose to enter into a detail of those public miscarriages which exterminated the French East-India company. Two opposite parties ascribe them, and the loss of Pondicherry in particular, to opposite causes. Leyrit, the governor, asserts that Lally had seized all the revenues of the city for his own use; and in this accusation, he was, in some measure, justified by the immense wealth which had been amassed by the general. On the other hand, Lally retorted the accusation, by saying, the fortress was lost by a want of provisions alone. To this the council of the French East-India company remonstrated, that it was impossible they could procure provisions, since their means were exhausted; that they were every day forced, by the general, to borrow money at a disadvantage. Even their hospital they affirmed to be unprovided of all necessaries, from their utter inability to furnish them; and they concluded their charge by saying, that their general might exculpate himself, by asserting the orders were given, when he was conscious of the impossibility of complying with them.

Upon the reduction of Pondicherry, Lally was brought home a prisoner to England in one of our ships; during which time he seemed utterly regardless of the machinations of his enemies, and appeared perfectly satisfied with his own innocence. When frequently admonished by his friends in this country (for he had several) not to return to France, he

would laugh, and say, that being cashiered was the worst that could happen.

Upon his return to France he was instantly made a prisoner, and clapped into the Bastille. Nor was it otherwise with his opponents; they were also made prisoners, and a mutual prosecution was begun on either side against each other. This continued for near three years, and was managed by the ablest lawyers in France. The accusations of either party were equally strong, and nearly equally well attested; there was one circumstance that turned the balance against the unfortunate Lally. Leyrit, the governor of Pondicherry, died extremely poor; Lally, on the other hand, was known to be extremely rich. The conclusion of this long trial was, that Lally was sentenced to be beheaded, his effects confiscated, and three hundred thousand livres of his estate to be distributed among the suffering inhabitants of Pondicherry. The sentence was accordingly executed, and the unfortunate general was not allowed even the consolation of declaring his innocence at the place of execution, being brought to the scaffold gagged and bound.

As nothing can be more characteristic of the man, we will give our readers two authenticated letters of this unfortunate gentleman's; which will serve to shew, that the violent impetuosity of temper which attended him in prosperity, did not quit him in any change or reverse of fortune.

To Admiral STEVENS.

Madrafs, Feb. 13, 1761.

WHEN I surrendered myself, Sir, prisoner to his Britannic Majesty, I trusted that you only, jointly with Mr. Coote, were the masters of my fortune and liberty; and my capitulation means so: notwithstanding which the council of Madrafs, or, more properly speaking, Mr. Pigott, refuses me (with the most unheard-of violence) a stay of six weeks, which is necessary for the re-establishment of my health; and I am to be conducted on board, like a criminal, by a detachment of soldiers, having positively declared, by the annexed paper, that I will not embark otherwise. You ought to be more sensible than I, of the consequence of such a proceeding in war: I demand, therefore, from your hands, in the name of the king my master, the due execution of my capitulation. My dependence is upon you and Mr. Coote. You only have the right to dispose of me. And I protest before hand against every act of cruelty to the contrary. I have the honour to be, with the utmost esteem, Sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

LALLY.

To the governor, and the gentlemen of the council at Madrafs.

I Thought, Gentlemen, that my ill fortune had spent its utmost force on me, when I had escaped the fury of four members of the council, thirty officers of the India battalion, and the civilians of Pondicherry, and saw myself his Britannic Majesty's prisoner, and under the protection of the English flag. However, I was attacked

under that very protection, coming out of the fort of Pondicherry; and should have been murdered, if the English guard that escorted me had arrived a minute later. About four minutes afterwards, the commissary of my army was assassinated at the same gate, at the feet of two of your centinels. I have in vain, till now, demanded justice for it, to the general of your army; who has informed me the reason of it is, that the town of Pondicherry is delivered to your company. He cannot exercise any authority in it. I have complained of it in vain to you: far from procuring the smallest satisfaction, I have received nothing but repeated insults and abuse. The officers who were attached to me, and my servants, are threatened and affronted at Pondicherry from morning till night; and my effects, and theirs alone, examined and searched with the utmost care, in spite of the written declaration of the commanders of the fleet and army, and in spite of the words and honour of the commander of your troops, to whom I capitulated.

As to the treatment that Mr. Pigott mentioned to the officers of my regiment, (who were taking care of my effects), as reprisals for what Monsieur Landivision had done to Mr. Winch at Fort St. David; can Mr. Fairfield's complaints against the same brigadier for having plundered his house, of which he says he intrusted him with the keys, regard me in any shape? I was absent, and my capitulation confirmed. Mr. Winch's effects were not searched, and they took nothing from him but his chaise and horses, which I caused to be returned to him a month afterwards.

G 2

Mr.

Mr. Fairfield made no complaint to me, or I should have given him satisfaction immediately.

Mr. Pigott must confess, by the answer he gave me when I quoted the name of the king my master, “a name respectable to every European subject, of what nation soever he may be, especially to a man in public station as he is,” that the insulting search which has been made of my effects, did not in any shape proceed from the credit he gave to the discourse of a hellish crew, who insinuated that there was treasure in specie and merchandize; a discourse confuted by this identical, indecent, and public search; but only from a resolution taken in concert with some members of Pondicherry to humble a man of my character: and to what other cause can I attribute a refusal to treat with me on the most trifling affairs of a colony, and in regarding the troops of the king my master, who are prisoners of war; and likewise to give any satisfaction for twenty-three of the English company’s servants, who are actually my prisoners, and who (by the custom established between the two companies, even during the present war) ought to be exchanged for a like number of French prisoners, but are not yet? Who but me has, or can have, a right to represent to the council of Madrafs the demands, complaints or grievances of the French colony, of which I am the chief?

The most solemn treaties between the European powers have established rules for the vanquished, and confined the conquerors to capitulations which have always been looked upon as sacred.

I hear just now, Gentlemen, that altho’ attacked by a disease looked upon as mortal in this country, you have resolved to embark me for Europe in an unusual season, without giving me the time to terminate some personal affairs, which cannot but indispensably have occurred, after an abode of three years in the country, or get together my scattered effects and cloaths.

The loss of my fortune does not concern me: that of my life concerns me in the manner it does every other being that exists. You, without doubt, have the power to take it from me, but not to make me consent to it.

As I have been treated like a traitor, by a council whereof I was chief, it does not appear at all extraordinary to me, that I am treated as a criminal by one to which I am a slave. I am a king’s man; (it does not signify of what king), who has always, in a trading country, had his forehead stained with the impression of public hatred: but it is very remarkable, that two companies which are enemies, should not agree to look upon me as a man belonging to the company of which I have the honour to be a member.

Now, Gentlemen, this is the declaration that I have the honour to make to you: you are not willing that I should be in India when peace may be made; I am determined to leave it, and not concern myself, directly or indirectly, in any affairs relative to the two companies; I give you my written word of honour of it, whatever orders I may receive from my court to the contrary.

I submit

I submit to depart in eight days for whatever country you allot me, I submit to constitute myself a prisoner, in your prisons at Madrafs, to depart for Manilla, or for China, in the month of May; and, in a word, to the hardest and most humbling conditions you please to impose on me. I had rather suffer death, and will give the whole world a scene that Tripoli and Sallee have not produced an example of.

A man condemned to die, and not for crimes committed against society in general, and especially a prisoner of war, ought at least to chuse the manner of his death; and if the loss of my life has been resolved in your council, and you have the least repugnance to be the immediate instruments of it, send me to Pondicherry, and I'll answer that in forty-eight hours after my arrival my existence will be no more in question, and by this you will at least save the expence of my passage.

Madrafs, Feb. 13.

1761.

LALLY.

Some account of Captain Glas, who was murdered by ruffians on board the Sandwich, and who may be regarded as the most unfortunate of mankind.

DRYDEN observes, with respect to the happy and the unhappy of this life, that

The lucky have whole days, and those they chuse;

Th' unlucky have but hours, and those they lose.

Of all men that ever raised the

compassion of his coterporaries; perhaps the gentleman of whose life we are going to give a few circumstances, was the most unfortunate. The disappointments of others have been remarked and celebrated; but this gentleman's sufferings seem to have been disregarded, though well worthy, for their strangeness, of a place even in history. But it has ever been the way among us, to make the greatest noise about the most insignificant persons; while those who really merited well from their country, languish out their life in obscurity, and die unknown,

Captain Glas was a native of Scotland, and bred originally a surgeon. In that capacity he made some voyages to the coasts of Guinea; and his merit being known, he was at length promoted to be master of a Guinea ship, in which station he continued till the late war began. Having saved a good sum of money in trade, he was resolved to venture a part of it on board a privateer, and he went himself as captain. He was not three days at sea in this new command before the ship's crew mutinied, and sent him what is called in the sea-phrase a *round-robin*, in which the crew write their names in a circle, lest one should be before the other, and thus more exposed than the rest. In this situation he came on board, and offered to fight with any man whom he had offended; but the men knowing him to be very resolute, and greatly superior in strength to any in the ship, declined his challenge, and at length by fair speeches from him were pacified; but still more so by the capture of a French merchantman of great value, which followed

immediately after. This gleam of good fortune, however, was soon dispelled by the appearance of an enemy's frigate above twice his strength, with which however he resolved to engage. The contest was a very warm one for more than two hours; but at length another French ship appearing, Captain Glas was obliged to strike, not without the loss of more than half his crew, and he himself shot through the shoulder.

He remained some time in a French prison in the West-Indies, and was treated with much severity; but being at last exchanged, he resolved to embark the remainder of his fortune upon another adventure in the privateering way. The same success attended him now that did upon the former occasion; he was again taken prisoner, and his whole fortune at once destroyed. Upon being released a second time, he was employed by merchants in their service to and from the West-Indies, and was taken prisoner during the last war no less than seven times. In this fluctuation of his fortunes, however, he had, upon the conclusion of the late peace, amassed about two thousand pounds prize-money, and being reckoned one of the best seamen in the British dominions, he resolved in his own ship to go upon a discovery. It was upon this occasion that he found out a new harbour on the coast of Africa, between the river Senegal and Cape de Verd, to which he reasonably supposed a very great trade might be driven. Elated with his success, he returned to England, and laid his discovery before the ministry. He went with the utmost patience through all the delays of office, and at length

obtained an exclusive trade to his own harbour for twenty years. Having thus prepared for his departure, with the assistance of one or two other merchants, he left England with seven or eight seamen, and after a successful voyage arrived at the new-found harbour. His first care was to send one of his men on shore with propositions of trade, but the treacherous natives murdered him the moment he was landed. Captain Glas, however, was not yet discouraged; he found means to inform the king of the country of the wrong done him, and the mutual advantages that might accrue from trading thither. The king seemed to be pleased with his proposal, but it was only to get him the more securely in his power; but Glas being on his guard, he failed in effecting his base design. The king's next attempt was to poison the crew by provisions which were sent as presents to the captain; this also failed of effect; but Glas, for want of necessaries, was obliged to go to the Canaries in an open boat, in order to buy what was wanting from the Spaniards. In the mean time, the savages perceiving the captain go off, thought this a very convenient time to fall upon his ship and plunder it; but they were bravely repulsed by the little crew that remained; and the ship being obliged to quit the harbour, and not finding her captain return, sailed away for England, where it arrived in safety.

In the mean time, the unfortunate captain had landed upon one of the Canary islands, and presented his petition to the Spanish governor; but his bad fortune still followed

followed him ; the Spaniard, instead of treating him with the desired hospitality, meanly threw him into prison as a spy. and there kept him in a dark damp dungeon for some months, without either pen, ink, or paper. Being thus destitute of every means of making his case known to his countrymen, he at length bethought himself of writing with a piece of charcoal on a biscuit, which was allowed him for his subsistence, to a captain of an English man of war then lying in the harbour ; who, though with much difficulty, and after being previously sent to prison himself, at length effected the captain's release. Here he continued for some time, till his wife and daughter, a beautiful girl about eleven years old, came to him from home, and from the Canaries they all joyfully embarked for England on board the Sandwich, Capt. Cockeran, commander. Glas now supposed that all his dangers were over ; for the ship had come within sight of his native country, when a part of the crew mutinied, and secretly resolved to murder all the rest. The names of the conspirators were George Gidley, cook, a native of the west of England, Peter Mackinley, the boatswain, a native of Ireland, Andrew Zekerman, a Dutchman, and Richard St. Quentin, an Englishman. These villains entered into a conspiracy to murder the captain and all the other persons, and to possess themselves of the treasure on board the ship, which amounted to above an hundred thousand pounds. This design, on their passage, they attempted three different nights to

accomplish ; but were prevented more by Captain Glas, than Captain Cockeran's vigilance. At length, on Saturday the thirtieth of November 1765, at eleven o'clock at night, the four assassins being stationed on the night-watch, and Captain Cockeran being come on the quarter-deck to see every thing properly settled, upon returning to his cabin, Peter Mackinley, the boatswain, seized him and held him fast till Gidley knocked him down with an iron bar, and repeating the blows till he was dead, they then threw him overboard. The captain's groans having alarmed two other seamen who were not in the conspiracy, they coming upon deck, were dispatched in the same manner. As this horrid scene was not performed without noise, it awakened Captain Glas, who was at that time in bed ; upon his coming upon deck, he there perceived what they were about, and flying back with the utmost precipitation to get his sword, as he was unarmed, Mackinley imagining the cause of his going back, went down to the steps leading to the cabin, and there stood in the dark at the foot of them, expecting Glas's return. He succeeded but too well in his design ; for the captain going up, Mackinley behind his back seized him in his arms, and strove to hold him fast. Glas, who had great strength, had in some measure disengaged one of his hands, when the other three ruffians came up to attack him. Mackinley still kept calling out to his associates : but Zekerman, rushing on before the rest, received the captain's sword in his arms, where the weapon was entangled,

tangled, and at length wrested it out of the captain's grip. When they got the sword, they gave him several stabs, while his groans and resistance were all this time distinctly heard by his unfortunate wife and daughter. It is a circumstance that adds something pathetic to this relation, that the poor child had but that very day finished a sampler which she was working, in which she records her name and her age. The two poor trembling creatures had by this time come upon deck, wading through the blood of the husband and the father. Upon coming in sight of the murderers, they threw themselves down, and implored for mercy; but this they were not disposed to grant, but Zekerman bid them immediately prepare for death. The ladies, now seeing that no entreaties could avail, clasped each other with a last embrace, resolving to die in each other's arms, while Mackinley and Zekerman taking them both together, flung them into the sea, where they soon sunk together to the bottom.

Character of CROMWELL, with a parallel between him and MONTROSE. By the Abbé RAYNAL.

CROMWELL was not one of those men who have appeared unworthy of empire, as soon as he had arrived at it. He had a genius adapted to all places, all seasons, all business, all parties, all governments. He was always what he ought to be: at the head of the army, the bravest; in council, the wisest; in business,

the most diligent; in debates, the most eloquent; in enterprizes, the most active; in devotion, the most fanatic; in misfortune, the most firm; in an assembly of divines, the most learned; in a conspiracy, the most factious. He never made any mistake, never let slip an opportunity, never left an advantage incomplete, never contented himself with being great when he had it in his power to be very great. Chance and natural temper, which determine the conduct of other men, did not influence the most inconsiderable of his actions.

Born with an absolute indifference to all that is praise-worthy or blameable, honest, or dishonest, he never considered virtue as virtue, crimes as crimes; he regarded only the relation which the one or the other might have to his elevation. This was his idol; he sacrificed to it his king, his country, his religion; which he would have defended with the same zeal, had he had the same interest in protecting, as in destroying them. The system of his ambition was conducted with an art, an order, a boldness, a subtlety, and a firmness, of which I believe history can shew no example.

All sects, all ranks, all nations; peace, war, negotiations, revolutions, miracles, prophecies; all advanced the fortune of this hypocritical usurper. He was a man born to decide the fate of nations, empires, and ages. The splendor of his talents hath almost made the horror of his outrages to be forgot; posterity at least will question, whether Oliver Cromwell deserved execration or admiration.

A Comparison between Montrose and Cromwell.

These celebrated men fixed the eyes of all Europe upon them. Montrose had an integrity of heart, which always fixed him in the interest of his king and country ; Cromwell a superiority of genius, which gave an air of equity to the most criminal actions. Vanity properly made the character of the first, ambition was the only ruling passion of the second.

With the first, one had great

hopes of conquering ; with the second, one was sure not to be beat ; if the crown could have been kept on Charles's head, it was by Montrose ; if it must fall from it, it must be by Cromwell. The republican was as much superior to the royalist in depth of judgment, as he was inferior to him in goodness of heart. In a word, Cromwell was an illustrious villain, who cannot be praised without horror, nor despised without injustice, whom we are at once forced to admire and to detest.

N A T U R A L

NATURAL HISTORY

The following natural history of cold was wrote by one of the most ingenious naturalists in Europe; and we believe there are few of our readers but will find in it something both to inform and entertain them.

A natural history of cold, with several curious experiments.

COLD is a quality whose nature, like that of fire, is best known by its effects. Whatever are the properties of fire, those of cold seem to be directly opposite; fire increases the bulk of all bodies, cold contracts them; fire tends to dissipate their substance, cold condenses them and strengthens their mutual cohesion. But though cold thus seems, by some of its effects, to be nothing more than the absence and privation of heat, as darkness is only the privation of light, yet cold is seemingly possessed of another quality, that has induced many to think it a distinct substance from heat, and of a peculiar nature. It is universally known, that when cold, by being continued, contracts and condenses substances to a certain degree, if then its power be increased, instead of continuing to contract and lessen their bulk, it enlarges and expands them, so that extreme cold, like heat, swells the substance into

which it enters. Thus in fluids, they contract sensibly with cold till the moment they begin to freeze, from thenceforward, they dilate, and take up more space than they possessed while in a state of fluidity. When liquor turns to ice in a close cask, it is often known to burst the vessel. When ice is broke upon a pond, it swims upon the surface; a certain proof of its being of a larger bulk than so much water.

But though this dilatation of fluids by frost seems at first sight to be the result of excessive cold only, yet it very probably proceeds from a different cause, and the power of freezing may be increased while the intenseness of the cold receives no considerable addition; on the contrary, a substance which shall melt ice will increase the degree of its coldness. To prove this, mix sal-ammoniac with pounded ice, or with snow; the salt shall thus melt either of them into water, and, what is most extraordinary, it shall increase their cold to a surprising degree, as we find by the effects of this water in sinking the thermometer. This experiment has induced many therefore, to consider the freezing of fluids as not being entirely the result of cold, but of some unknown property either in the air or water which thus mixes with the

the body, and for a time destroys its fluidity. What that body is that thus unites with such substance, we must not pretend to determine. Musschenbroek himself, who is ready enough at assigning causes, is obliged to leave this to the future elucidations of accidental experiment.

They who know the phenomena of nature, though ignorant of the causes which produce them, are wiser than is generally imagined. The freezing of water is attended with several very curious circumstances, which though not to be reduced to science, yet may serve to employ curiosity: the following are a part. When water is first laid out to freeze, which for the better observation is generally put into very thin glasses, there first appears upon the surface an extremely thin coat of ice, shortly after all the sides of the vessel dart out small filaments, like the rudiments of a spider's web, to be inserted in the under part of the covering pellicle of ice. All these filaments enlarging by degrees, and new ones being constantly added, at length by their union form one solid mass. From hence we may see that fluids freeze always at the top first, and not at the bottom, as some have imagined.

Before the congelation, and while the fluid is congealing, a number of air-bubbles continually rise to the surface, where they escape; and the more slowly the congelation is formed, the more slowly do these bubbles come up. The swifter congelations, however, confine a great quantity of these air-bubbles before they have time to escape, and the ice thus quickly

formed, always contains a much larger portion of air than that more slowly produced. For this reason, the swift congelations produce ice, which, containing great quantities of air, wants that evenness of its contexture, which is remarkable in the ice which has less, and it thus becomes more opaque. It resembles broken crystal, while that brought on by slow congelation is perfectly smooth and transparent like glass.

Huyghens, in order to try the force with which ice would expand itself when confined, filled a cannon, the sides of which were an inch thick, with water, and then closed the mouth and touch-hole so as that none could escape. The instrument thus filled, was exposed to a strong freezing air. In less than twelve hours the ice within was frozen, and began to dilate itself with such force, that it actually burst the piece in two different places. Mathematicians have calculated the force of the ice upon this occasion: such a force, they say, would raise a weight of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds. From hence, therefore, we need not be surprised at the effects of ice destroying the substance of vegetables, trees, and even splitting rocks, when the frost is carried to excess.

Freezing is carried on much more expeditiously when the water is at rest, than when it is in motion. It is easy to assign the cause of this: as the ice is carried from one surface to another by filaments, the current is still destroying them as soon as formed; and it would be as difficult for a spider's web to be formed while the

the wind was breaking and blowing the threads that formed it, as it is for the frost to send forth its filaments in the proper order for the general congelation of a river. In very great frosts, however, rivers themselves are frozen. I have seen the Rhine frozen at one of its most precipitate cataracts, and the ice standing in glassy columns like a forest of large trees, the branches of which have been newly lopped away.

But though the current of the stream opposes its freezing, yet a gentle and hot wind frequently helps it forward. Farenheit assures us, that a pond which stands quite calm, often acquires a degree of cold much beyond what is sufficient for freezing, yet no congelation ensues. If a slight breath of air happens in such a case to brush over the water's surface, it stiffens the whole in an instant: the water before congelation, and in its liquid state, sinks the thermometer very low, which shews its excessive degree of coldness. The moment that by the air or any other agitation it begins to congeal, the thermometer rises to the ordinary freezing point. The causes of all these are inscrutable in the present state of philosophical experiment.

In general, the ice of northern regions is much harder than that of the more southern climates, and though it contain more air, yet its contexture is much stronger by reason of the greater degree of cold by which it is congealed. The ice of Spitsbergen, and the Greenland

seas, is so hard that it is very difficult to break it with an hammer. In our own climates, we may in general form a very just conjecture concerning the duration of frost by the hardness of the ice. If in the beginning of the frost the ice is more hard and resisting than it usually is, the frost will continue long in proportion. A machine might, with a little ingenuity, be made that would discover this hardness with sufficient precision. During the hard frost of 1740, a palace of ice was built at Petersburg after the most elegant model, and the justest proportions of Augustan architecture. It was fifty-two feet long, and twenty feet high. The materials were quarried from the surface of the river Neva, and the whole stood glistening against the sun with a brilliancy almost equal to its own. To increase the wonder, six cannons of ice, two bombs and mortars, all of the same materials, were planted before this extraordinary edifice. The cannon were three pounders, they were charged with gun-powder, and fired off: the ball of one of them pierced an oak plank at sixty paces distance and two inches thick, nor did the piece burst with the explosion*.

In melting of ice, if it be laid upon some substances it melts faster than upon others; nor can we assign any cause for the difference; it melts sooner in a silver plate than upon the palm of the hand; and it melts sooner upon copper than any other metal whatsoever. Ice melts sooner in water than exposed to

* M. de Mairon. dissert. sur la glace, part II. sect. 3. chap. 3.

the air of a similar temperature; sooner in water a little warm than over the fire where it is hotter. It melts sooner in the void than exposed to the atmosphere. If it takes twenty minutes to dissolve in open air, it will be but four minutes dissolving in the exhausted receiver.

It takes a much longer time to melt than it does to form. Water congealed in six minutes, takes some hours to resume its fluidity, placed in such air as would not freeze it naturally, and yet of moderate coolness. Upon this principle it is that ice-houses are formed, or we must not imagine that, at the ordinary depth to which these sink, water would congeal if left to itself. On the contrary, water brought there always preserves its fluidity. The large masses of ice or snow that are placed there melt in some proportion; but as their thaw is carried on very slowly, there are still sufficient quantities of ice left for the purposes of luxury.

Of all fluids, oil of olives freezes soonest, and other oils in succession; I mean of those oils that have been made by pressure, not by distillation. Water, and such insipid liquors, follow next, then spirits of wine and all spirituous liquors, which however take a large quantity of freezing cold to congeal them. The most watery parts of these begin to freeze first; while the stronger fiery spirit flies to the centre, and frequently is found concentrated in the midst of the cask in the hardest frosts, still preserving its fluidity. Spirit of nitre, and such acid spirits, as well as vinegar itself, greatly resist con-

gelation: though they are found not able to endure extreme cold, which at length destroys their fluidity. Quicksilver, it was thought till of late, was not to be congealed by any degree of cold whatsoever. But in this naturalists were mistaken; for the royal academy at Petersburg have not long since congealed it into an icy mass, by a method well known to almost every philosopher before, but prosecuted by none of them with equal perseverance. The Russian academists only used the same arts, by which philosophers were accustomed to make artificial ice at pleasure. We shall first give the common method of making ice, and then the new art of freezing quicksilver.

It was said in the beginning of this chapter, that sal-ammoniac being mixed with pounded ice or snow, melted them, and at the same time made them colder. A similar, though not so intense a cold, may also be thus given to snow-water by any salt whatsoever; such as alum, copersas, salt-petre, or common sea-salt, which we use at our tables. Now, if we take about four pounds of snow, or pounded ice, and mix them with about a pound of salt; in this composition, if we set a water-glass up to the edges in water, and filled with water, we shall soon see the salt dissolve the ice or snow; but while dissolving it will at the same time freeze the water in the glass into one solid mass of ice, or at least will leave a sufficient quantity sticking to the sides, to shew the truth of the experiment.

Naturalists all insist upon the necessity of using salt of some kind
or

or other in this experiment; but I have often made ice by the fire-side without any salt whatsoever, and which every person that pleases may readily try, It is only to fill a small deep pewter dish with water, and upon that to place a common pewter-plate filled, but not heaped with snow. Bring this simple apparatus near the fire, stir the snow in the plate with a cane or any other instrument. The snow will dissolve, and the ice will be formed upon the back of the plate which was set in the dish of water. I have tried it frequently without salt, and it answers, though not with equal efficacy.

But by this method we can only then make ice when we are possessed of snow or ice already. Boerhaave gives us a method of making ice without them. We must have, for this purpose, at any season of the year, the coldest water we can get; this is to be mixed with a proper quantity of the salt at the rate of about three ounces to a quart of water. Another quart of water must be prepared in the same manner with the first; the salt, by being dissolved in each, will make the water, as was said above, much colder than it was before. They are then to be mixed together, and this will make them colder still. Two quarts of water more, prepared and mixed in the manner of the two first, are to be mixed with these, which will increase the cold to a much higher degree in all. The whole of this operation is to be carried on in a cold cellar; and a glass of common water is then to be placed in the vessel of liquor thus artificially cooled, which will be turned into

ice in the space of twelve hours. Of all salts, sal-ammoniac best answers this intention.

But of late there has been a more effectual method of congealing fluids than any yet mentioned. It has been discovered, that fluids standing in a current of air grow by this means much colder than before. It had been discovered also that all substances grow colder by the fluids they contain or are mixed with being evaporated. If both these methods are therefore practised upon the same body at the same time, they will increase the cold almost to any degree of intensity we desire.

The Russian experiment at Petersburg of congealing quicksilver was thus: At a time when the quicksilver was found to have fallen extremely low, and the cold consequently to be very intense, the mercury being by de Lisle's thermometer, which is best adapted for measuring the degrees of cold as Farenheit's for measuring those of heat, being, I say, by this thermometer, fallen to 250 degrees, they increased the cold by mixing the fuming spirit of nitre; and having been left to cool in snow with half as much snow in a common glass, stirring it till it became of the consistence of pap, the thermometer being dipped into this composition, the quicksilver sunk to 470 degrees. Upon a repetition of this experiment, when the mercury (which, contrary to the manner of water, instead of dilating, still continued to contract with increased cold) sunk to 500 degrees, they broke the glass, and it was found frozen into a hard solid mass; but what was most extraordinary,

ordinary, it bore the hammer like a common metal, and was beat into the shape of an half-crown. At last, however, it began to break, and being thawed recovered its former fluidity. From hence we see, that the spirits either of salt or nitre are possessed of the power of cooling liquors in a much higher degree than the common substances in concrete. If common nitre or salt-petre, for they are the same, sinks the thermometer to even degrees, spirit of nitre will be found to sink it eight degrees still lower, as has been discovered by Fahrenheit.

From all that has been said upon this subject, we can give probable reasons for the different degrees of cold in different regions, though under the same latitude, and consequently blest with equal proportions of solar heat. Thus, for instance, the latitude of Moscow and Edinburgh is precisely the same; yet in the one the cold is often found to be forty degrees greater than freezing, while the other seldom feels above five. One reason may be, that the air of the one country may be more charged with its proper for producing cold than the other. It may be also observed, that the internal or central heat of one region may be exceeded by that in the same parallel, and must therefore be for this reason colder. It may be said, that a country which lies high, and on whose mountains ice gathers in great quantities, will, upon that account, be colder still; for ice, as we have seen, is not only produced by cold, but also produces cold. The regions of North America are colder by far than those of similar latitudes in Europe, and probably

for the reasons already mentioned. The cause Halley assigns for this difference of cold in the new world, is too remarkable to be passed unnoticed. He conjectures, that this part of the new world was formerly situated much nearer the pole than it is at present: that its situation was altered, and that it was removed farther from the pole, or, which is the same thing, the pole was removed from it by a change which he supposes to have happened in our earth many ages ago. The cold therefore which those countries are at present obliged to sustain, seemingly unfitted for their climate, he takes to be no other than the remains of that which they once endured from their polar situation, and those mountains of ice that are now found heaped in every part of those desolate regions, the collections of those early ages, which the more neighbouring sun has not hitherto had power totally to dissolve. Even the speculations of the great deserve remark; if they teach us nothing real, they will at least teach us, by their deviations from reason, always to diffide in the rectitude of our own.

On the circulation of the NERVOUS FLUID.—From the history of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1759.

IT is now pretty generally agreed upon, that all our motions and sensations are executed by the help of a subtile fluid, which, proceeding from the brain, is diffused throughout all the nerves. But is there no motion of this fluid in the infinitely small ducts, but when we

we experience some sensation, or perform some motions? Is it at rest at other times, or does it move continually, and by a motion of circulation, so as that the particles which depart from the brain, may afterwards return to it, being brought back by this motion? No one hitherto has said or suspected this, except M. Haller.

Boerhaave supposes that the moving nerves terminate by a sort of cells, and that a part of the spirits of the nervous fluid, that animates those nerves, flies off after the contraction of the muscle through imperceptible pores, whilst another part of the spirits is caught up by venules that conduct them into the blood-veins. Others alledge that, by a kind of balancing, those spirits flow back towards the brain, by the ducts that brought them; others, that they find reservoirs in the tendons: others, in fine, think that those spirits, or this fluid, are dispersed through the skin, and in the great cavities of the body. M. Bertin undertakes to prove, that the nervous fluid, or the animal spirits, circulate; that, if they depart from the brain, they return to it by the nerves. In short, he proposes to form the course of this fluid into a system of circulation, less demonstrable, indeed, to the senses than that of the circulation of the blood, but, in other respects, grounded on equally solid reasons.

Before proceeding to the proof of this system, M. Bertin should, it seems, assemble all the facts that serve to establish that there is in us a nervous fluid, whereby all our motions and sensations are executed: this he does before he enters upon a detail of the different proofs of

his system. In fact, there is a necessity of shewing, that our sensations and our motions are performed by a fluid extremely subtil that this fluid runs in very small ducts, called nerves; that it proceeds from the brain, which is, as it were, its common reservoir; and that this essential part of our body is only a sort of secretory organ, separating from the blood the nervous fluid, or the animal spirits, as other organs separate from that blood other liquors.

All the experiments that have been made, and numberless have been made, prove, that, whenever the communication of a nerve with the brain is intercepted, all the parts it animates, if it can be said, or into which it is ramified, and which are situated beyond the point where that communication is intercepted, lose motion and sensation; and, on the contrary, that so soon as the obstacle ceases, and the communication of the nerve with the brain is re-established, those parts resume motion and sensation. This fact is daily confirmed by a very simple experiment. Let one rest his elbow on a hard body, and, by this action, compress the nerve that runs near it; or, sitting on a body that is little flexible, let the weight of his body press upon the sciatic nerve. In the first case, the arm will become torpid, and in the second, the leg and foot; but, as soon as the pressure ceases, they recover the feeling; therefore there is an effect that communicates itself from the brain to the extremity of the nerve to give it feeling. One might suppose, that the nerves, being simple elastic fibres, should present suc

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appearances; the ligature of the nerve, or the interception of its communication with the brain, hindering it to transmit to it its vibrations. But it is now well proved, that this opinion, on the nature of the nerves, cannot be maintained; the nerves, far from being elastic, being of a very soft substance. A great number of other facts still prove, that, when a motion is excited in a muscle, it is by the passing, in this muscle, of a certain substance, of a certain fluid contained in the nerve: and that this fluid comes from the brain; that this organ is the reservoir of it; and that it is there prepared, many facts, both of anatomy and physic, still evince it to be so. There are numerous experiments which prove that, the brain being obstructed, inflamed, cut, or in suppuration, sometimes the motion is weakened or destroyed; sometimes the feeling, and often both happen at once. Anatomy and injections seem, with equal certainty, to prove that the brain is a secretory organ, as several other organs; and, when examined with attention, one cannot help finding in it a very great resemblance to the kidney. This excretory organ is composed only of two substances, the cortical substance and the tubulous; the brain has only two likewise, the cortical substance and the medullary. In the kidneys, the cortical substance gives birth to the tubulous; in the brain, the cortical substance gives birth to the medullary; the tubulous substance is seen to arise in the kidney from all the points of the cortical substance; in like manner it is observable in the brain, that the medullary substance comes from

all the points of the cortical; lastly, if in the kidneys the different portions of the tubulous substance, dispersed here and there, appear to chuse for themselves, as it were, an origin, and afterwards to assemble as so many convergent rays for forming papillæ; the different portions of the medullary substance are seen also to assemble, and become convergent, for forming the three nervous cords or strings.

So striking an analogy in the dispositions of parts, seems to indicate one as great in the functions; consequently, if in the kidney there is a secretion of urine in the cortical substance, it seems there should be performed, in like manner, a secretion of a fluid, or spirits, in the cortical substance of the brain; and likewise, if the tubulous substance receives the liquor continually filtrated by the cortical substance, the medullary substance of the brain ought to receive the spirits filtrated by the substance of the brain, but with this difference, that they ought to pass from that substance into the nerves, to return afterwards to the brain; whereas the liquor filtrated by the kidney, ought no more to enter into it. If we add to this, what the structure of the brain informs us of, it will appear to result therefrom, that the red part of the blood circulates in the arteries, and in the red veins of the pia mater; that the cortical substance, being composed of an infinity of minute arteries and veins, which are processes of those of the pia mater, there will circulate in those arteries a fluid, by far finer and thinner than the red part of the blood; that those minute arteries and veins continuing with the substance of the nerves, the filaments

laments of that substance will be arteries, such as those of the cortical substance; in fine, as the tenuity of those venules is always increasing, in like manner those of the medullary substance ought to be by far still more minute; and, if we cannot perceive them, it is because our senses are too weak, but they do not therefore exist the less.

M. Bertin concludes from thence, that the red part of the blood, brought to the brain, circulates in the pia mater; that fluids, more attenuated and more transparent, circulate in the arteries and venules of the cortical substance; and lastly, that still more subtile fluids pass into the substance of the nerves, which are only minute arteries and veins, through which those fluids, or spirits, flow from the brain to the extremities, and return from the extremities to the brain. These spirits are distinguished into three different classes, not by any difference observed or observable in their nature, but by that of the functions attributed to them; the first are the vital spirits, which animate the muscles of the parts essential to life; the second are the natural spirits, that animate the muscles which have a more distant relation to life; the motion of those two sorts of spirits does not obey the command of the will, or at least we cannot exercise it in regard to them; the third are the animal spirits that serve for the functions of the soul and body: they are distinguished into two sorts, the animal moving spirits, and the sensitive animal spirits; the first are those, which, in consequence of the action of the will, animate our muscles; the second,

or the sensitive spirits, are those which convey to the brain the impressions of objects.

Such is the picture M. Bertin gives us of the means which nature has employed for producing and circulating this subtile fluid; those spirits which, diffused throughout the body, animate it, give it all its motions, and make it sensible of the impression of objects; but the part of this system, which regards the cause of our motions and sensations, and seems to be now adopted by the best physiologists, is not the work of the moderns, but we are indebted to Galen for it. This great man, says M. Bertin, saw very well, upwards of 1600 years ago, that a fluid ought to produce all the wonderful effects which we observe in the exercise of our motions and sensations; and he derived its source from the brain, from whence it diffused itself through the rest of the body. If he could not see what modern anatomy has discovered, he could still less see those spirits, that subtile fluid; but he conjectured from all the effects he had observed, that things must be as he explained them; and thus he began to take off a corner of the veil that hides from us the mystery of our sensations. The moderns have found new proofs of his opinion, but have not made a greater progress than he did in regard to the course and circulation of the nervous fluid, or the subtile fluid that animates us. Nature acts always, in her operations, by the same principles; and if she makes the blood to circulate, for nourishing and maintaining all the parts of the body, and hindering it to be altered by the rest, in like manner she makes the nervous fluid

fluid to circulate, that, by a wise œconomy, as little as possible may be lost of the parts of this precious fluid.

M. Bertin has promised a further insight into this important matter.

An account of the plague at Constantinople; in a letter from Murdoch Mackenzie, M. D. to Sir James Porter, his Majesty's Envoy Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and F.R.S. Containing many new and curious observations on that dreadful distemper, never before taken notice of by the most eminent writers upon that subject.

From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LIV.

S I R,

IT is beyond dispute, that the plague appears in a different manner in different countries; and that it appears differently in the same country in different years; for we find most other diseases alter more or less, according to the constitution and disposition of the air in the same climate: for some years, fevers are epidemic, and very mortal; other years they are epidemic, but not mortal; the small-pox the same, &c. And so the plague is some years more violent, and has some symptoms different from what it has in other years. There is one extraordinary symptom, which most authors mention, tho' none of them prove it, or pretend to have seen it, which seems to me inconsistent and incompatible with the animal œconomy; making still proper allowance for Omnipotence and divine vengeance, as in that

of Sennacherib's numerous army, and many other such plagues, mentioned in Scripture. What I mean is, that a person cannot die of the plague (such as it appears among us) instantaneously, or in a few hours, or even the same day that he receives the infection. For you know, Sir, by your long experience in this country, that all such as have the plague conceal it as long as they can, and walk about as long as possible: and I presume it must be the same in all countries, for the same reason, which is the fear of being abandoned and left alone; and so, when they struggle for many days against it, and at last tumble down in the street, and die suddenly, people imagine that they were then only infected, and that they died instantly of the infection; though it may be supposed, according to the rules of the animal œconomy, that the noxious effluvia must have been for some time mixed with the blood before they could produce a fever, and afterwards that corruption and putrefaction in the blood and other fluids, as at last stops their circulation, and the patients die.

It is true that Thucydides, in his account of the plague at Athens, relates, that some were said to die suddenly of it; which may have led others into the same way of thinking: but Thucydides (with all due regard to him) must be allowed to have known very little of the animal œconomy; for he was no physician, (though a very famous historian) and he owns moreover, that, when the plague first attacked the Piræum, they were so much strangers to it at Athens, that they imagined the Lacedæmonians, who then besieged them, had poisoned

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their wells, and that such was the cause of their death. Besides, he pretends to affirm, from the little experience he had of the plague, that the same person cannot have it twice; which is absolutely false. The Greek Padre, who took care of the Greek hospital at Smyrna for fifty years, assured me, that he had the plague twelve different times in that interval; and it is very certain that he died of it in 1736. Monsieur Broffard had it in the year 1745, when he returned from France; and it is very well known that he and all his family died of it in April 1762. The Abbé, who takes care of the Frank hospital at Pera, swore to me the other day, that he has had it already, here and at Smyrna, four different times. But what is still more extraordinary, is, that a young woman, who had it in September last, with its most pathognomonic symptoms, as buboes and carbuncles, after a fever, had it again on the 11th of April, and died of it some days ago, while there is not the least surmise of any accident in or about Constantinople since December, this only one excepted: but there died four persons in the same little house in September; and, as the house was never well cleaned, and this young woman always lived in it, she was at last attacked a second time, and died.

The only antecedents that I could observe to this malady, were a great murrain among the black cattle in May 1745; and in the beginning of June, the same year, swarms of butterflies flew about, and there were great numbers of caterpillars creeping every where,

and afterwards a violent plague; and, after observing the same *anno* 1752 and 1758, you may recollect that I foretold to you, Sir, that we should have a hot plague in those years; which accordingly happened, especially in the months of August and September 1758, when many of Marsellina's family, Spathari, Skwackhim's cook, Charlacci Rimbeault, Jackino's son, &c. died of it.

The plague is now more frequent in the Levant than it was when I came first into this country, about 30 years ago; for then they were almost strangers to it in Aleppo and in Tripoli of Syria, and they had it but seldom at Smyrna; whereas now they have it frequently at Aleppo, and summer and winter at Smyrna, though never so violently in the winter; which must be owing to the great communication by commerce over all the Levant, and more extended into the country-villages than it used to be. I take the plague to be an infection communicated by contact from one body to another; that is, to a sound body from an infected one, whose poisonous effluvia, subtle miasmata, and volatile steams, enter the cutaneous pores of sound persons within their reach, or mix with the air which they draw in respiration, and, so advancing by the vasa inhalantia, mix with the blood and animal fluids, in which, by their noxious and active qualities, they increase their motion and velocity, and in some days produce a fever; so that the nearer and the more frequent the contact is, the greater is the danger, as the noxious particles, exhaling from the infected person, must be more

more numerous, and consequently have greater force and activity in proportion to their distance.

Some persons are of opinion, that the air must be infected, and that it is the principal cause of these plagues; whereas I presume, that the ambient air is not otherwise concerned, than as the vehicle which conveys the venomous particles from one body into another; at least in such plagues as I have seen hitherto at Smyrna and Constantinople; allowing always, that the different constitution of the air contributes very much to propagate the plague; for the hot air dilates and renders more volatile and active the venomous steams, whereas cold air contracts and mortifies them. The person having the plague may be said to have a contagious and poisonous air in his room and about him, while at the same time the open air is free from any dangerous exhalations; so that I never was afraid to go into any large house, wherein a plaguy person lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

The pestilential fever shews itself first by a chilliness and shiverings, even in the months of July and August, so very like the first approaches of an ague, that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other at first sight. This cold fit is soon accompanied with a loathing nausea and desire of vomiting, which obliges the patient at last to discharge a vast quantity of bilious matter, with great uneasiness and oppression in the thorax and mouth of the stomach, attended sometimes with a dry cough, as in an intermitting fever; and even in this stage it is very difficult to distinguish the one from the

other. Next, the patient has a violent head-ach and giddiness, with some slight convulsive motions; he breathes hard; his breath and sweat stink; his eyes are ruddy; he looks frightened, sad, and pale; he has an insatiable thirst; his tongue is yellowish, with a red border; he has a total loss of appetite, restlessness, great inward heat, and more than could be expected from the fever, which is sometimes pretty moderate, but grows stronger frequently towards night: the patient very often bleeds at the nose. He continues in that dismal condition for some days, until the venomous matter begins to be separated in some measure from the blood, and discharge itself critically upon the surface by the cutaneous eruptions of buboes, carbuncles, blains, petechial spots, and some small vesicles or blisters; but all these symptoms are not to be looked for in the same person. When the cutaneous eruptions appear, and grow sensibly, the patient finds himself better, and somewhat relieved from the great oppression he laboured under before. Some persons in the above state have a very violent fever, sometimes attended with a delirium and phrensy; others are stupid, sleepy, and complain of nothing. Such as are furious and delirious seldom live so long as they who are sleepy and stupid; but, if they live long enough to have the cutaneous eruptions push plentifully, and their phrensy begins to abate afterwards, they may recover more probably than such as are sleepy and have a moderate fever; though I have known some of them likewise die.

I make no doubt, Sir, but you are

are very sensible, that nothing in this country, either air or diet, produces the plague, though both contribute very much to its progress and violence, after it is brought here or to any part of this country from any other infected place; for you know, by long experience, that it rages most in the hot months of July, August, and September, when the diet of most of the poor inhabitants (who are the greatest sufferers by the plague) consists of unripe fruits, cucumbers, melons, gourds, grapes, &c.

The plague breaks out here and at Smyrna some years, when it is not possible to trace whence it is conveyed; for some houses which were infected, and not well cleaned after the infected person is removed, lodge some of the venomous molecule in wool, cotton, hair, leather, or skins, &c. all winter long; which put in motion by the heat in April or May, breathe out of their nidus, where they resided, and recover so much life and action as to enter into the cutaneous pores of any person who comes within their reach, and so infect him. But plagues of this kind seldom spread, and are never so fatal as those that come from abroad.

Many are of opinion that the heat kills the plague, as they term it; which is owing to a foolish superstition among the Greeks, who pretend that it must cease the 24th of June, being St. John's day, though they may observe the contrary happen every year; and the strongest plague that was at Smyrna in my time, *anno* 1736, was hottest about that time, and continued with great violence till the latter end of September, when it

began to abate; but it was not entirely over till the 12th of November, when Te Deum was sung in the Capuchins convent.

- This mistaken notion may be in some measure owing to a wrong sense put upon Prosper Alpinus, who allows that the plague at Cairo begins to cease in the months of June and July, when the strong northerly winds (called Embats or Etesian winds) begin to blow, which makes the country much cooler than in the months of May, April, and March, when the plague rages most; which he very justly imputes to the great suffocating heats and southerly winds, which reign, during those months, in that country; and it is then that the ships, which load rice, flax, and other goods and merchandise for Constantinople, receive the infection, and carry it with them hither; and, upon these goods being delivered to persons in different parts of the city, the plague breaks out at once with great violence among the trading people of the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews; for I have observed, both here and at Smyrna, that the Turks are commonly the last of the four nations who are infected; but, when the plague gets once among them, they suffer most by it, because they take the least care and precaution, and their families are much more numerous.

The plague, as well as all other epidemical diseases, has its rise, progress, state, and declension, when it begins to lose its virulence, and many of the sick recover. Some years it is felt sporadically all the winter; and we hear of some accidents, in the Phanar, among the Greeks, among the Jews, Turks, and

and Armenians, and even among the Franks; for you may remember that Pera was not clean all the winter 1762. Some years it lodges in the villages upon the Bosphorus; but, during the winter, it is never of any great consequence.

As to the cure of this disease, some are for bleeding plentifully, as Leonardus Botallus and Doctor Dover, &c. but in this country, it is reckoned infallible death to open a vein, and therefore bleeding is never used: but I am of opinion that a medium between these two extremes might prove more to the purpose; for, as it is an inflammatory disease, bleeding and emetics might be of use in the beginning, as soon as the patient is taken with the fever, especially if the fever is very hot, and attended with a delirium or any violent head-ach; but, after there begins a separation of the morbid matter, which the strength of nature, and the agitation of the fever, drive upon the surface of the body in buboes or carbuncles, bleeding or purging must prove very prejudicial; but gentle vomits might be of service even then, as they might drive out those cutaneous eruptions more powerfully than nature could do it without any help. The vomits likewise might prevent the return of the morbid matter into the blood, which frequently happens, and the buboes, &c. disappear, and the patient infallibly dies in a short time. As the pestilential fever has many remissions, I am of opinion that the use of the bark in the remissions might be of great service; as it proved *anno* 1752, when the French ambassador's servant was saved at Buiukdere, by means of some bark and

ippecacuana, which I sent, with directions to Padre Joeseppe; and he was the only person that recovered, of all the gang who were then taken ill in our village.

The practice in the hospital is after this manner: when any person is suspected, they give him a large dose of brandy, with a drachm of Venice treacle; and afterwards they cover him very well, that he may sweat: for the first three days he eats nothing but vermicelli boiled in water, with a little lemon-juice. On the fourth day they give him rice and water; which diet they observe strictly till the 15th or 20th day, when they begin to allow him very thin chicken-broth, commonly called *brodo longo*, and they give him from first to last nothing but warm water to drink.

They apply first to the buboes and parotides a cataplasm of mallows and hog's lard, to advance maturation; and, after they are ripe and open, they dress them with basilicon ointment.

They apply caimack and sugar to the carbuncles for some days, to cool them; and, when they begin to separate, they apply a digestive of Chio turpentine with the yolk of an egg. They apply nothing to the blains and petechial spots, which appear and disappear again upon any part of the body every three or four days.

All this time they give the sick no medicines, besides Venice treacle for the poor, and some doses of bezoar for such as can afford to pay for it; and they never can be persuaded to change their method; for, when you gave them Doctor James's powder, they never tried what effect it might have.

I am of opinion that all antiphlogistics should be used before the eruptions, and all alexipharmics and antiseptics after them; more particularly camphire, and some doses of bark always in the remissions of the fever; and blisters ought to be of great use in the sleepy and stupid plague, for rousing the animal spirits, and for giving them some motion; but they are never used here, and as they live by custom, it is impossible to prevail upon them to change it.

As to preservatives, I think the best is to remove from the infected persons and houses, and to keep at a proper distance for many days from them.

Some are of opinion that fire preserves from the plague, and purges the air: from whom I beg leave to differ; for I have remarked here, that cooks and cooks mates, who are always near the fire, suffer more by the plague than any other set of people in proportion to their number. Besides, the fire enlivens and gives energy to the poisonous effluvia lodged about them, which otherwise might die and disperse in the open air, if exposed sufficiently to it. Fire moreover opens the pores, relaxes the fibres; and, as the hot weather propagates the plague, fire should do the same more or less; and for the same reason I imagine that all perfumes must be of very little service.

The next best preservative I take to be moderation, and a diet of such meats as are of easy digestion, of a rich balsamic quality, and capable of producing a rich and generous blood. It is likewise a

great preservative to be under no apprehension, and to guard as much as possible against dismal thoughts and imaginations upon such occasions.

A description of the Orang Outang, or, as the English Sailors call it, the wild Man of the Woods. Principally taken from Mr. BUFFON.

OF this animal, so resembling a man, there are two kinds, which seem to differ only in size: these are distinctively called the Joleo and the Pongo; the latter of which is of a very great size, sometimes eight feet in height, and of a strength proportionable.

“This creature,” says Nieremburg, a very intelligent traveller, “has all the proportions of a man, except that he is larger. His eyes are sunk in his head, he has long hair on each cheek, his face is without much covering, as are likewise his ears and his hands. His body is slightly covered with soft hair, and his limbs differ little from those of a man, except that he has not calves to his legs. Notwithstanding this he walks always upright, sleeps on the branches of trees, and builds himself an hut which serves to defend him from the injuries of the weather. He lives upon wild fruits, and never upon flesh. He cannot speak, though possessed of more understanding than other animals. When the negroes make a fire in the woods, the Orang Outang come and sit down round it to warm themselves, but at the same time they have not understanding enough

enough to continue the fire with fresh fuel. They most frequently march in companies, and often kill the negroes, when they happen to meet them at a distance from succour. They attack all animals, even the elephant himself, whom they beat with clubs, and chase from their forests. "These creatures," the historian continues to observe, "are not easily taken alive, because of their amazing strength, one of them singly being a match in mere brutal force for ten men. They are therefore tamed by taking them when very young, the female carrying her cubs as women do their children. When any of these animals die, the rest cover his body with leaves and the branches of trees."

Such is the account that travellers give of this extraordinary creature; and that which was seen by Mr. Buffon himself, was not less surprising. This creature always went upon two legs, and that even when he carried heavy burthens upon his shoulders. His air was grave and melancholy, his gait slow and solemn, his natural disposition gentle, and quite different from that of other apes. He had neither the restless impatience of the chimpanze, nor the mischievous disposition of the baboon, nor the extravagant caprice of the monkey. One would have said that he had been well educated, but the other apes which had received a similar education were by no means his equals in any respect. A sign or a word were sufficient to put the Orang Outang into action, but nothing but stripes and whips could reduce the baboon to his good behaviour. "I have seen this animal," says

Mr. Buffon, "offer his hand to gentlemen and ladies who came to see him, and walk gravely along with them, as if making one of the company. I have seen him sit at table, unfold his napkin, and wipe his lips, make use of his knife and fork, pour out his drink into a glass, and chink it with those of the company, take his cup and saucer, put in sugar, pour out the tea, and stir it in order to let it cool:—All this at the command of his master, and often without any bidding. He did no mischief whatsoever, but often offered himself to be caressed by strangers. He was particularly fond of comfits, which every spectator, bringing him continually, he got a defluxion upon the lungs with a cough, of which he died. He generally eat of every thing that was presented to him, but he preferred dried ripe fruits to all other food. He drank wine, though in small quantities, and readily left it for milk or tea, or any other sweet liquors.

"I have seen," says another traveller, "at Java, a very extraordinary creature of the ape kind; it was a female, of a tall stature, and walked upright upon its hinder legs. Its face was without hair, except the eye-brows, and very much resembled that of an Hottentot. Every morning it very regularly made its own bed, at night lay down with the head upon the bolster and covered itself with the quilt: when its head ached, it wrapped an handkerchief round it, and in this dress looked very comically."

Such is the account almost universally given of this creature, and all agree that, upon a slight examination,

amination, its outward form differs very little from that of man. It may not be amiss, however, to examine it more narrowly, and see in what it resembles, and how far it differs from the human species. And first, it differs from man in the shape of the nose, which is flat, the forehead, which is very low, the chin, which does not point out at the base, the ears are too large in proportion, its eyes too close to each other, and the interval between the nose and mouth too large. These are the differences in the face of this animal. The body and limbs differ in this, that the thighs are proportionably too short, the arms too long, and thumbs too small, the palm of the hand too long and narrow, the feet made more resembling the hands than those of men are.

Internally this creature differs in the number of the ribs; man has but twelve of a side, the Orang Outang has thirteen. The vertebræ also of the neck are shorter, the bones of the pelvis more narrow, and the orbits of the eyes more deeply sunk into the skull. The bladder and gall-bladder are longer and more narrow than in men, and such are the only differences. In other respects, this similitude of conformation between this creature and man, may at once excite our astonishment and humility. For example, the tongue is in every respect like ours, as are all the other organs of voice, and yet this creature has not the gift of speech. The brain is like ours, and yet this creature cannot think. Nothing surely can be a more convincing proof that matter alone, however modified,

can never produce thought or speech, unless endowed with a principle superior to matter; I mean with a reasonable soul. In how few exterior qualities does man excel this creature?—Scarce in any. Let us view the savage man of Africa, even with the advantages which he has reaped from society, and the Orang Outang will seem to have the advantage of figure. The head covered with staring hair, or curled wool, the visage deformed by a long beard, with thick hanging eye-brows that shade his eyes, and take away the majesty of his character. The lips thick and prominent, the nose flattened to the face, the looks either stupid or fierce, the body and limbs covered with hair, the skin like hardened leather, and the nails long, crooked, and sharp; this lord of nature sitting upon his haunches, covered with a crust of ordure. Such is man in his state approaching savage or solitary nature; and surely in this picture, there is nothing that an Orang Outang, if he had sense, could envy. But he has no sense; this is the line that infallibly separates him and man, the lord of the creation. Any animal endowed with understanding, would soon like man become formidable in creation, and might at last, perhaps, dispute with him the mastery of the world. However near man may be in form to the ape, yet the interval between them is immense; since, internally, man is furnished with thought, and externally with the powers of giving that thought expression.

*A natural history of the beaver ;
from the same.*

THE more remote from the tyranny of man, the greater seems the sagacity of animals. The beaver, in those distant solitudes where men have rarely passed, exerts all the arts of architects and citizens; they build neater habitations than even the rational inhabitants of those countries can hew, and obey a more regular discipline than ever man could boast; but as soon as man intrudes upon their society, their spirit of industry and wisdom ceases; they no longer exert their usual arts, but become patient and dull, as if to fit them for a state of servitude. To demonstrate the truth of this just observation of an elegant writer, we shall lay before our readers the following natural history of the beaver, extracted from the best authorities.

The American beaver was long unknown to our most curious and inquisitive naturalists, or at least those accounts that we had were so blended with falshood and error, as to render them altogether of doubtful authority. The memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and afterwards Buffon, have entirely cleared up all doubt. The hair of this animal, which covers the whole body, except the tail, is not alike throughout; for there are two sorts mixt together, which differ not only in length, but in colour and thickness. Part of it is about an inch and a half long, and as thick as the hair of a man's head, very shining, and of a brown colour, inclining somewhat to a tawny. It is of a close substance, and so solid that no ca-

vity can be perceived with a microscope.

The shortest is about an inch long, and is in greater plenty than the former; it is likewise more small and soft, insomuch that it feels almost like silk. This difference of the hair or fur is to be met with in several animals, but more particularly in the beaver, the otter, and the wild boar; which perhaps may be the more necessary for these creatures, because they delight in muddy places, and the longest hair may serve to keep the mud from penetrating to the skin.

The head, from the nose to the hind part, is five inches and a half long, and five inches broad from the prominence of the two cheek-bones. The ears are like those of an otter, being round, and very short: they are covered with hair on the outside, but are almost naked within.

It is commonly said that these animals delight in gnawing of trees; and in reality, the teeth seem to be very proper for that purpose, especially those before; but they are not sharp pointed to serve instead of a saw, as some have affirmed, or, at least, they are not so in the American beaver; but they are proper to cut with, like those of squirrels, porcupines, and rats. The length of those below is above an inch, but those above are not quite so much, and they slip on the side of each other, because they are not directly opposite. They are half round on the outside, and of a bright red colour, or orange. They are about a quarter of an inch in breadth next the jaw; but are somewhat narrower at the extremity.

Besides

Besides the teeth called the incisors, they have sixteen grinders, that is, eight on each side, four above and four below, and they are directly opposite to each other. The structure of the feet is very extraordinary, and shews plainly, that nature designed these animals to live as well in the water as on the land. For though they have four feet like terrestrial animals; yet those behind are as fit for swimming as walking, and the five toes, of which they consist, are joined together like those of a goose; but in shape they are like the hand of a man, only they are covered with hair on the outside, and the nails are long and sharp, as may be seen in the figure.

Almost all the writers who have treated of this animal, have affirmed, that he knows by instinct what the hunters pursue him for; and therefore he bites off his testicles, and so makes his escape. But this is a most egregious error, because the castor, which is of such great value among physicians, is in a quite different part; for it is contained in pouches designed for that purpose, and is now well known to be seated in the groin of this animal. It consists of a collection of glands, which even on the outside of the pouches wherein they are contained, form a great number of small eminences of different sizes. When these glands are opened, they appear to be composed of a spongy substance of a whitish colour, with a cast of red; but there is no fluid within, nor any remarkable matter. However, within the pouches there is a liquor of an unpleasant smell, as yellow as honey, which appears like melted grease, and it will burn

like turpentine: these two pouches are the true castor. Below these, there is another pouch, above an inch long, full of liquor; but it has a different smell, and is of a more pale colour.

Several writers have taken notice of the ingenuity of American beavers in making their houses, of which I shall now give some account. The first thing they do when they are about to build, is to assemble in companies, sometimes of two or three hundred together; then they chuse a place where plenty of provisions are to be had, and where all necessaries are to be found proper for their use. Their houses are always in the water; and when they can find neither lake nor pond, they endeavour to supply that defect by stopping the current of a brook or small river by means of a dam. To this end, they first cut down trees in the following manner: three or four beavers will go to work about a large tree, and, by continually gnawing of it with their teeth, they at last throw it down, and so contrive matters, that it always falls towards the water, that they may have the less way to carry it, when they have divided it into pieces. After they have done this, they take each piece by itself, and roll it towards the water, where they intend to place it.

These pieces are more or less thick and long, according to the nature and situation of the places where they are required. Sometimes they make use of the large trunks of trees, which they lay down flat; sometimes the dam only consists of branches as thick as one's thigh, which are supported by stakes interwoven with the branches

branches of trees; and all the vacant places are filled up with a sort of clay, in such a manner, that no water can pass through them. They prepare the clay with their paws or hands, and their tails serve instead of a carriage, as well as a trowel, to lay on their clay.

The foundations of the dams are generally ten or twelve feet thick, and they lessen gradually till they come to two or three. They always observe an exact proportion; insomuch that the most curious architects are not capable of performing their work more regularly. The side towards the current of the water is always sloping, but the other is perpendicular.

The construction of the houses is altogether as wonderful; for they are generally built upon piles in small lakes, which are formed by making of the dams. Sometimes they are on the bank of a river, or on the extremity of a point of land, which advances into the water. They are of a round or oval form, and the top of them is like a dome.

This description of one of their houses, which was examined and measured; will perhaps give the reader more satisfaction than an account in general. This of which I am now speaking, was about three parts surrounded with water, and the other part was joined to the land. It was round, with an oval dome at the top, and the height above the surface of the water was eight feet. It was about forty feet in diameter, and one hundred and twenty in circumference, which perhaps may seem strange, because the proportion is

geometrical; this, however, is fact, for it was measured several times. The part that joined to the bank was not made out of it, but was of the same materials with the rest.

The bottom of the house was of earth, or soil, with pieces of wood laid in it, above three inches in circumference; then a parcel of poplar sticks laid with one end in the house, and another flanting a long way under water; then a layer of earth again, and then poplar sticks, which were repeated to the height of eighteen inches. From thence to the top of the house there was a mixture of earth, stones, and sticks, curiously put together; and the whole was covered with sods, that had long grass growing thereon. The largest pieces of wood made use of near the top, were about three inches in diameter, and all the rest was small stuff, not above two or three fingers thick.

The outermost part of this house did not stand farther out in the creek than the edge of the shore; but that which brought the water almost round the house were the trenches which were made by taking out the earth; these were nine feet in the broadest part, and eighteen feet in length. The creek at the front of the house was six-and-thirty feet broad, and seemed to be pretty deep. The house was so contrived as to be very solid, for there was no breaking into it without an axe; and in the frosty season it was quite impenetrable. From this house there were several paths into the wood, through which they drew the sticks and trees, which they made use of for food or building.

The

The wall of the house was two feet thick, and it was covered with smooth clay on the inside in such a manner, that it would not admit the least breath of air. Two thirds of the structure were out of the water; and in the upper part, each beaver had his particular place, whereon leaves were strewed to lie upon.

There never was any filth seen in any of these houses, which are made like an oven in the inside, with a passage for these animals to go and bathe in the water. One of these will generally lodge about eight or ten beavers, though sometimes they have held thirty; but this is very uncommon.

These creatures are never surprised by the frost and snow; for they finish their work towards the end of September, and then they lay in provisions for the winter. In the summer time they live upon fruits, and the barks and leaves of trees; and they likewise catch small fish, and particularly crabs or crawfish. However, their winter-provision is the tender branches of trees, particularly poplar, of which they seem to be very fond. It is usually said, and upon pretty good authority, that these beavers make the walls of their houses of a thickness, in proportion to the severity of the succeeding winter; which if true, these animals must be furnished with uncommon foresight.

When there are great floods caused by the melting of the snow, which damage the houses of the beavers, they then leave them, and shift for themselves as well as they can; however, the females return as soon as the waters are abated; but the

males keep the field till July, when they assemble again to repair the damage that has been done by the flood, either to their houses or dams. When any of their houses are demolished by the hunters, they never repair them again, but build others quite new. Several authors have said, that the beavers make several rooms in their houses; but this upon examination has been found to be false.

In hunting the beavers, the savages sometimes shoot them, always getting on the contrary side of the wind; for they are very shy, quick in hearing, and of a very keen scent. This is generally done when the beavers are at work, or on the shore feeding on poplar bark. If they hear any noise when at work, they immediately jump into the water, and continue there some time; and when they rise, it is at a distance from the place where they went in.

They sometimes are taken with traps; these are nothing but poplar sticks laid in a path near the water; which when the beaver begins to feed upon, they cause a large log of wood to fall upon their necks, which is put in motion by their moving of the sticks; and consequently requires an ingenious contrivance. The savages generally prefer this way of taking them, because it does not damage their skins.

Thoughts on vegetation; by the same.

AS vegetables derive for their support a great deal more substance from the air and water than from

from the earth; so, when they decay, they restore to the earth more than they received from it: Moreover, forests engross great quantities of rain-water, by stopping the vapours that form it. Thus, in woods that have remained untouched for a long time, the layer of earth, in which the business of vegetation is carried on, must have received a considerable addition. But, animals restoring to the earth less than they derive from it, and men consuming enormous quantities of vegetables for firing and other purposes, it follows that the layer of vegetating earth, in well-peopled countries, must be constantly on the decline, and become at last like the surface of Arabia Petrea, and so many other provinces of the east, (which in fact is the part of the world that was earliest inhabited,) where nothing but salt and sand is to be found at present; for the fixed salt of plants and animals stays behind, while all the other parts become volatile and fly off.

This theory may be confirmed by facts, namely the great quantity of trees and plants of every kind, which covered all the desert islands discovered in the latter centuries; and by the immense forests history informs us it was requisite to cut down in all parts of the world, in proportion as they became better inhabited, and the inhabitants became more civilized; upon which I must add the three following remarks; one is, that, if there are any vegetables capable of replacing the vegetable matter consumed by animals, they must be those trees whose leaves and branches collect and appropriate to themselves the greatest quantity of

water and vapour. The second, that the destruction of the soil, that is to say, the loss of substance fit for vegetation, cannot but increase in proportion as the earth is cultivated, and as the inhabitants become more industrious, consume its productions of every kind in greater quantities. My third and most important remark is, that the fruits of trees afford animals a more plentiful nourishment than they can expect from other vegetables. This I know by my own experience, having compared the produce of two pieces of land of equal area and quality, one sowed with wheat, and the other planted with chestnut-trees.

An account of the case of a young lady who drank sea-water for an inflammation and tumour in the upper lip. Communicated by Dr. Lawington, of Tavistock, in Devon, to John Huxham, M. D. and F. R. S.

From the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1765.

A Young lady of Launceston, aged about sixteen, very tall of her age, and of a thin delicate constitution when a child, enjoyed for some years past a tolerable state of health. However, being incommoded now and then with an inflammation and swelling of the upper lip, which was thought strumous, was advised to drink sea-water, which she accordingly did every morning, to the quantity of a pint, for ten days successively; during which she was as well as usual, till on a sudden she was seized with a profuse discharge of the

the catamenia. This continued so immoderate and alarming, that Dr. Lavington was consulted. Upon inquiry, he found not only that the uterine flux was excessive, but also that she was perpetually spitting blood from the gums; and likewise had innumerable petechial spots on her neck and breast; and withal, a great many large livid spots on her arms and legs. Her pulse was very quick, though pretty full; her face exceedingly pale, and somewhat bloated; and her flesh, in general, was very soft and tender. She was often taken very faint, but soon recovered tolerable spirits.

The flux from the uterus at length abated; but that from the gums increased to such a degree, that her apothecary took a little blood from her arm. From the orifice blood issued continually for several days, notwithstanding many endeavours were used to staunch it. At last, blood issued from her nose perpetually, attended with frequent faintings, in which she at length expired, choked as it were with her own blood. But, before she died, it was very remarkable, that her right arm was quite mortified from the elbow to the wrist; and it is to be further noted, that, though blood, drawn from her some weeks before she began the use of the sea-water for an inflammation in her lip, was found sufficiently dense, and in a pretty good state; yet that drawn off in her last sickness was mere putrid dissolved gore.

To this account Dr. Lavington subjoined the following queries:

Whether, or no, a scorbutic state of the animal juices may not be produced by salt-water, as well as

by salt provisions; especially if, as in the present case, it doth not pass off freely by the usual evacuations, which often happens when drank for a considerable time, and the body is accustomed to it?

Whether the thin tender delicate fibre is not a morbid disposition, somewhat different from the too viscid or too lax? and whether, to such a constitution, attended with a loose texture of the blood, or a hectic habit, a salt-water course may not be likely to increase the acrimony of the blood, rupture the vessels, and bring on a dangerous hæmorrhage? and whether, even to sturmount patients thus circumstanced, the cortex Peruvianus is not more adapted?

To which Dr. Huxham replied nearly as follows: — “ In many cases, I have known very good effects from a course of sea-water, when drank in pretty large quantities, and long continued; but it was when it purged gently, and now and then puked somewhat. With the thin, tender, and hectic, it seldom agrees. The gross, heavy, and phlegmatic, commonly bear it with advantage. I have known it bring on colical pains, diarrhoea, dysentery, and bloody stools, cough, hectic heats, wasting of the flesh, and an hæmoptoe. It generally renders the body liable to very great constipation, after it hath been drank for a considerable time.”

Sea-salt is a kind of neutral salt, that will not pass off through the pores of the skin (except, perhaps, in an ammoniacal state some of it may). Its proper outlets are by stool and urine. It appears by experiments to be very little alterable by the powers of the animal œcono-

economy. If so, when not duly discharged by these passages, in a course of drinking salt water, the marine salt must be greatly accumulated in the mass of blood, make it continually more and more acrimonious, and by the mutual attraction of its particles, when so abundant, run into *moleculæ* too large to pass the minutest vessels, and, by irritating these capillaries, increase the impetus *a tergo*, and often bring on ruptures of those vessels, extravasations, blotches, spots; in a word, all the symptoms of the scurvy in the highest degree. Indeed, it is very well known, that the most healthy sailors cannot long live in drinking mere salt water for common drink.

A letter from Mr. Woolcombe, Surgeon at Plymouth Dock, to Dr. Huxham, F. R. S. concerning the case of a locked jaw.

[Read before the Royal Society, March 7, 1765.]

ACCORDING to your desire I have sent you the case of the locked jaw I lately had under my care. On Saturday, June 2, in the afternoon, I was sent for to a poor woman, who an hour or two before had been taken with an oppression at her breast, attended with a slight pain in her side, and at the same time complained of a soreness in her jaws, and a little difficulty in swallowing; as I then took it to be only a common cold, she had fourteen ounces of blood drawn off, and some nitrous medicines sent her. Upon visiting her the next morning, I found her relieved as to her breast and side,

but her jaw was fixed, and almost closed, with a very great difficulty of swallowing. Upon a further inquiry, and short reflections, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. As this disorder is more frequently the consequence of external injuries than from internal causes, I inquired whether she had any kind of wound or cut; and was told, that about eight days before a rusty nail had run into the bottom of her foot; and though the wound was painful for two or three days, yet it was cured by their own applications, and had been well four days before she was taken with the above complaint.

I therefore examined the foot, and found it quite whole, though upon pressing the tendons of the foot she expressed a little uneasiness. I now endeavoured to relieve this terrible malady; as the blood drawn the preceding day was of a firm texture, and her pulse full and tense, I took away fourteen ounces, which proved fizy; and having procured some stools, gave her an anodyne of forty drops of T. Thebaïca, in a very small vehicle, which she swallowed with great difficulty. I then applied a large blister to her back, but without any relief. Soon after she was seized with frequent convulsions, which, for the time, deprived her of her senses; and though, in the intervals, they were quite perfect, and her jaw not quite so shut, but a little might be put into her mouth by a teaspoon; yet so great were the spasms, that she never after could swallow any thing; and in this manner she continued, with short remission of the spasms, till two o'clock

o'clock the next day, Monday 4th, when death put an end to her misery. I have been since told, that an hour before she died she could open her jaw, at which she seemed to be greatly rejoiced; but it was of a short duration, the convulsions again returning, and an universal one carried her off.

Give me leave to make an observation on the case, which I submit to your better judgment. That a locked jaw should often be the consequence of an external wound, is nothing new, several cases having happened that put it beyond doubt; but that symptoms should come on, after a slight contused wound that had been cured for four or five days, and make such a rapid progress as to carry off the patient in little more than forty-eight hours after the first appearance of the symptoms, is very remarkable. We are certainly much in the dark, in regard to the nervous system; but I think it a strong presumption, that from the first impression of the nail, the nerves were so peculiarly affected, that though the irritation was not sufficient to hinder the external wound from healing, yet it might be sufficient to dispose them to suffer those violent agitations which ended so fatally.

On the other hand, is there any reason to conclude, that it was from an inward affection of the nervous system; the wound being well, and the woman able to walk about and manage her family-matters?

If the above case is worthy of your mature reflections, it will be a great satisfaction to,

Yours, &c.

An account of the case of an extra-neous body forced into the lungs: by WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq. of Shadwell. Communicated by Mr. EMANUEL MENDEZ DE COSTA, Librarian of the Royal Society.

From the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1765.

ON Tuesday the 23d of October, 1764, about six in the evening, as one of my maid-servants was drinking coffee, and eating toast and butter, having a child in her lap who had like to have scalded itself, and, she was apprehensive, would have broke the cup, being surprised, and attempting to speak hastily, in the very action of deglutition, unfortunately forced a piece of the crusty part under the epiglottis, which made its way into the larynx, or upper part of the wind-pipe; which, notwithstanding the many vigorous efforts nature made (by a violent and incessant cough) to discharge it, yet it fixed like a wedge (as she gave me to understand); and in a few hours she was deprived of her senses and her speech, and lay in great agonies, with violent agitations of body resembling strong convulsions, fetched her breath very short, and it was expected she would expire that night. As I was in the house when the accident happened, every method that I could possibly think of was made use of for her relief, but without effect; and as respiration was attended with the greatest difficulty, I ordered about ten ounces of blood to be taken from her arm, which seemed in some measure to relieve her breath; this

this was two hours after the accident. The cough continued about three hours, till her strength was in a manner quite exhausted, and she seemed to be entirely senseless, except at intervals, pointing to her breast; and whenever I examined her pulse, forcibly, and in great agonies, pressing my hand to the scrobiculus cordis, or heart-pit, as the seat of her disorder. I left her about twelve o'clock that night; and desired my servants, who attended her, to call me, if they observed any sudden alteration; which they accordingly did about two in the morning, when I was informed she was expiring (as they thought), and, indeed, as I soon hastened to her assistance, I was of the same opinion. However, as I found her somewhat more sensible, but in great agonies; and making motions to be blooded again, as she had a full pulse, and the greatest difficulty in respiration; I took away about the same quantity as before, which seemed to give her some relief, and she continued much more quiet. At this time her cough had left her; and I was convinced, by her complaints, the extraneous body had made its way into one of the lobes of the lungs. It was with the greatest difficulty we could get her to swallow any liquid, which for some time threw her into violent commotions. In this languid state she continued for several days, begging of God to release her by death; and desiring me to open her body, which I promised. But, what was very remarkable in this case, notwithstanding the great agonies she was in whilst awake, yet, the second

night after the accident happened, she fell asleep about twelve o'clock, whilst insensible, slept sound for several hours, and whilst in that state of relaxation, fetched her breath quite easy, as she did every night after, when asleep, with a serene pulse, but always waked in exquisite pain, and in great agitations.

In a few days I observed her breath to smell very strong, and I made a prognostic that nature (in order to expel the enemy) would form an abscess or apostematation in the lungs (as the only chance for her life), and would bring it up by the same channel it went down; though I was not without apprehensions (as there was a prominence, pointing outwards, and attended with great foreness); that an empyema, or collection of matter, would be formed in the concavity of the breast, which if it had made its way outwards, would (in all probability) have proved fatal. However, on the eleventh day from the accident, she was of a sudden seized in the morning, in bed, with a nausea, violent sickness, and a cough, when the imposthume in her lungs broke, and discharged itself by the mouth, with a large quantity of bloody matter, in which the portion of crust was happily intangled, about the bigness of a large hazle-nut or filbert (being rather oblong than round), with a great quantity of slimy substance, in which it was enveloped. After which, for an hour or more, she complained of violent pain and foreness in the whole cavity of the breast, with great tremors; however, they soon

went off, and her speech returned immediately, and as perfect as before the accident, though languid; for, during the major part of her illness, she could express herself no otherwise, than by applying one's ear close to her mouth, and by giving her time, she could then, (by a slow whisper) make us sensible of her wants; the extraneous body pressing, or in some measure obstructing, the fine threads or ramifications of the par vagum, or eighth pair of nerves that come out of the brain, and are dispersed on the larynx, and accompany the bronchi of the trachea or wind-pipe, even to their minutest branches. She is now in a fair way of recovery, though weak, and afflicted with a dry cough, attended with an uncommon hollow sound, as if her lungs were impaired.

I would beg leave to observe, that the late Baron Suasso's lady died by an accident similar to this, only different as to the extraneous body, viz. a cherry-stone, which was the cause of her death. And the famous Greek poet Anacreon died by the kernel of a grape, in the same manner. Another instance happened lately to an acquaintance, who was killed by a piece of chesnut, which went the wrong way, as we commonly express it. And a gentleman, not long since, had the misfortune of swallowing a quarter of a guinea, in the same manner, which killed him. Nor did I ever hear of any person's recovering in a case of the like nature.

Shadwell, Nov.

22, 1764.

WM. MARTIN.

The following curious particulars, relative to Spain, are extracted from some letters, directed to Mr. PETER COLLINSON, by the ingenious gentleman, to whom the public is indebted for the account of the sheep-walks in Spain; which our readers will find in the VIIth vol. of our Register.

THERE are about 1500 bulls killed every year at bull-feasts in the principal cities of Spain; in the towns and villages, bullocks are used instead of bulls upon these occasions, but they are almost as furious. The bulls themselves indeed, are not wilder or more furious than the bulls of England, though the contrary has been generally believed: their appearance is not so fierce, for they have no curled hair in the forehead, nor such short threatening horns. The Spanish bulls have countenances as meek as cows; they are generally black, of the same shape as those of northern countries, and weigh from four to eight hundred weight.

There are immense herds of horned cattle in the southern parts of Spain. I have seen an owner of two thousand head, yet no cow was ever milked.—There is no butter made in Spain, except in the northern mountains and parts adjacent; in all other parts of the kingdom, the inhabitants drink goat's milk, and are furnished with butter from Holland and Ireland. The calves suck as long as they please, and I have often seen a yearling horn off a younger brother from the udder, to suck in its place. The greater part are reared for the yoke, the rest

rest for bull feasts; very few are killed for veal, which, though rare, is little valued. The Spaniards love the flesh of the bulls, which are killed at the feasts; they dry it in the sun without salt, boil it well, and think it a delicacy, though the animal died raving mad.

The Spanish sheep, as well those that bear the fine wool, as the others, are so small, that I never yet saw a leg of mutton here that weighed five pounds. Their tails are a little thicker and longer than those of English sheep, and their horns a little more curled, and stronger: there is a breed in Biscay, which have four, and even six horns: some of these may easily be procured by any gentleman in England, who shall think it worth while to write for them to Bilboa, as they are not of the fine woollen kind.

As to vegetables, there are two kinds of the palm in Spain; the *palma dactylifera major*, C. B. and the *palma dactylifera minor humilis sylvestris fructu minore*. Herm. prod.

There is a wood of the *palma dactylifera major*, planted about the city of Elcha, which stands about four leagues distant from Alicant in Valentia. They are the true African date-tree, and were brought into Spain by the Moors; they are about one hundred feet high, and bear bunches of fruit that weigh from ten to twenty pounds. The dates are not so long, nor so saccharine as those that grow in their original

soil, but they are all sold and eaten. The inhabitants blanch the upper stalks and leaves, which together are about six feet long, so that they change from a dusky green to a beautiful straw-colour; these are tied together with rushes, so as to form a kind of screen to keep off the sun; for this purpose they are sold, but they are sold also for another: there is scarce a house in Madrid without a palm, that has been blessed, in the window, to keep out lightning and the devil.

The number of trees in this wood is about 51,000, each of which produces, in branches and fruit, an annual profit of above five shillings sterl. the annual profit of the whole therefore is 12,750 pounds. The people here always plant males among the females; and the most ignorant peasant of Elcha would laugh at a man that should doubt the usefulness of this practice. They have it by tradition from the Moors.

The *palma dactylifera minor* is a native plant of the country, and grows wild all over Andalusia*, and part of Murcia and Valentia. Six or eight fine shaped stems, about a foot high, and about as thick as a man's arm, strike out of a single root. It is formed of a fibrous spongy covering, and many greenish, smooth, fleshy lamina, which inclose a white heart, that is eaten; three or four small red dates of the size of a cherry, grow out of the root, but they are not eatable. With these little palms, a desert plain, near twelve leagues

* Originally Betica. It was seized by the Vandals, from whom it was called Vandalusia; the first letter being dropped, gives the present name.

square, between Geres and Seville, is almost covered, and the neighbouring inhabitants cut them for brooms.

The great branched asphodel grows in all parts of the kingdom, and abounds in the environs of Madrid. In Castile the leaves are gathered, and dried to feed hogs. The king's watchmaker, an Irishman, discovered, some years ago, that the dry spongy stalks of this asphodel, exceed all other things that he knew for giving the last polish and bright burnish to steel*.

The *Urva Urfa* is become official here for the cure of diseases in the bladder and urethra†, and is found by experience to exceed all other remedies.

In the palace-garden here, there is a kind of pea, in a very flourishing state, of which the history is remarkable. When his present Majesty was at Naples, he shot, near the sea-side, a bird of passage that came over from Africa among a cloud of quails; he ordered it to be opened, and four peas were found in the craw, which were immediately sowed; two of them produced seed, which was again sowed, and so on, till they were sold in the market at a low rate. The gardeners had orders to bring some of them to Spain, and these were set in the palace-garden: as the soil is sandy and poor, and the exposure bleak, the bird that brought the peas that flourish in it, probably came from Mount Atlas.—His Majesty has enriched Spain and Naples with many other

plants by the same means, in consequence of a general order, that all birds shot upon their arrival should be opened, and the seeds found in their craws set. And, upon this occasion, I must inform you, that the poorest peasant may shoot without control all over the kingdom of Spain, except in the king's parks: and except those, there is not an inclosed park in the country; few of the grandees ever saw their estates, and perhaps not one of them ever spent a week in his ancient family-palace. Perhaps the principal reason why there are no game laws to restrain persons from shooting in Spain, is the monopoly of gun-powder by the king; for his Majesty makes and sells all the gun-powder and shot that are used in the kingdom.

There is a coarse proverb in England concerning the Spanish ladies, which, in justice to the most amiable and useful of the sex, I must refute: the proverb is *Soon ripe, soon rotten*; intimating, that the ladies of Spain are soon marriageable, and soon barren: they are indeed soon marriageable; but they bear children longer, perhaps, than any other women in the world. A woman of fifty, with an infant sucking at her breast, is here a common sight, as common as a woman of forty, in the same situation, in England and Ireland. It is here common to see women that were married at thirteen, surrounded by ten or a dozen children, all of which they have suckled at their own breasts.

* Could it not then be used upon a strap, for giving a fine edge to razors, superior to other things?

† It is strongly recommended by de Hoan, the famous German.

Extract from two letters: the first, of D. Jerom Santasophia, first professor of the school of medicine at Parma; the second, of D. James Grandi, anatomist at Venice: concerning a small serpent found in a new laid hen's egg. — From the Literary Journal of the Abbot Nazari.

IN the first letter, D. Santasophia relates to D. Grandi, that a woman, in the service of the duchess of Parma, had found in the white of an egg, which she had broke, a small serpent quite alive, about the length of the fore-finger, as thick as a cherry-stalk, and with the head much flatted. It died the day following, and the author assures his correspondent, that he had seen it the evening before alive, and moving as other reptiles. The egg had been laid the evening of the day before that when it was broke, in a place out of the city, where a great number of poultry are reared.

In the second letter, which is an answer to the first, D. Grandi reasons on the possibility of the fact, and on the manner whereby the serpent could have been formed in the egg; and hereupon he examines particularly three doubtful questions: the first, Whether this egg was the egg of a hen, or of a serpent? The second, supposing it to be a hen's egg, Whether the serpent could have been engendered in it? And the third, Whether the serpent could have entered the egg externally, and how?

As to the first question, the author pretends, that the egg was a hen's egg; because there is no serpent in Italy whose eggs are large enough, that one should mistake

the one for the other, the largest serpent's eggs scarce equalling those of a pigeon; and he remembers that, walking about the mountains in the environs of Modena, he found, among the stones of a dry built wall, two or three serpent's eggs of the bigness of a middling olive; and, having broke one of them, he saw, swimming in the white of the egg, a little serpent nearly of a finger's length, and whose head was of a silver colour.

As to the second question, it does not seem probable to the author, that this serpent could have been engendered in the hen's egg, it being impossible, that any seed of a serpent (which he considers as very essential to the generation of this animal) could have been introduced into it. He does not pretend, either, that it could have been formed in the egg by corruption, as worms in the human body, which are vulgarly thought to be engendered in it by the corruption of the aliments; to which he adds, that nothing is more false than the common opinion concerning the formation of those worms, it being proved, from exact observation, that these animals are engendered from seed, or a cause proceeding from some seed; because it is incredible, that aliments alone could produce perfectly organised insects in the human body, by their incorporation; to which he still adds, to prove the truth of his opinion, that the reason why worms are engendered in the bodies of children, during the fruit-season, rather than any other, is, that commonly there are found, either within or on the outside of the fruit, worms, or at least the

seeds of worms, which, passing through the stomach without alteration, lodge in the folds of the intestines, and there receive their birth and growth.

As to the third question, the author says, That, though the shell of the egg be sufficiently porous to give a passage to the air, necessary to the respiration of the chicken, it is, however, not possible that a serpent, how little soever it might be, should pass through to penetrate into the egg. Whence he concludes, that the hen, swallowing commonly all the worms and all the little serpents she found, might have, by chance, eaten either some little serpent, or some egg of a serpent in which the young one was inclosed. This egg, says he, or this serpent, being small and slippery, would have easily passed through the gullet and stomach; the little animal would not have lost his life, though the egg had been broke by the compression: it would have passed easily into the intestines, and thence would have fallen into the part where the white of the egg is formed; it would have remained there till some yoke of an egg was detached from the ovarium to incorporate with the white; then the little serpent, swimming in this liquor, would have first found itself wrapped up by that which forms the membrane of the egg, and afterwards shut up in that which forms the shell; and thus it is, says the author, that the serpent in question happened to be found in the hen's egg. He confirms his conjecture, by adding that, in the silk-worm season, no eggs are eaten in Lombardy, because sometimes silk-worms or some-

thing very like silk-worms are found in them.

An account of a very singular phenomenon seen in the disk of the sun, in different parts of Europe, and not in others.

THE 9th of August, 1762, M. de Rostan, of the œconomic society at Berne, and of the medico-physical society at Basle, whilst he was taking the sun's altitudes with a quadrant, at Lausanne, to verify a meridian, observed that the sun gave but a faint pale light, which he attributed to the vapours of the Lemman lake: however, happening to direct a fourteen foot telescope, armed with a micrometer, to the sun, he was surprised to see the eastern side of the sun, as it were eclipsed about three digits, taking in a kind of nebulosity, which environed the opaque body, by which the sun was eclipsed. In the space of about two hours and a half, the south side of the said body, whatever it was, appeared detached from the limb of the sun; but the limb, or more properly, the northern extremity of this body, which had the shape of a spindle, in breadth about three of the sun's digits, and nine in length, did not quit the sun's northern limb. This spindle kept continually advancing on the sun's body from east towards west, with no more than about half the velocity with which the ordinary solar spots move; for it did not disappear till the 7th of September, after having reached the sun's western limb. M. Rostan, during that time, observed it almost every day; that is to say, for near a month; and
by

by means of a *camera obscura*, he delineated the figure of it, which he sent to the royal academy of sciences at Paris.

The same phænomenon was observed at Sole, in the bishopric of Basle, situated about five-and-forty German leagues northward of Laufanne. M. Coste, a friend of M. de Rostan, observed it there, with a telescope of eleven feet, and found it of the same spindle-like form, as M. de Rostan, only it was not quite so broad; which probably might be owing to this, that growing near the end of its apparition, the body began to turn about, and present its edge. A more remarkable circumstance is, that at Sole it did not answer to the same point of the sun as it did at Laufanne: it therefore had a considerable parallax: but what so very extraordinary a body, placed between the sun and us, should be, is not easy to divine. It was no spot, since its motion was greatly too slow; nor was it a planet or comet, its figure seemingly proving the contrary. In a word, we know of nothing to have recourse to in the heavens, whereby to explain this phænomenon; and, what adds to the oddness of it, M. Messier, who constantly observed the sun at Paris during the same time, saw nothing of such an appearance.

Account of a most surprising hot wind, which blows in Arabia; communicated in a letter from an officer in the service of the Hon. the East-India company to a gentleman in London.

THIS hot wind, peculiar to the desert of Arabia, is called in the Arabian language, Sa-

miel: it blows over the desert in the months of July and August, from the north-west quarter, and sometimes it continues with all its violence to the very gates of Bagdat, but never affects any body within the walls. Some years it does not blow at all, and in others, it appears six, eight, or ten times, but seldom continues more than a few minutes at a time. It often passes with the apparent quickness of lightning.

The Arabians and Persians, who are acquainted with the appearance of the sky, at or near the time this wind arises, having warning of its approach by a thick haze, which appears like a cloud of dust arising out of the horizon; and they immediately, upon this appearance, throw themselves with their faces to the ground, and continue in that position till the wind is passed, which frequently happens to be almost instantaneous: but if, on the contrary, they are not careful or brisk enough to take this precaution, which is sometimes the case, and they get the full force of the wind, it is instant death.

The above method is the only one which they take to avoid the effects of this fatal blast; and when it is over, they get up and look round them for their companions, and, if they see any one lying motionless, they take hold of an arm or a leg, and pull and jerk it with some force; and if the limb thus agitated separates from the body, it is a certain sign that the wind has had its full effect upon it; but if, on the contrary, the arm or leg does not come away, it is a sure sign there is life remaining, although to every outward appearance the person is dead; and,

and, in that case, they immediately cover him or them with cloaths, and administer some warm diluting liquor to cause a perspiration, which is certainly but slowly brought about.

The Arabs themselves can say little or nothing about the nature of this wind, only that it always leaves behind it a very strong sulphureous smell, and that the air at these times is quite clear, except about the horizon, in the north-west quarter, as before observed, which gives warning of its approach.

I have not been able to learn whether the dead bodies are scorched, or dissolved into a kind of gelatinous substance; but from the stories I have heard, there has been frequent reason to believe the latter; and in that case, I should attribute such fatal effects rather to a noxious vapour, than to an absolute and excessive heat.

The story of its going to the gates of Bagdat, and no farther, may be reasonably enough accounted for, if the effects are attributed but to a poisonous vapour, and not an excessive heat.

I had this story related to me in the course of our passage from Bombay to England, by a very intelligent gentleman, Mr. Vanderhulst, who has been chief of a Dutch settlement, (Karrack,) for some time, in the gulf of Persia, and who now, Dec. 27, 1763, resides in London. Mr. Vanderhulst, a few years ago, lost a very valuable servant, a native of Bassora, whom he sent on a message to the bashaw of Bagdat. The servant above-mentioned was linguist to the Dutch company, and was charged with business of importance to the Bashaw.

I will say nothing by way of excuse for troubling you with this relation, because the account is in itself so very extraordinary, that it will, I fancy, say very sufficient for itself. The above-mentioned wind, Samiel, is so well known in the neighbourhood of Bagdat and Bassora, that the very children speak of it with dread.

The following curious extracts are taken from the travels of Doctor Hasselquist, lately published. He was a disciple of the celebrated Linnæus; through whose means, and by the assistance of the learned in Sweden, he was enabled to make a voyage to the Levant, purposely to trace out the natural history of Palestine, together with those parts of the neighbouring countries of Egypt and Arabia, which had been the scene where the principal actions recorded in scripture were transacted.

Of the present appearance of the country of Judea.

ON the road the original situation of Judea may be seen, which is the same as it had been from time immemorial; though many divines contend, that Judea hath undergone a change, or, according to their manner of speaking, hath been transformed since the death of Christ. Judea is a country full of hills and vales, and as such it has been described both in the Old and New Testament; where it is always called a hilly land, and is every-where famous for its mountains. The hills are all of a moderate height, uneven, and are not of any mathematical figure, like many others, which are either of a conic, hemispheric,

or

some other such form. At first, and nearly to Jerusalem, they consist of a very hard limestone, which approaches to the nature of a flint, of a whitish colour, or pretty near pale yellow. They afterwards, and nearer the Dead Sea, consist of more loose limestone, sometimes white, and sometimes greyish; between which are layers of a reddish micaceous stone, or *saxum purum micaceum*. Near Jerusalem grow different sorts of plants on these hills; especially *Ceratonia*, *Carob-tree*; *Myrtus*, *Myrtle*; and *Terebinthus*, *Turpentine-tree*; but farther towards Jericho, they are bare and barren. The vales, like the hills, are not fruitful, but deserted and uncultivated, being full of pebbles, and without vegetables; nevertheless, the earth consists of a good red mould, and could amply reward the husbandman's toil. In the beginning they are somewhat narrow, but become wider nearer Jordan. These interchanges of hills and vales make the roads in Judea as dangerous as in any place whatever; and they could not be travelled with any but Arabian horses, which are used to go upon such stony roads as seem impassable, and perform it with great sagacity. I have had such proofs of this as I should scarce believe, if I had not seen it myself, especially on the journey from Jericho to the Dead Sea; but though these creatures are used to trot in the hills, they will blunder unless they be well governed.

The use of locusts for food in Arabia.

During my stay in Egypt, I used every means to learn whether locusts are to this day eaten, either

in this or the neighbouring countries. I was the more solicitous to be informed of this, as I thought the answer would determine what St. John lived on in the desert. Whether the *ἀκρίδες* of this holy man are locusts, according to the literal sense of the word in all Grecian authors, or whether these *ἀκρίδες* are the fruit of some tree, or a kind of birds. The first has been the opinion of all interpreters of the scriptures, who attended only to the contents of them; others, who have translated the New Testament, were for shewing their refined genius; asserting that St. John never ate locusts, as they are an unnatural food, never used by any body, and not adapted for sustenance. This is the strongest argument, by which they endeavoured to destroy the true meaning; and this feigned unnaturalness has, as I imagine, occasioned an alteration, where there needs none, and induced some to crack their brains in finding for St. John other food, than what he really eat, during the rigorous course of life which he led in the desert. If it can be demonstrated, that locusts are to this day eaten in the neighbourhood of the place where St. John dwelt, the impossibility and unnaturalness of this diet can no longer be asserted, and the weakest person will form the following conclusion:

If locusts are to this day eaten in those places where St. John dwelt, I cannot see why he may not have lived on the same insect, according to the evangelic history, which therefore needs no alteration. *Ἀκρίδες* will remain what they have been, and are neither changed to birds nor fruit.

A tra-

A traveller is the only person who can learn whether locusts are to this day eaten in the East ; to accomplish his design, he must either be an eye-witness, or receive informations from those who have been on the spot, where they could know the truth of it ; of whose veracity he must be as well assured, as if he had seen and ate them himself. Arabia is the place where these informations are to be obtained, a country inaccessible to Europeans ; it is therefore evident, that no European ever could, or perhaps scarcely ever will, be an eye-witness to the truth of this. Informations and relations therefore, procured from persons who have visited, and seen the customs of the country, on which one may depend, are the only means we have left to come at the truth ; and these I have earnestly endeavoured to obtain during my travels in Asia and Egypt. I have asked Franks who have long lived in the East, whether they ever heard, that locusts were eaten there ? They all answered in the affirmative, and those of greatest veracity I got in Egypt, (Chassin, first French interpreter in Alexandria, who had lived thirty years in Egypt). and Aleppo, (Bonard, French Chancellor in Smyrna, who had long lived at Aleppo) being the places where such informations may be easiest obtained. I have asked Christians, inhabitants of the country, Armenians, Grecians, Coptites, and Syrians, who were born here, and travelled in Syria, near the Red-sea and Egypt, if they knew whether the Arabians eat locusts ? All answered, that they have partly seen them eat them, and partly heard it said that they

were a common food amongst the Arabians. But the informations I had from Greeks, who had travelled to Mount Sinai, are those I can most depend on ; for the Grecian church has a noted convent there. The Arabians live in the places adjacent and near it, wherefore they have a good opportunity of informing themselves of their customs. I at length met with a person who gave me better informations and stronger assurances than all the rest. This was a Scheik, with whom I was acquainted at Cairo ; one of the most learned and most ingenious of any there, who had been six years at Mecca. Him I asked, in the presence of Mr. Le Grand, the principal French interpreter at Cairo ; and Mr. Fourmont (nephew to the learned Fourmont at Paris, who was sent hither at the expence of the royal French academy, to learn the eastern languages), whether he knew that the Arabs fed on locusts ? and he gave me the following answer : “ At Mecca, which is furnished with corn from Egypt, there frequently rages a famine, when there is a scarcity in Egypt. The people here are then obliged, as in all other places of the world, to support life with unusual food. Locusts obtain a place then amongst their victuals : they grind them to flour in their hand-mills, or powder them in stone-mortars : they mix this flour with water to a dough, and make thin cakes of it, which they bake like other bread, on a heated gridiron ; and this serves instead of bread, to support life, for want of something better.” I further inquired, whether the Arabs do not use locusts, without being driven by necessity ? He answered, that

that it is not uncommon to see them eat locusts, when there is no famine: but then they boil them a good while in water, afterwards stew them with butter, and make a sort of fricassée; which, he says, has no bad taste, he having tasted them. I further inquired, whether the locusts of the Arabians were different from those in Egypt? he answered, no; and said he had seen none in Arabia, but those he had seen in Egypt, of larger and smaller kinds; that they take little and big, without distinction, for this use; and that at certain seasons of the year, these insects are as common in Arabia, as they are scarce in Egypt at this time; where they, at least, never occasion a plague to the country, as they do in other places.

Of the Psilli, and the fascination of serpents in Egypt.

THEY take the most poisonous vipers with their bare hands, play with them, put them in their bosoms, and use a great many more tricks with them, as I have often seen. The person I saw on the above day, had only a small viper; but I have frequently seen them handle those that were three or four feet long, and of the most horrid sort. I inquired and examined whether they had cut out the vipers poisonous teeth; but I have with my own eyes seen they do not; we may therefore conclude, that there are to this day Psilli in Egypt; but what art they use is not easily known. Some people are very superstitious, and the generality believe this to be done by some supernatural art, which they obtain from invisible beings. I

do not know whether their power is to be ascribed to good or evil, but I am persuaded that those who undertake it, use many superstitions. He afterwards says, "He had vipers of four different sorts brought him by a Psilli, who put him, together with the French consul Lironcourt, and all the French nation present, in consternation." They gathered about us to see how she handled the most poisonous and dreadful creatures alive and brisk, without their doing, or even offering to do her the least harm. When she put them into the bottle where they were to be preserved, she took them with her bare hands, and handled them as our ladies do their laces. She had no difficulty with any but the *viperæ officinales*, which were not fond of their lodging. They found means to creep out before the bottle could be corked. They crept over the hands and bare arms of the woman, without occasioning the least fear in her: she with great calmness took the snakes from her body, and put them into the place destined for their grave. She had taken these serpents in the field with the same ease she handled them before us: this we were told by the Arab who brought her to us. Doubtless, this woman had some unknown art which enabled her to handle those creatures. It was impossible to get any information from her; for on this subject she would not open her lips. The art of fascinating serpents is a secret amongst the Egyptians. It is worthy the endeavours of all naturalists, and the attention of every traveller, to learn something decisive relative to this affair. How ancient this art is amongst the Africans, may be concluded

cluded from the ancient Marii and Pfylli, who were from Africa, and daily shewed proofs of it at Rome. It is very remarkable, that this should be kept a secret for more than 2000 years, being known only to a few, when we have seen how many other secrets have within that time been revealed. The circumstances relating to the fascination of serpents in Egypt, related to me, were principally, 1. That the art is only known to certain families, who propagate it to their offspring. 2. The person who knows how to fascinate serpents, never meddles with other poisonous animals; such as scorpions, lizards, &c. There are different persons who know how to fascinate these animals; and they again never meddle with serpents. 3. Those that fascinate serpents eat them both raw and boiled, and even make broth of them, which they eat very commonly amongst them; but in particular, they eat such a dish when they go out to catch them. I have even been told, that serpents fried or broiled, are frequently ate by the Arabians, both in Egypt and Arabia, though they know not how to fascinate them, but catch them either alive or dead. 4. After they have eat their soup, they procure a blessing from their Scheik (priest or lawyer) who uses some superstitious ceremonies, and amongst others, spits on them several times with certain gestures. This manner of getting a blessing from the priest is pure superstition, and certainly cannot in the least help to fascinate serpents; but they believe, or will at least persuade others, that the power of fascinating serpents depends upon this circumstance.

Remarkable manner of assisting the fecundation of the date-tree.

THE first thing I did after my arrival was to see the date-tree, the ornament, and a great part of the riches of this country. It had already blossomed, but I had, nevertheless, the pleasure of seeing how the Arabs assist its fecundation, and by that means secure to themselves a plentiful harvest of a vegetable, which was so important to them, and known to them, many centuries before any botanist dreamed of the difference of sexes in vegetables. The gardener informed me of this, before I had time to enquire, and would shew me, as a very curious thing, the male and female of the date or palm-trees; nor could he conceive how I, a Frank, lately arrived, could know it before; for, says he, all who have yet come from Europe to see this country, have regarded his relation either as a fable or a miracle. The Arab, seeing me inclined to be further informed, accompanied me and my French interpreter to a palm-tree, which was very full of young fruit, and had by him been wedded or fecundated with the male, when both were in blossom. This the Arabs do in the following manner: when the spadix had female flowers that come out of its spatha, they search on a tree that has male flowers, which they know by experience, for a spadix, which has not yet bursted out of its spatha; this they open, take out the spadix, and cut it lengthways in several pieces, but take care not to hurt the flowers. A piece of this spadix, with male flowers, they put lengthways between the small branches of the spadix which hath female

female flowers, and then lay the leaf of a palm over the branches. In this situation I yet saw the greatest part of the spadices which bore their young fruits; but the male flowers which were put between were withered. The Arab besides gave me the following anecdotes: first, unless they, in this manner, wed and fecundate the date-tree, it bears no fruit. Secondly, they always take the precaution to preserve some unopened spatha with male flowers, from one year to another, to be applied for this purpose, in case the male flowers should miscarry or suffer damage. Thirdly, if they permit the spadix of the male flowers to burst or come out, it becomes useless for fecundation: it must have its maidenhead, (these were the words of the Arab,) which is lost in the same moment the blossoms burst out of the case. Therefore the person, who cultivates date-trees, must be careful to hit the right time of assisting their fecundation, which is almost the only article in their cultivation. Thirdly, on opening the spatha, he finds all the male flowers full of a liquid, which resembles the finest dew; it is of a sweet and pleasant taste, resembling much the taste of fresh dates; but much more refined and aromatic; this was likewise confirmed by my interpreter, who had lived thirty-two years in Egypt, and therefore had opportunities enough of tasting both the nectar of the blossoms, and the fresh dates.

Of the Hippopotamus, or river-horse.

SOME observations related to me by a credible person, who lived twelve years in Egypt.

1. The hide of a full-grown Hippopotamus is a load for a camel.

2. The river-horse is an inveterate enemy to the crocodile, and kills it whenever he meets it. This, with some other reasons, contributes much to the extirpation of the crocodile; which, otherwise, considering the many eggs they lay, would utterly destroy Egypt.

3. The river-horse never appears below the cataracts in Egypt, wherefore the inhabitants of Upper Egypt only can give any account of it; and as very few Europeans, none at least who understood natural history, have travelled into those parts of Egypt, we know little of the history of this animal; such as have travelled in India, have had better opportunities of informing themselves in this matter. The Egyptians very seldom bring the hide of it to Cairo; and it is impossible to bring thither the living animal. A hide has been sent to France, which, I am informed, is preserved in the Royal Menagerie.

4. The river-horse does much damage to the Egyptians in those places he frequents. He goes on shore, and in a short space of time destroys an entire field of corn or clover, not leaving the least verdure as he passes: for he is voracious, and requires much to fill his great belly. They have a curious manner of freeing themselves, in some measure from this destructive animal: they remark the places he frequents most, and there lay a large quantity of peas; when the beast comes on shore, hungry and voracious, he falls to eating what is nearest him, and filling his belly with the peas, they occasion an

insupportable thirst; he then returns immediately into the river, and drinks upon these dry pease large draughts of water, which suddenly causes his death; for the pease soon begin to swell with the water, and not long after the Egyptians find him dead on the shore, blown up as if killed with the strongest poison.

5. The oftener the river-horse goes on shore, the better hopes have the Egyptians of a sufficient swelling or increase of the Nile.

6. The Egyptians say, they can almost distinguish the food of this animal in his excrement.

Of the Camel-deer.

THE colour of the whole body, head, and legs of this animal, is variegated with dark brown spots; the spots are as large as the palm of a man's hand, of an irregular figure, and in the living animal are of various shades. This deer is of the bigness of a small camel; the whole length, from the upper lip to the tail, is twenty-four spans. It is met with in the shady and thick woods of Sennar and Æthiopia.

N. B. This is a most elegant and docile animal; it has been seen by very few natural historians, and indeed scarcely by any, except Bellonius; but none have given a perfect description, or good figure of it. I have only seen the skin of the animal, and have not yet had an opportunity of beholding it alive.

Of the Rock-goat.

THIS is larger, swifter, and wilder, than the common

rock goat, and can scarcely be taken without a falcon. It is met with near Aleppo. I have seen a variety of this, which is common to the East, and the horns appear different; perhaps it is a distinct species. This animal loves the smoke of tobacco, and when caught alive, will approach the pipe of the huntsmen, though otherwise more timid than any animal. This is perhaps the only creature, besides a man, that delights in the smell of a poisonous and stinking plant. The Arabians hunt it with a falcon (*Falco gentilis*, Linn.) I had an excellent opportunity of seeing this sport near Nazareth, in Galilee. An Arab, mounting a swift courser, held the falcon on his hand, as huntsmen commonly do: when he espied the rock-goat, on the top of a mountain, he let loose the falcon, which flew in a direct line, like an arrow, and attacked the animal, fixing the talons of one of his feet into the cheek of the creature, and the talons of the other into its throat, extending his wings obliquely over the animal; spreading one towards one of its ears, and the other to the opposite hip. The animal thus attacked, made a leap twice to the height of a man, and freed himself from the falcon; but, being wounded, and losing its strength and speed, it was again attacked by the falcon, which fixed the talons of both its feet into the throat of the animal, and held it fast, till the huntsman coming up, took it alive, and cut its throat; the falcon drinking the blood, as a reward for his labour, and a young falcon, which was learning, was likewise put to the throat of the goat; by these means are young falcons

Falcons taught to fix their talons in the throat of the animal, as being the properest part; for should the falcon fix them in the creature's hip, or some other part of the body, the huntsman would not only lose his game, but his falcon also; for the animal, roused by the wound, which could not prove mortal, would run to the deserts, and the tops of the mountains, whither its enemy, keeping its hold, would be obliged to follow; and, being separated from its master, must of course perish.

Of the Chamæleon.

I Will now relate what I observed myself, in one I kept alive a considerable time; and first concerning the colour, I could never observe, that it assumed the colour of any painted object presented to its view, though I have made many experiments, with all kinds of colours, on different things, flowers, cloth, paintings, &c. Its natural colour is iron gray, or black mixed with a little gray. This it sometimes changes, and becomes entirely of brimstone yellow: this is the colour I have seen it most frequently assume, except that first mentioned.

I have seen it assume a darker yellow, approaching somewhat to green, sometimes a lighter; at which time it was in colour more inclined to a white than a yellow.

I have not observed him to assume any more colours; such as red, blue, purple, &c. I am, for this reason, inclined to believe, that all which has been said concerning the changing and shifting of colours in the Chamæleon, consists only in this, that on certain occa-

sions it changes the dark colour, which seems to be natural to it, into yellow, of various shades. This change it makes frequently. I observed, that it more particularly did it on two occasions; one was when I exposed it to the hot beams of the sun; and the other when I made it angry, which I did by pointing at it with my finger. When it was changing from black to yellow, the soles of its feet (*plantæ & palmæ pedum*), its head, and the bag under its throat (*gula saccata*), began first to change, which was afterwards continued over the whole body. I saw it several times speckled, or marked with large spots of both colours over the whole body, which gave it an elegant appearance. When it was of an iron-gray colour, it extended its sides, or ribs, and hypochondria, which made the skin fit close to the body; and it appeared plump and handsome; but as soon as it turned yellow, it contracted those parts, appearing thin, empty, lean, and ugly; and the nearer it approached in colour to white, the emptier and uglier it seemed, but it appeared worse in regard to shape, when it was speckled. I kept this creature alive for twenty-four days, from the 8th of March to the first of April, without affording it an opportunity of taking any food; yet was it nimble and lively during the whole time, climbing up and down in its cage, fond of being near the light, and constantly rolling its eyes, which are indeed admirable: I could however, at last, plainly perceive that it waxed lean, and suffered for hunger. It could no longer hold fast by the grating of the cage, but fell through weakness

ness, when a turtle, which was kept in the same room, bit it, and hastened its death. I have seen the Chamæleon of Egypt, but it is less than the Asiatic, and is not often met with.

To give wine an agreeable flavour.

PLUCK the flowers of the vine, when they are just come forth and in full blossom; dry them in the shade, but by no means in the sun or a strong heat; powder and preserve them. Take what quantity you please of this powder, tie it up in linen, and hang it in the cask, when the new wine begins to foment. Nothing is more natural, and nothing more efficacious, in giving wine a high flavour, than this powder. The quintessence of the virtues of a plant lies in the flowers. By drying them slowly, the evaporating subtil particles are concentrated, and they may be preserved a long time without losing their virtue. When the wine ferments, it acts on these fine particles, and the motion thereby occasioned is sufficient to mix them with the wine, which, by these means, contains all the virtues of the grape and flower. I know that the Greek Bishop in Smyrna, from whom I learned this method, had a wine of no fine flavour, made of grapes which grow at Urla, a place near Smyrna; but by this method he gave it a smell and flavour far surpassing any of the same wine not thus prepared. I know not whether this has ever been tried in other places, yet I make not the least doubt but that it would be attended with equal good success, in any place where

vines are planted, as nature is always the same, and never varies.

Of the Cuttle fish, &c.

AMONGST others they sell here at Sepia (cuttle-fish), which by them is called *ὀκτώπῳδια*; it has only eight tentacula, all of equal length; the whole animal is a foot long, and thick in proportion. Of this the Greeks have related me an anecdote, which I think remarkable: The pinna muricata, or great silk-muscle, is here found in the bottom of the sea in large quantities, being a foot long: the *ὀκτώπῳδια* or cuttle-fish with eight rays, watches the opportunity, when the muscle opens her shell, to creep in it, and devour her; but a little crab, which has scarcely any shell, or has at least only a very thin one, lodges constantly in this shell-fish; she pays a good rent, by saving the life of her landlady, for she keeps a constant look-out through the aperture of the shell, and on seeing the enemy approach, she begins to stir, when the *πύλα* (for so the Greeks call the shell) shuts up her house, and the rapacious animal is excluded.

Hasselquist says, that quails are plenty, as well in the land of Judea, as in the neighbouring deserts.—He observes that the chical, or little fox jackall, abounds in all the hedges of Palestine, doing great and continual mischief to the vineyards and cucumber-fields: for which reason the inhabitants take great pains to hunt and destroy them. He imagines this to be the species, of which Samson caught so great a number, to set the corn-fields of the Philistines on fire.

A N T I-

ANTIQUITIES.

Extracts from VOLTAIRE'S Philosophy of History, lately published.

Of the Antiquity of Nations.

ALMOST every people, but particularly those of Asia, reckon a succession of ages, which terrifies us. This conformity among them should at least excite us to inquire, whether their ideas of antiquity were destitute of all probability.

It certainly requires a prodigious length of time for a nation to unite as one body of people, to become powerful, warlike, and learned. Look to America; there were but two kingdoms in that quarter of the globe when it was discovered; and the art of writing was not yet invented in either of those kingdoms. All the other parts of this vast continent were divided, and still are, into small societies, to whom arts are unknown. All the colonies live in huts; they cover themselves with the skins of animals in the cold climates, and go almost naked in those that are temperate. The first live by hunting, the others upon kneaded roots. They have not sought after any other kind

of life, because we never desire what we are unacquainted with. Their industry cannot extend beyond their pressing wants. The Samoiedes, the Laplanders, the inhabitants north of Siberia; and those of Kamschatka, have made still less progress than the people of America. The greatest part of the negroes, and all the caffres, are plunged in one same stupidity.

A concurrence of favourable circumstances for ages, are necessary to form a great society of men, united under the same laws. The like is necessary to form a language. Men would not articulate sounds, if they were not taught to pronounce words: they would utter nothing but a confused noise, and could not be understood but by signs. A child speaks after some time, only by imitation; and he would deliver himself with great difficulty, if he remained tongue-tied in his early years.

More time was, perhaps, necessary for men endowed with particular

ticular talents, to teach others the first rudiments of an imperfect and barbarous language, than was afterwards needful to compass the establishments of some society. There are some whole nations who have never been able to form a regular language and a distinct pronunciation. Such were even the Troglodites, according to Pliny. Such are still those who inhabit toward the Cape of Good Hope. But what a space still remains between this barbarous jargon, and the art of painting one's ideas! the distance is immense.

That state of brutes, in which human-kind remained a long time, must needs have rendered the species infinitely scarce in all climates. Men could hardly supply their wants, and not understanding each other, they could communicate no mutual assistance. Carnivorous beasts, having a stronger instinct than they, must have covered the earth, and devoured part of the human species.

Man could not defend himself against ferocious animals, but by throwing stones, and arming himself with thick branches of trees; and from thence, perhaps, arose that confused notion of antiquity, that the first heroes combated lions and wild bears with clubs.

The most populous countries were doubtless in hot climates, where man easily found a plentiful subsistence in cocoa, dates, pine-apples, and rice, which grow spontaneously. It is very probable, that India, China, the banks of the Euphrates, and the Tigris, were very populous, when the other regions were almost desolate. On the other hand, in our northern

climates, it was more easy to meet with a herd of wolves than a society of men.

Of the customs and opinions of almost all the ancient nations.

NATURE being every where the same, men must necessarily have adopted the same truths, and fallen into the same errors, in regard to those things which are the immediate objects of sense, and the most striking to the imagination. They must have attributed the noise and effects of thunder to some superior being inhabiting the air. The people bordering upon the ocean, seeing great tides inundate their coasts at the time of full moon, must naturally have imputed to the moon, the various effects which attended her different phases.

Among animals, the serpent must have appeared to them endowed with superior intelligence; because seeing it sometimes cast its skin, they had reason to think it became young again. It might, then, by repeating this change, always remain youthful, and it was therefore believed immortal; so was it in Egypt and Greece the symbol of immortality. The larger serpents, which were found near fountains, terrified the timorous from approaching them; and hence they were soon imagined to be the guardians of hidden treasures. Thus a serpent was the fabled guard of the golden apples of the Hesperides: another watched over the golden fleece; and in celebrating

brating the mysteries of Bacchus, the image of a serpent was carried, which seemed to guard a golden grape.

The serpent thus passing for the most subtle of animals, hence arose that ancient Indian fable, that God having created man, gave him a drug, which insured him a healthful and long life; but that man entrusted this divine present with his ass, who, upon the road, becoming thirsty, was seduced to a neighbouring fountain by a serpent, who pretended to hold his burthen while he was drinking: thus it was that man by his negligence lost immortality, and the serpent gained it by his subtilty. Hence innumerable tales of asses and serpents.

Serpents were found, indeed, to be mischievous animals; but as they were supposed to possess something divine, nothing less than a deity was imagined capable of destroying them. Thus the serpent Python was killed by Apollo, and the great serpent Ophioneus waged war for a length of time against the gods, before the Greeks had framed their Apollo. We find it related in a fragment of Pherecides, that this fable of the great serpent, the enemy to the gods, was one of the most ancient among the Phœnicians.

We have already found, that dreams must have introduced the same superstition all over the earth. If whilst awake, I am uneasy for my wife or son's health, and in my sleep I see them in the agonies of death; should they die a few days after, it is not to be doubted that the gods sent me this warning. Is my dream not accomplished?

it was a fallacious representation, which the gods were pleased to terrify me with. Thus in Homer, Jupiter sends a fallacious dream to Agamemnon, chief of the Greeks. Indeed all dreams, true or false, the superstitious supposed to come from heaven. In the like manner oracles were supposed to be ordained upon earth.

Does a woman apply to the magi to know whether her husband will die within the year or not? one of them answers yes, the other no. It is certain that one of them must be in the right; if her husband lives, she says nothing of the matter; if he dies, she proclaims all over the city that the magus, who foretold his death, was a divine prophet. There are men in all countries who prognosticate events, and who discover the most latent things. With the Egyptians these men were called the seers, as Manetho relates after Josephus, in his discourse against Apion.

There were seers in Chaldea and Syria. Every temple had its oracles; those of Apollo gained such great credit, that Rollin, in his Ancient History, records the oraculous predictions of Apollo to Crœsus. The god divines, that the king will dress a tortoise in a brass pan; and replies to the question Crœsus puts to him concerning the length of his reign, that it will end when a mule mounts the throne of the Persians. Rollin does not inquire whether these predictions, worthy only of Nostradamus, were not made after the predicted event had happened. He does not in the least question the foreknowledge of the priests of Apollo, but believes that God al-

lowed Apollo to speak the truth. This probably was to confirm the Pagans in their religion.

The origin of good and evil is a more philosophical question, which all the great polished nations have agreed in, from Judea to Greece.

The first theologues of all nations must have put the same question which we do from the age of fifteen, Why is there any evil upon earth?

It was taught in India, that Adimo, the daughter of Brama, brought forth from her navel, the just from her right side, and the unjust from her left; and that it was from this left side that we originally deduced physical and moral evil. The Egyptians had their Typhon, who was the enemy of Osiris. The Persians imagined that Arimanes pierced the egg which Aromase laid, and communicated to it sin. We know the Pandora of the Greeks; this is the finest of all the allegories which antiquity has handed down to us.

The allegory of Job was certainly wrote in Arabic, as the Hebrew and Greek versions have retained several Arabic terms. This book, which is of great antiquity, represents Satan, who is the Arimanes of the Persians, and the Typhon of the Egyptians, as wandering over the earth, and asking permission of the Lord to afflict Job. Satan seems indeed to be in subordination to the Lord; but it afterwards appears that Satan is a very powerful being, capable of inflicting disorders, and destroying the animal world.

So many people really agreed, without knowing it, in the belief of two principles, that so much of

the universe as was then known was in some measure Manichean.

Every people must have allowed expiations, for where was the man who had not been guilty of great injuries against society? and where was the man whose natural instinct did not prompt him to remorse? Water cleansed their body and vestments of filth, fire purified metals: it was therefore necessary that water and fire should purify souls: nor were there any temples without holy water and sacred fire.

Men plunged themselves into the Ganges, into the Indus, and into the Euphrates, when it was new moon, and particularly during the eclipses. This immersion expiated their sins. If they did not purify themselves in the Nile, it was only for fear that the penitents might have been devoured by crocodiles. But the priests, who purified themselves for the people, plunged themselves into large tubs of water, where they also bathed those criminals who came to ask pardon of the gods.

The Greeks had, in all their temples sacred baths, as well as sacred fires, which were universal symbols with all men of the purity of souls. In a word, superstition seems to have been established in all nations and among all people, except the men of letters in China.

Of the first people who wrote history, and of the fables of the ancient historians.

It is incontestable, that the most ancient annals of the world are those of China. In these annals there is an uninterrupted succession,

cession, circumstantial, complete, judicious, without any mixture of the marvellous, and all supported by astronomical observations, for four thousand one hundred and fifty-two years. They recur to many more distant ages, without indeed any precise date, but with that probability which seems to approach certainty. It is very likely that powerful nations, such as the Indians, the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Syrians, who had great cities, had also annals.

The wandering people must have been the last who wrote, having less means of procuring and preserving archives, having few wants, few laws, few events, being occupied with nothing but the method of procuring a precarious subsistence, and being satisfied with oral tradition. A hamlet had never any history, a wandering people still less, and a single city very rarely.

The history of a nation cannot be written till very late; it is begun by some summary registers, which are preserved, as far as they can be, in a temple or citadel. An unhappy war often destroys these annals, and the people must renew their labours twenty times, like ants whose habitations are trampled upon; many ages must elapse before a history any way circumstantial can succeed to these indigested registers; and this first history is constantly mingled with marvellous errors, to supply the place of truth that is deficient. Thus the Greeks had not their Herodotus, till the eightieth Olympiad, upwards of a thousand years after the epocha inscribed upon the marbles of Paros. Fabius Pictor, the most ancient historian amongst

the Romans, did not write till the time of the second Carthaginian war, about five hundred and forty years after the foundation of Rome.

Now, if these two nations, the most lively upon earth, the Greeks and Romans, our masters, so late began their history, if our northern nations had no historian before Gregory of Tours, can we sincerely believe that the vagabond Tartars, who sleep upon snow, or the Troglodites, who hide themselves in caverns, or wandering Arabian robbers, who rove upon sandy mountains, had any Thucydides's, any Xenophons? Could they know any thing of their ancestors? Could they gain any knowledge before they had any cities, before they inhabited them, before they had summoned thither all the arts of which they were deprived?

If the Samoiades, or the Nazamons, or the Esquimaux, should come and produce antedated annals many centuries back, replete with astonishing feats of arms, and a continued series of prodigies, which astonish nature, should not we laugh at these poor savages? And if some people, fond of the marvellous, or interested in making it credited, should torture their imagination to render these follies probable, should we not deride their attempts? and if they should add to this absurdity the insolence of affecting to hold the learned in contempt, and the cruelty of persecuting those who doubted, would they not be the most execrable of men? Let a Siamese come and relate to me the metamorphoses of Sammonocodom, and threaten to burn me if I offer any objections,

how should I behave to this Siamese?

The Roman historians relate to us, indeed, that the god Mars had two children by a vestal, in an age that there were no vestals in Italy; that a she-wolf nourished these children, instead of devouring them, as we have already seen; that Castor and Pollux fought for the Romans; that Curtius cast himself into a gulf, and that the gulf closed up; but the Roman senate never condemned to death those who doubted of these prodigies; they were allowed to be laughed at in the Capitol.

There are in the Roman history very possible events that are not very probable. Many learned men have already called in question the adventure of the geese that saved Rome, and that of Camillus, who entirely destroyed the army of the Gauls. The victory of Camillus is, indeed, very brilliant in Titus Livius; but Polybius, who was earlier than Titus Livius, and more a statesman, says precisely the contrary; he assures us, that the Gauls, fearing to be attacked by the Veneti, departed from Rome loaded with booty, after having made peace with the Romans. Which shall we credit, Titus Livius or Polybius? we will at least remain in doubt.

Must we not doubt again the punishment inflicted upon Regulus, who is closed in a box stuck round with iron spikes? This kind of death is certainly without example. Would this same Polybius, who was almost his contemporary, Polybius who was upon the spot, and who has written in so superior a manner the Roman and Carthaginian war, have passed

over in silence so extraordinary and important a fact, and which would have so completely justified the insincerity of the Romans toward the Carthaginians? How would this people have dared so barbarously to have violated the law of nations with Regulus, at a time that the Romans had in their hands several of the chief citizens of Carthage, upon whom they might have revenged themselves?

In short, Diodorus Siculus relates in one of his fragments, that the children of Regulus, having very ill treated some of the Carthaginian prisoners, the senate of Rome reprimanded them, and paid respect to the law of nations. Would they not have allowed a just revenge to the children of Regulus, if their father had been assassinated at Carthage? The history of Regulus's punishment gained credit in time; the enmity that subsisted between Rome and Carthage made it current; Horace sung it, and it was no longer doubted.

If we cast our eyes upon the primitive times of our history of France, every thing is, perhaps, as false as it is obscure and disgusting; it is, at least, very difficult to believe the adventure of one Childeric, and one Bazine, the wife of Bazin, and of a Roman captain elected King of the Franks, who had hitherto no kings.

Gregory of Tours is our Herodotus, with this difference, that this inhabitant of Tours is not so amusing or so elegant as the Grecian. The monks, who wrote after Gregory, had they more understanding or veracity? were they not sometimes profuse of extravagant praise to assassins who had given

given them lands? did they never calumniate wise princes who gave them nothing?

I know very well that the Franks who invaded Gaul, were more cruel than the Lombards who seized upon Italy, or the Visigoths who reigned in Spain. We meet with as many murders, and as many assassinations, in the annals of the Clovis's, the Thierres, the Childeberts, the Chilperics, and the Clotarius's, as in those of the kings of Judea and Israel. Nothing certainly could be more brutal than those barbarous times; nevertheless, is it not allowable to doubt of the execution of Queen Brunehaut?

She was near eighty years of age when she died, in 613 or 614. Fredegaire, who wrote towards the end of the eighth century, one hundred and fifty years after the death of Brunehaut, (and not in the seventh century, as we find it by an error in the press in the Chronological Abridgment,) Fredegaire, I say, assures us that Clotarius, a very pious prince, greatly fearing God, humane, patient, and meek, made Queen Brunehaut ride round his camp upon a camel, and afterwards had her tied by the hair, an arm and one leg, to the tail of a vicious mare, which dragged her violently along the ground, broke her head upon the flint stones, and tore her to pieces, after which she was burnt to ashes. The camel, the vicious mare, a queen eighty years of age, tied by the hair and a foot to the mare's tail, are not things that frequently occur.

It would perhaps be difficult to fasten a woman of that age by her head of hair, it being so thin, to a

horse's tail; and to tie her at the same time by the hair and a foot. And whence arose the pious design of burying Brunehaut in a tomb at Autun, after having burnt her in a camp! The monks Fredegaire and Aimoin assert it; but were these monks de Thous and Humes?

There was another monument erected for this queen in the thirteenth century in the abbey of St. Martin d'Autun, which she had founded. In this sepulchre was found the fragment of a spur. This spur it is said was used upon the vicious mare. It is pity that the skin of the camel, which the queen mounted, was not also found. Is it not possible that this spur came there accidentally, or rather to do her honour. For in the fifteenth century a gilt spur was a great mark of honour. In a word, is it not reasonable for us to suspend our judgment upon this strange adventure so badly authenticated? It is true, that Paquier says the death of Brunehaut, "was foretold by the Sibyl."

All the barbarous ages are ages of horror and miracles. But is all that the monks have written to be believed? They were almost the only people who knew how to read and write, when Charlemagne did not know how to sign his name. They have acquainted us with the dates of some great events. We believe with them that Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, but that he killed three hundred and sixty-nine thousand in battle, is saying a great deal.

They say that Clovis, the second of that name, became an idiot; the thing is not impossible; but that God afflicted his brain, to punish him

him for having taken an arm of St. Denis in the church of those monks to place it in his oratory, is not so probable.

If there were no other than such like stories to be erased from the history of France, or rather the history of the kings of the Franks and their mayors, we might prevail upon ourselves to read it. But how can we endure the barbarous lies with which it is replete? Villages and fortresses that never existed, are continually besieged. There was nothing beyond the Rhine but a few hamlets without walls, defended by wooden stakes and ditches. We know that Germany, before the time of Henry the Fowler, had no walled or fortified towns. In a word, all the details of those times are so many fables, and, what is worse, tiresome fables.

Observations on the books, and materials and mode of writing in use amongst the easterns.

IN the book of Job we meet with a remarkable distinction between the *writing* of words, and *writing them in a book*: it is in the following ejaculation of that great pattern of holy patience. *Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book! that they were graven—in the rock for ever!* ch. xix. 23, 24. To explain this, it may be proper to observe that there is a way of writ-

ing in the east, which is designed to fix words on the memory, but the writing of which is not intended to continue. In Barbary, as we are assured by the late learned and excellent Dr. Shaw, the children who are sent to school, make no use of paper, but each boy writes upon a smooth thin board, slightly daubed over with whiting, which may be wiped off, or renewed at pleasure*; and it seems they learn to read, write, and get their lessons by heart, all at the same time. The words then of Job may be considered to this effect; “*O that my words might not be, like many of those of the miserable, immediately lost in inattention or forgetfulness, but that they were written, so as to be fixed in the memory!*” There are few, says Dr. Shaw, who retain what they have learned in their youth; and without doubt things were often wiped out of the memory of the Arabs in the days of Job, as well as out of their *writing tables*, as it now often happens in Barbary. Job therefore proceeds to say; “*O that they were written in a book!* from whence they should not be blotted out!” In conformity to which Moses speaks of *writing things for a memorial in a book*. But books likewise were liable to injuries; for which reason Jeremiah commanded that *the book containing the purchase he made of some lands in Judea, just before the captivity, should be put into an*

* See his travels, p. 194. Bp. Pocock represents the *Coptis*, who are employed by the great men of Egypt to keep their accounts, &c. as making use of a sort of pasteboard for the purpose; the writing on which is wiped off from time to time with a wet sponge, the pieces of pasteboard being used as slates. See his travels, vol. I. p. 191.

earthen vessel, that might continue many days, Jer. xxxii. 12, 14. For this reason, in like manner, Job wishes that his words might be even *graven in a rock*, the most lasting way of all, and much more effectual to perpetuate them than a book. Thus the distinction betwixt *writing*, and *writing in a book*, becomes perfectly obvious: and the gradation, which is lost in our translation of the passage, appears in its beauty. In our Bible, the word *printed* is introduced; and, besides its impropriety, conveys no idea of Job's meaning: records designed to last long, not being distinguished from less durable papers by being printed.

As to the form of the books used by the eastern world, and the materials of which they were composed, we may observe, that in the time of our Lord their books were rolled up, instead of opening in the manner of ours, as appears from some remains of antiquity; and that they were of the same form much more anciently, we learn from Jer. xxxvi. 2. Psal. xl. 7, &c.

The materials of their books deserve our more particular consideration. The ancient Egyptian books were made of the *papyrus*, a sort of bulrush of that country, which rose up to a considerable height, and whose stalk was covered with several films, or inner skins, upon which they wrote. The use of the papyrus, for these purposes, was not found out till the building of Alexandria: so that the *rolls*, mentioned in the prophets, were not formed of this plant; since Alexander the Great, who founded that city, lived after

the prophetic times. The art of engraving on stones and metals was very ancient; as old at least as the days of Moses, as appears from Exod. xxviii. 11, 36. But these ancient books were not formed of tablets of stone, or plates of metal; inasmuch as they appear to have been *rolled up* in the manner before mentioned; besides which, we find that the book written by Baruch from the lips of Jeremiah, was *CUT IN PIECES* by king Jehoiakim with a penknife, and the pieces *thrown into the fire which was burning on the hearth before him*, Jer. xxxvi. 23. Circumstances, which determine that it was composed neither of stone, nor of metal.

Parchment was a later invention than the Egyptian paper; and therefore one would imagine it could not be the matter of which the old Jewish books were formed: Dr. Prideaux, however, is of the contrary opinion; imagining that although Eumenes of Pergamus was the first *among the Greeks* who used parchment, he could not however have been the inventor of it, since *the Jews* long before had *rolls* of writing; "and who," says he, "can doubt but that these rolls were of parchment? It must be acknowledged, that the authentic copy of the law which Hilkiah found in the temple, and sent to king Josiah, was of this material; none other used for writing, excepting parchment only, being of so durable a nature as to last from Moses' time till then, which was for 830 years*." But is this reasoning demonstrative? The very old

* See Prideaux's Connection, Part I. Book VII.

Egyptians used to write *upon linen* those things which they designed should last long; and we are assured by those who have examined mummies with attention, that the characters so written, continue to this day. Thus Maillet, in his 7th letter, p. 278, tells us, that the *filletting*, or rather, (as it was of a considerable breadth) the *bandage* of a mummy which was presented to him, and which he caused to be opened in the house of the Capuchin monks of Cairo, was not only covered from one end to the other with hieroglyphical figures; but

“ they also found certain unknown characters, written from the right hand towards the left, and forming a kind of verses. These, he supposed, contained the eulogium of the person whose body this was, written in the language used in Egypt in the time in which she lived. Some part of this writing was afterwards copied out by an engraver in France, and these papers were sent to the virtuosi throughout Europe, that, if possible, they might decypher them, but in vain.”

Now, might not a copy of the law of Moses, written after this manner, have lasted 830 years? Is it unnatural to imagine that Moses, who was learned in all the arts of Egypt, wrote after this manner *on linen*? and doth not this supposition perfectly well agree with the accounts we have of the *form* of their books; their being *rolls*; their being *easily cut in pieces with a knife*, and liable to be burned? The old Jewish books therefore might indeed be written on *other materials*; but these considerations are sufficient to engage us to think,

that their being written upon *parchment* is not so indubitable as the before-mentioned learned writer supposes.

The most considerable arguments brought by Dr. Prideaux, are quotations from Diodorus Siculus and Herodotus, which give an account of the writing on *skins* by the old Persians and Romans long before the time of Eumenes; and yet it is surprising that he should so confidently presume, that those skins must of course be dressed like parchment. It is evident that they must have been prepared in a much more rude manner, and must have been very unlike the *parchment* of which, we are assured, Eumenes was the Inventor; and which, if found out before, would have rendered the want of the Egyptian *papyrus* no inconvenience to that prince. Such skins might do for records, and some occasional writings, but would have been by no means agreeable for books. Is it not then, upon the whole, most natural to suppose that the ancient Jews wrote on *linen*, as the Egyptians did?

And if so, *ink*, *paint*, or something of that kind, must have been made use of; whereof accordingly we read, Jer. xxxvi. 18. But their *pens* must have been very different from ours; accordingly the word which is used for a *pen*, Judg. v. 14 [*They that handle the PEN of the writer,*] signifies a *sceptre*, *rod*, or *branch* of a tree; and consequently may be thought to have much more nearly resembled the modern pens of Persia, which are *canes* or *reeds*.—their paper not bearing such pens as ours,—than the *quills* we make use of. See Olearius, p. 857. and Rawolff in Ray's collection of travels.

avels, p. 87. The other word, which we translate a *pen*, seems precisely to signify a thing with which they lay on colours; and consequently is equally applicable to a *quill*, a *pencil*, or a *reed*. It is not using the other word in poetry, which explains the nature of their pens, of which we might otherwise have been ignorant; the proper word for them not at all determining their nature. St. John evidently supposes *paintings*, or *drawings*, in that volume which he saw while in the *visions of God* on Patmos, which was *sealed with seven seals*. The first figure being that of a man on a white horse, with a bow in his hand, &c. Rev. i. We are used to expect *copper-plates* in our printed books, but, it may be, never thought of *drawings* in a *manuscript*. The eastern manuscripts, however, are not without these ornaments. Thus Olearius, p. 636, describing the library belonging to the famous sepulchre of Schich Sefi, says, that the manuscripts are all extremely well written, beautifully bound, and those of history illustrated with many *representations in miniature*.

The more ancient books of the East are also found to be beautified in this manner. Dr. Pocock speaks of two manuscripts of the pentateuch, one in the monastery of Patmos, the other belonging to the bishop of Smyrna, adorned with several paintings well executed for the time; one of which is supposed to be above *nine hundred years old*. Such a sort of book, it should seem, was that which St. John saw in vision.

Of the coffins anciently used, and the method of embalming amongst the Egyptians and Jews, with some remarks on the sepulture of our Lord.

THE sepulchral honours paid to the manes of departed friends in ancient times demand attention, and are extremely curious. Their being put into a coffin has been particularly considered as a mark of distinction. With us the poorest people have their coffins. If the relations cannot afford them, the parish is at the expence. On the contrary, in the East, they are not at all made use of in our times; Turks and Christians, as Thevenot assures us, agree in this. The ancient Jews seem to have buried their dead in the same manner; neither was the body of our Lord, it should seem, put into a coffin; nor that of Elisha, 2 Kings xiii. 21. whose bones were touched by the corpse that was let down a little after into his sepulchre. However, that they were anciently made use of in Egypt, all agree; and antique coffins of stone, and sycamore-wood, are still to be seen in that country, not to mention those said to be made of a kind of paste-board; formed by folding and glewing cloth together a great many times, curiously plaistered, and then painted with hieroglyphics. Its being an ancient Egyptian custom, and not practised in the neighbouring countries, were, doubtless, the cause that the sacred historian expressly observes of Joseph, that he was not only embalmed, but that he was put into a coffin 100, Gen. l. 26. both being managements

nagements peculiar, in a manner, to the Egyptians.

Bishop Patrick, in his commentary on this passage, takes notice of these Egyptian *coffins* of *sycamore-wood* and of *pasteboard*; but he doth not mention the contrary usage in the neighbouring countries, which was requisite, one might suppose, in order fully to illustrate the place: but even this, perhaps, would not have conveyed the whole idea of the sacred author. Maillet apprehends, that all were not inclosed in coffins, who were laid in the Egyptian repositories of the dead, but that it was an honour appropriated to persons of figure; for, after having given an account of several niches found in those chambers of death, he adds, (Let. vii. p. 281.) “ But it must not be imagined that the bodies deposited in these gloomy apartments were *all* inclosed in *chests*, and placed in niches. The greatest part were simply embalmed and swathed, after that manner which every one hath some notion of; after which they laid them one by the side of another without any ceremony. Some were even put into these tombs without any embalming at all; or such a slight one, that there remains nothing of them in the linen in which they were wrapped, but the bones, and those half-rotten. It is probable, that each considerable family had one of these burial-places to themselves; that the niches were designed for the bodies of the heads of the family, and that those of their domestics and slaves, had no other care taken of them, than the laying them on the ground, after having been embalmed, or even

without that; which, without doubt, was also all that was done even to the heads of families of less distinction.” After this he gives an account of a way of burial, practised anciently in that country, which had been but lately discovered, and which consisted in placing the bodies after they were swathed up, on a layer of charcoal and covering them with a mat, under a depth of sand of seven or eight feet.

That *coffins* then were not universally used in Egypt, is undoubted from these accounts, and probably, they were only persons of distinction who were buried in them. It is also reasonable to believe, that in times so remote as those of Joseph, they might be much less common than afterwards, and, consequently, that Joseph's being put into a coffin in Egypt might be mentioned with a design to express the great honours which the Egyptians did him in death, as well as in life, being interred after the most sumptuous manner of the Egyptians, *embalmed*, and *put in a coffin*. Agreeably to this, the Septuagint version, which was made for Egyptians, seems to represent coffins as a mark of grandeur, Job xxi. 32.

It is no objection to this account, that the widow of Nain's son is represented as carried forth to be buried in a *Σορος*, [*soros*], or *on a bier*; for the present inhabitants of the Levant, who are well known to lay their dead bodies in the earth uninclosed, carry them frequently out to burial in a kind of coffin. So Dr. Russel in particular describes the *bier* used for the Turks at Aleppo, as a kind of *cof-*

in, much in the form of ours, only that the lid rises with a ledge in the middle. Christians, indeed, as he tells us, are carried to the grave on an *open bier**; but as the most common kind of bier there very much resembles our coffins, that used by the people of Nain might very possibly be of the same kind; in which case the word *ἔπος* was very proper.

If the use of a *coffin* in burial was doing a particular honour to the dead, the *embalming* their bodies certainly was. The late Dr. Ward, in the dissertations published soon after his death, supposes the Jewish method of embalming to have been very different from the Egyptian, and that this is evident from several passages of the New Testament; but instead of the Egyptian *embowelling*, he presumes, that the Jews contented themselves with an external unction; and that, instead of myrrh and cassia, they made use of myrrh and aloes; to which he adds a conjecture, that St. John might mention the circumstance of our Lord's embalming, the better to obviate the false report which then prevailed among the Jews, that the body of our Lord, had been stolen away in the night by his disciples; for the linen, he supposes, could not have been taken from the body and head, in the manner in which it was found in the sepulchre, on account of its clinging so fast, from the viscous nature of these drugs, had they been so foolish as to attempt it.

The modern eastern method of

applying odours to the dead, certainly differs from that which was anciently made use of in that country. The present way in Egypt, according to Maillet †, is to wash the body divers times with rose-water, which, he elsewhere observes, is there much more fragrant than with us; they afterwards perfume it with incense, aloes, and a quantity of other odours, of which they are by no means sparing; and then they bury the body in a winding-sheet, made partly of silk, and partly of cotton, and moistened, as is supposed, with some sweet-scented water, or liquid perfume, though Maillet only uses the simple term *moistened*; this they cover with another cloth of unmixed cotton, to which they add one of the richest suits of cloaths of the deceased. The expence, he says, on these occasions, is very great, though nothing like what the genuine embalming cost in former times.

The modern Egyptian way of *embalming* them, if it may be called by that name, differs very much from the ancient. Whether the Jewish method in the time of our Lord, differed *as much*, or how far, is not so well known. To pass by the difference which Dr. Ward has remarked betwixt the drugs, (the Egyptians using myrrh and cassia, and the Jews myrrh and aloes), which might be only in appearance, since more than two sorts might be used by both nations, though these only happened to be distinctly mentioned, it doth not appear so plain to

* See Dr. Ruffel's natural history of Aleppo, p. 115, 130.

† Letter X. p. 88.

me as to the Doctor, that the Jews were not wont to *embowel* their dead in embalming. Their hope of a resurrection did not *necessarily* prevent this; and as all other nations seem to have embalmed exactly according to the Egyptian manner, the same causes, which induced them to do so, probably occasioned the Jews not to vary from them in this respect. Thus, the accurate editor of the ruins of Palmyra, (p. 22.) tells us, they discovered that the inhabitants of that city used to embalm their dead, and that upon comparing the linen, the manner of swathing, the balsam, and other parts of the mummies of Egypt, (in which country they had been a few months before), with those of Palmyra, they found their method of embalming exactly the same. Zenobia, who had her seat of government in Palmyra, was, as this writer observes, a native of Egypt, but then he originally remarks that these bodies were embalmed before her time. Thus that passage which the Doctor cites from Tacitus, concerning Poppæa, the wife of Nero, supposes, that it was the common ancient custom to fill the body with drugs, and not merely apply them externally: *Corpus non igni abolitum, ut Romanus mos; sed regum exterorum consuetudine differtum odoribus conditur*; that is, "Her body was not consumed by fire, according to the Roman manner, but was buried, after having been stuffed with odours after the manner of foreign princes;" not, it seems, merely of the Egyptians, but of those who practised burying in general.

It doth not however follow from hence that our Lord was embowel-

led; though St. John says he was buried *with spices, as the manner of the Jews was to bury*; for these words do not necessarily signify, that all was done that was wont to be done in those cases among the Jews. The contrary appears to be *fact*, from the farther preparations made by the women, who, it is to be supposed, were not unacquainted with what had been done, though Dr. Ward presumes the contrary, since St. Luke expressly tells us that *the women who came with him from Galilee, followed after, and beheld the sepulchre, and how the body was laid*.

If this indeed be admitted, the Doctor's thought concerning the difficulty of taking off the bandages, besmeared with very glutinous drugs, will appear to be ill founded; for in that case the women could have done nothing more as to the embalming him. That conjecture indeed seems to have made all the impression upon the Doctor's mind, which it might be expected the force of novelty would give it; but as aloes and myrrh do not appear to have that glutinous quality which the Doctor supposes; so a much more obvious account may be given of St. John's making mention of a circumstance, about which the other evangelists are silent. He appears to have published his history for the use of persons less acquainted with the customs of the East, than those for whose information the others more immediately wrote. The Doctor himself has remarked, in his thirty-second dissertation, that, in giving an account of the death of our Lord, St. John has reckoned the hours after the manner of the Romans; whereas the other evange-

evangelists speak according to the Jewish method of computation: the same reason that induced him to do that, naturally led him to say to those who were wont to *burn their dead*, that our Lord was *buried with spices*, which was, in general, the Jewish method of disposing of their dead; which he might very well do, though the straitness of the time did occasion some deviation from what they commonly practised.

This shortness of the time, we may believe, prevented them also from swathing him with that *accuracy and length of bandage* which they would otherwise have used. The *Egyptians*, we are told, have used above a thousand ells of filleting about a body, besides what was wrapped about the head. Theve-not informs us, that he found it the case with the mummy which he examined. See his travels, part I. p. 137. The *Jews*, it is reasonable to believe, swathed them in something of the same manner, which could not have been nicely performed in such a hurry as the disciples were then in.

What Joseph and Nicodemus did with the mixture of myrrh and aloes, doth not appear. Dr. Lardner, in his treatise on the credibility of the gospel history*, supposes that they might possibly form a bed of spices. But with respect to the *quantity*,—which, he tells us, (from Bishop Kidder,) a modern Jew hath made an objection against the history of the New Testament, affirming, that it was enough for two hundred dead bodies; which is saying in other words, that

half a pound of these drugs is sufficient to embalm a single body.—Respecting this, I would observe, that our English surgeons require a much larger quantity of drugs for embalming; and, in a receipt which the writer of these remarks hath seen of a very eminent one, the weight of the drugs employed, is above one-third of the weight of those which Nicodemus brought. Much less indeed would be wanted where the body is not embowelled; but even the *cerate*, or drugs used externally in our embalming, is found to be one-third of the weight of the myrrh and aloes brought for embalming our Lord. However, be this as it may, since, from what Josephus observes of the funeral of Aristobulus, the last of the high priests of the Maccabees, it appears, that “the larger the quantity of the spices used in their interments, the greater honour was thought to be done to the dead †:” we may hence easily account for the quantity which Nicodemus brought in general, though we may not be able to tell, with the precision that could be wished, how it was disposed of. Dr. Lardner does not appear to have mentioned this passage; but it entirely answers the objection of this modern Jew.

The antiquity and duty of saying grace before and after meat, considered.

WE find in various parts of sacred scripture, an express and positive precept, which, it is

* Book I. chap. viii. sect. 17.

† See his Antiquities, l. 15.

to be feared, is not so much, or so universally understood, or so seriously and devoutly practised, as it ought. This is, “the imploring from God a blessing upon the good creatures which he sends us to our tables, and returning him our solemn thanks after our repast; commonly called, *saying grace*.” God be blessed, we know the world abounds with sober and pious examples of the constant observation of this reasonable duty. Indeed the moral reason of it is very plain and obvious to any one who believes a providence. But the absolute and positive nature of the commands respecting it, is still more coercive, so as to imply a very heinous sin of omission, if it be neglected; this we apprehend will evidently appear from a few considerations; and therefore it shall be our endeavour to shew, that the act of *saying grace*, both before and after meat, is a special duty, which not only the Christian, but the Heathen world also, supposed incumbent on them, partly by the light of nature, but more expressly, and in a stronger manner, by the several injunctions scattered up and down in the sacred code.—We will first speak of the *Heathens*.

I. Athenæus tells us, in his *Deipnosoph.* lib. ii. that in the famous regulation made by Amphictyon, king of Athens, with respect to the use of wine, both in sacrifices, and at home, he required that the name of JUPITER THE SUSTAINER should be decently and reverently pronounced. The same writer, in lib. iv. p. 149. quotes Hermeias, an author extant in his time, who informs us of a people in Egypt, inhabitants

of the city of Naucratis, whose custom it was, on certain occasions, after they had placed themselves in the usual posture of eating at the table, to rise again, and kneel; when the priest, or precentor of the solemnity, began to chaunt a *grace*, according to a stated form amongst them; and when that was over, they joined in the meal, in a solemn sacrificial manner. Heliodorus, if we mistake not, has a passage in his *Ethiopics*, to the same purpose, that it was the custom of the Egyptian philosophers to pour out libations and put up ejaculations before they sat down to meals. Porphyry, in his treatise *De abst.* lib. iv. p. 408, gives a great character of the Samnean gymnosophists in Egypt, for the strictness of their life: as one article in their favour, he observes, that at the sounding of a bell before their meals, which consisted only of rice, bread, fruits, and herbs, they went to prayers; which ended, and not before, the bell sounded again, and they sat down to eating. In general, doubtless, this was a religious usage or rite amongst the ancient Greeks, and derived from yet older ages, if a person of such eminence in learning and integrity as Clement of Alexandria, rightly informs us; who mentions, that those people, when they met together to refresh themselves with the juice of the grape, sung a piece of music, in imitation of the Hebrew psalms, which they called a scholion. Livy, lib. xxxix. speaks of it as a settled custom amongst the old Romans, that they offered sacrifice and prayer to the gods, at their meals and computations. But one of the fullest testimonies to

to our purpose is given by Quintilian, *Declam.* 301; *Adisti mensam*, says he, *ad quam cum venire cœpimus, Deos invocamus*; "We approached the table [at supper together], and then invoked the gods."

The Jesuit Trigautius, in his very elegant and instructive narrative of the Christian expedition of their missionaries into *China*, book i. p. 69. gives this account of the people there, in the particular now under consideration. "Before they place themselves for partaking of an entertainment, the person who makes it, sets a vessel, either of gold, or silver, or marble, or some such valuable material, in a charger full of wine, which he holds with both his hands, and then makes a low bow to the person of chief quality or character at the table. Then, from the hall or dining room, he goes into the porch or entry, where he again makes a very low bow, and, turning his face to the south, pours out this wine upon the ground, as a thankful oblation to the Lord of heaven. After this, repeating his reverential obeisance, he returns into the hall, &c."

The *Turks* pray for a blessing on their meat; and many more instances might be produced of infidels, who have constantly observed the like custom, in some way or an other. But it would take up too much of the reader's time, and this department of our book, to enlarge further on this head.

II. The fact, therefore, with respect to the heathen world, being thus evident; we proceed to the sentiments and behaviour of the

Jews in this particular. Their celebrated historian *Josephus*, giving a detail of the rites and customs of the *Essenes*, who were confessedly the strictest and most pious professors of the Jewish religion, has this remarkable passage, to the present purpose: "The priest," says he, "begs a blessing before they presume to take any nourishment; and it is looked upon as a great sin to take or taste before." Then follows the thanksgiving before meat; and "when the meal," proceeds he, "is over, the priest prays again; and the company with him bless and praise God as their preserver, and the donor of their life and nourishment."

Philo, in his book *De vita contemplativa*, gives an account of a body of men and women stricter than even the *Essenes* themselves. He distinguishes them by no particular name, though his relation is very accurate and circumstantial; namely, that, on certain special occasions, before "they took their meals, they placed themselves in a decent and proper order; when lifting up their hands and eyes to heaven, they prayed to God, that he would be pleased to be propitious to them in the use of those his good creatures."

From the Hebrew ritual it appears, that the *Jews* had their hymns and psalms of thanksgiving not only after eating their passover, but on a variety of other occasions, at and after meals, and even between their several courses and dishes; as when the best of their wine was brought upon the table, or their aromatic confections, or the fruit of the gardens, &c. On the day of the passover was sung

Pfalm cxiv. *When Israel came out of Egypt, &c.*

Aristæus has a passage full on the present subject. "*Moses,*" says he, "*commands, that when the Jews are going to eat or drink, the company should immediately join in sacrifice or prayer.*" Where Rabbi Eleazer (upon that author) met with this sentence, has been controverted. But supposing it not to be found *in scriptis*, it is sufficient for us to know that the Jews did constantly practise this custom, upon the foundation of an ancient and general tradition and usage. That the prophet Daniel gave thanks after meat, is evident from the Apocryphal book concerning *Bel and the dragon*, where ver. 38, 39. we find, that *Daniel said, Thou hast remembered me, O God! neither hast thou forsaken them who seek thee, and love thee. So Daniel arose, and did eat.* Of this text Prudentius takes notice in *Cathemirin*, hymn iv.

*His sumptis Danielis excitavit
In cælum faciem, ciboque fortis,
Amen reddidit, allelujah dixit.*

The much-beloved took the repast,
And up to heav'n his eyes he cast;
By which refresh'd, he sung aloud,
Amen, and allelujah to his God.

Where, by the way, it may be observed, that the poet is a little mistaken, in making the prophet give thanks after meat; whereas, according to the text, he did it before: that, however, does not at all impair the weight and authority of so memorable an instance.

We come, in the next place, to the great example of all, that of

our blessed Saviour, which also, at the same time, fully confirms the practice of the Jews as here asserted. Those words in his own divine form of prayer, *Give us this day our daily bread*, very manifestly imply the requesting a benediction upon our victuals. We also read in the evangelists, that, after eating the passover, himself and his disciples *sung an hymn*, Matth. xxvi. 30. Mark, xiv. 26. Learned men have thought this hymn to have been some stated or customary form in use among the Jews; and that there was such a one, we do indeed find by their rabbis; and it is certainly very probable. Others more particularly inform us, that it was part of the book of psalms, namely, from Psalm cxiii. *Praise ye the Lord, oh ye servants of the Lord!* &c. to Psalm cxix. *Blessed are the undefiled, &c.* But the length of such a service seems to render this somewhat improbable. However that be, the Jews are said to have moreover their *Zemiroth*, verses of songs of thanksgiving, unto this day. Again, this last supper of our Lord was truly a most high and peculiar occasion of giving praise, when Christ our passover was going to be sacrificed for us; and therefore, perhaps, may be looked upon as only a singular and extraordinary one. But that *saying of grace* was the constant usage of our Lord himself, will evidently appear from the three other instances of his so doing, recorded by the evangelists. First, before he wrought that stupendous miracle of multiplying the five barley-loaves, and two small fishes; *Jesus took the loaves, and when he had given thanks, &c.* John vi. 11.

Luke ix. 16. Secondly, when he wrought the same immense multiplication in the miracle of the seven loaves and the few little fishes, then he also *gave thanks*, Matth. xv. 36. Mark viii. 6. respecting which Theophylact observes in his commentary, Α αβλεπει εις τον οουανον, &c. "He turns his eyes up to heaven, and blesses the loaves; perhaps, to give the multitude a convincing reason to believe [when, immediately after this, they should see such an astonishing miracle wrought, and receive the benefit thereof] that he did not preach or act in opposition to God, but that he came down from his father which is in heaven. At the same time he gives us a plain admonition, that as soon as we come to a table of refreshment, we should first give thanks, and then eat. 2dly, when he supped with the two disciples at Emmaus, *he took bread, and blessed it*, Luke xxiv. 20. And it must be allowed to be very probable, that at the consecration of the element in the institution of the blessed eucharist, he used some one or other of the forms then commonly approved among the Jews; when he blessed the bread, i. e. before the eating of the Paschal lamb, and gave thanks over the cup after supper was ended. See Matth. xxvi. 26. Mark xiv. 23. Luke xxii. 17, 20.

III. That this was a rite universally observed among the very first *Christians*, we cannot doubt, when we turn to the following texts. In Acts xxvii. 35. we read that St. Paul; *when he had spoken, took bread, and gave thanks to God, in the presence of them all; and when he had broken it, began to eat.* Some

have understood this of an eucharistic benediction. But they certainly must be mistaken, unless we take it for granted, that the centurion and the soldiers, with the rest of the crew in the ship, were at that time *Christians*, which cannot be supposed; for it follows, ver. 36. 37. *Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat; and we were all in the ship, two hundred threescore and sixteen souls.* Besides, those words of St. Paul, in ver. 23. *There stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve*, do plainly shew, that excepting the other prisoners, who perhaps might be Christians, they were probably strangers to St. Paul's character, or however not professors of his religion.

We have also not only the pious example, but the express command of the same apostle, that *whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we should do all to the glory of God*; 1 Cor. x. 31. And again, *Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him*, Col. iii. 17. These two texts, thus placed together, amount to a full and evident precept for the practice now under consideration; as is obvious at first view to every reader. See also Ephes. v. 19, 20. But St. Paul has even yet more explicitly and strongly delivered himself on this head. 1 Tim. iv. 4, 5. where he observes, that *every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving: for that it is sanctified by the word of God* and prayer.*

And now to descend from the deportment and doctrine of our

* A late learned writer is of opinion, that *the word of God* here means the name of the ever-blessed SON; in some expression acknowledging and requesting his mediation, as in those usual words, *through Jesus Christ our Lord.*

blessed Saviour and his disciples, to the rule of the holy fathers conformable to it: their writings abound with precepts and exhortations to the same purpose. We shall only quote some of them; as, to introduce them all, would be only to tire the reader. First then, in the seventh book of the Clementine Constitutions, c. 49. an exact and pious form is prescribed in these words: "Blessed art thou, O Lord! who nourishest me from my youth up, until now; who givest food to all flesh; that having always all sufficiency of strength, we may abound unto every good work, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom be glory, and honour, and dominion, O Lord, for ever and ever. Amen."

St. Chrysostom, in his fifty-sixth homily on St. Matthew, recites this benediction *verbatim*, adding thereto the few following lines, which we do not find in the *Constitutions*, "Glory be to thee, O Lord; glory be to thee, O holy One; glory be to thee, O King; for that thou hast given us a plentiful refreshment and comfort. O fill us, we beseech thee, with thy Holy Spirit, that we may be found acceptable and unabashed in thy presence, when the time cometh in which thou wilt render to every man according to his works." He assures us, that this form was in constant use: he calls it, *that sacred and divine hymn or song*, and recommends it as a most admirable composition; *πᾶντα μὲν ἐν ἁγίῳ δαψνᾶσαι τοῦ ὑμνοῦ τούτου* †. We meet with it also in the horology of the Greek church.

There is another primitive *grace* in Origin on Job. l. iii. p. 270. which runs thus: *Qui das escam omni carni, da etiam nobis, &c.* "Thou, who givest food to all flesh, grant us thy blessing upon the food we are now going to take, if with sincerity and faith we thus declare unto thee; Lord! thou hast told us, that if we drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt us ‡, provided we call upon thy name: Do thou, therefore, O Lord of might and glory, turn away from us whatever is, or may be, of noxious quality or operation, both from ourselves and our repast; for unless thy mercy preserveth us, how is it possible for us to be safe from such and so many dangers in the taking of our meat and drink, which invisibly and unforeseen are lurking in the dish, like so many unwholesome and venomous animals."

We meet with an elegant and express attestation to the truth of our subject in Tertullian's noble apology, c. 39. *Non prius discumbitur, quam oratio ad Deum prægustetur*: "We do not allow ourselves to taste a morsel, until God has had the first fruit of our prayers." And surely it will not be unacceptable to our religious readers, to refresh their minds with the spiritual entertainment given by this venerable father, in his beautiful and affecting description of the method which the primitive Christians observed at ordinary meals; *Editur quantum esurientes capiunt, &c.* "They eat as much as just suffices the present occasion: they drink as much as is exactly commensurate to the rules and restrictions of modesty

† See more of it in the admirable original, or the English translation, too long to be given here.

‡ Mark xvi. 18.

and chastity. They take no more either of meat or drink. Men should venture to do, who know themselves to lie under an obligation to worship God, even at midnight; and their conversation very strictly suits itself to a perpetual and firm persuasion, that God hears all that they say. After washing their hands, when the candles or tapers are brought in, every one in order is desired to sing a song of praise and honour to God, either out of the holy scriptures, or of his own composing. And this is a test, whether he has been drinking more than he should do, or not. Lastly follows *prayer or grace after meat*, and so they separate."

In that glorious character which the historian Sozomen gives us of the great and good emperor Theodosius*, there is a remarkable passage: *Σὺ ὡ κρείσσει, τὸν ἐγὼραϊν λοχισμὸν ἀλλοτρίας τῇ πατρωνῇ, &c.* "Your imperial majesty, who have wedded temperance, and rejected luxury and indolence, may justly, by yourself, as well as others, be deemed not only an emperor over your subjects, but equally such over your own passions and appetites. I am told, plain and simple diet is what your majesty always chuses; and that, constantly, with sending up blessings to the Lord and giver of all things." It seems the persons of the highest quality in those happier days, did not use at any time to forget their obligation to, and dependence upon, his providence, for every particle of meat which came to their tables.

Much more might be alledged and urged from antiquity, on the

subject before us; but the above may abundantly suffice. It may be proper, however, just to observe, that even the vilest of the ancient heretics themselves had, or at least pretended to have, a very serious notion of the duty in question.

Having thus fully traced the antiquity of this custom, and shewn how widely it had diffused itself in the world, it now remains to improve the disquisition, by a few natural observations.

And, first, we remark, that the discharge of this duty puts us in mind of the fall of our first parents, and the unhappy consequences of it entailed upon us; and in particular of our common unworthiness of the benefits so graciously conferred upon them, and in their persons designed to, and descended upon us all. If we attend, we shall find there is a manifest antithesis in this particular between the first and the second Adam. The first, by eating, lost God's blessing upon the fruits of the ground; in opposition to whom, the second takes the loaves in his hands, blesses, and breaks, and commands his disciples to distribute the pieces amongst the multitude. See Mat. xiv. 19.

2dly, Our solemn invocation of a blessing from heaven on the meat set before us, may very naturally put us in remembrance of the hope and expectation we indulge of eating the spiritual bread in the kingdom of heaven, Luke xiv. John vi.

3dly, Forms of devotions, before and after meat, when the family or neighbours are met to-

* See the preface or dedication to b. i. p. 395.

gether at the same table, do not a little conduce to the duties and interests of charity and friendship; for then we pray for a blessing in common upon the whole company; which implies a good will in them one to another; a concord and harmony, as Christians joined together in the same faith and communion. St. Chrysostom, in the homily before cited, remarks very piously, that by such benediction Christians mutually excite in their souls a generous and hearty charity and love.

4thly, As prayer and praise are acts which we know are well pleasing to God; so it adds pleasure (a religious pleasure, which every good man finds to be most grateful) to the meal or banquet, in which we participate. Piety communicates a rich relish to every repast. The immediate consciousness of it doubles the comfort and hilarity of an entertainment, and keeps us at the same time within due bounds.

5thly, And to conclude; though very far from giving credit to le-

gendary tales respecting miraculous benedictions or punishments; the former, as attending the strict observance; the latter, as a consequence of the neglect and contempt of this duty; which, therefore, are deemed unworthy of mention; yet reason and revelation warrant the remark, that as we are to believe that prayer in general will bring down blessings upon us from the hand of the Almighty; so these acts of devotion, before and after our bodily refreshment, are most likely to derive a special wholesomeness and nutritive quality upon our meat and drink. *Pulse and water*, under the blessing of God, may prove as salutary and sustentative as the most *regal* and *luxurious dainties*; and *better*, assuredly, is a *dinner of herbs* to the body, where the sincere love of God reigns in the heart, *than a stalled ox*, or any the most voluptuous fare, while unsanctified by gratitude, devotion, and praise to the beneficent donor of all we enjoy, Dan. i. 14—17. Prov. xv. 17.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

*THE following curious particulars are taken from the *Commercium Philosophico technicum*; or, the *Philosophical Commerce of Arts* of Doctor Lewis. A most valuable work lately published.*

Of black paint with water, and of the valuable black called Indian ink.

“AN opaque deep black for water-colours is made by grinding ivory black with gum water, or with the liquid which settles from whites of eggs, after they have been beaten up and suffered to stand a little. Some use gum water and the white of eggs together; and report, that a small addition of the latter makes the mixture flow more freely from the pencil, and improves its glossiness.

“It may be observed, that tho’ ivory-black makes the deepest colour in water as well as in oil painting, yet it is not always, on this account, to be preferred, in either kind, to the other black pigments. A deep jet black colour is seldom wanted in painting: and in the lighter shades, whether obtained by diluting the black with white bodies, or by applying it thin on a white ground, the particular beauty of ivory-black is in a great measure lost: the same intentions may be answered by pigments of less price, and more easily procurable.

“A valuable black for water colours is brought from China and the East Indies, sometimes in large

rolls, more commonly in small quadrangular cakes, generally marked with Chinese characters. By dipping the end of one of the cakes in a little water, and rubbing it about on the bottom or sides of the vessel, a part of its substance is taken up by the water, which may thus be readily tinged to any shade of black or grey, from such as will just colour paper, to a full black. The composition of this Indian ink has not hitherto, so far as I can learn, been revealed; and I therefore made some experiments with a view to discover it.

“Though the Indian ink is readily diffused through water, it is not truly dissolved: when the liquid is suffered to stand for some time, the black matter settles to the bottom in a muddy form, leaving the water on the top colourless; in the same manner as the common black pigments settle from diluted gum-water. The ink, kept moist, in warm weather, becomes in a few days putrid, like the fluid or soft parts of animals; as does likewise the clear water after the black matter has settled and separated from it. The Indian ink appears therefore to contain an animal substance soluble in water; and to consist of a black powder mixed with some animal glue. For the greater certainty, in regard to this conglutinating ingredient, I boiled one of the China cakes in several fresh portions of water, that all its soluble parts might be extracted.

ed, and having filtered the liquors through paper, set them to evaporate in a stone basin; they smelt like glue, and left a very considerable quantity of a tenacious substance, which could not be perceived to differ in any respect from common glue.

“ Being thus convinced of the composition of the mass, I tried to imitate it, by mixing some of the lamp-black, which I had myself prepared from oil, with as much melted glue as gave it sufficient tenacity for being formed into cakes. The cakes, when dry, answered fully as well as the genuine Indian ink, in regard both to the colour, and the freedom and smoothness of working. Ivory black, and other charcoal blacks, levigated to a great degree of fineness, which requires no small pains, had the same effect with the lamp-black; but in the state in which ivory-black is commonly sold, it proved much too gritty, and separated too hastily from the water.”

The conclusions from these experiments we find confirmed by Du Halde, in his history of China. He gives three receipts for the preparation of Indian ink, two from Chinese books, and the third communicated by a native to one of the missionaries. The colouring-matter in all these receipts is lamp-black, and in one of them there is added a quantity of horse chestnut, burnt till the smoke ceases; the conglutinating ingredient, in one, is a thin size of neat's leather; in another, a solution of gum tragacanth; and in the third, a mixture of size with a decoction of certain vegetables to us unknown.—In the appendix to this volume, Dr. Lewis observes, that the gum

tragacanth here mentioned, is not the conglutinating matter in any of the samples of Indian ink which he has examined; that the vegetable decoctions can be of no use where size is employed, unless to scent the composition; and that the receipt of lamp-black and a thin size of neat's leather, is the very composition pointed out by his experiments.

Of compositions for marking sheep.

Great quantities of wool are annually made unserviceable by the pitch and tar with which the farmer marks his sheep: these, as they considerably increase the weight of the fleece at a trifling expence, are not laid on with a sparing hand. It is a matter of importance therefore to the woollen manufactory, and was warmly recommended to our author by the late Dr. Hales, to go through a set of experiments in order to discover an innocent composition for this purpose. The requisite qualities of such a composition are, that it be cheap, and that the colour be strong and lasting, so as to bear the changes of weather, and other injuries for a due length of time, and not to damage the wool.—The ill qualities of pitch and tar may be corrected by mixing with them soap, or size; resins, likewise oils or fats, may be joined with the colouring matters, for this use, and may, by the same additions, be corrected. On these principles many trials were made, but with little success; for the unctuous and resinous materials, with the advantage which they received from soap or size, of being easily washed out from the wool, received

ed also the disadvantage of being soon washed out by the weather.

“It was next considered,” says Dr. Lewis, “that as wool has always a natural greasiness, which the workmen wash out with stale urine, soap, or lye, as described in the sequel of this history, the common animal fats might probably be discharged from it by the same means, so as not to stand in need of those ingredients, from which the foregoing compositions had contracted the imperfection of being too easily dischargeable. Accordingly, I melted some tallow, and stirred into it so much charcoal, in fine powder, as made it of a full black colour, and of a thick consistence. This mixture, easily procurable, and at small expence, being applied warm with a marking iron on pieces of flannel, quickly fixed or hardened, bore moderate rubbing, resisted the sun and rain, and yet could be washed out freely with soap, or lye, or stale urine.

“Though the mixture of tallow and charcoal-powder was found sufficiently durable when applied as above upon pieces of flannel, it occurred, that, nevertheless, it might, by the repeated attritions to which it is exposed on the body of the animal, be in danger of being rubbed off too soon. If we could add to the composition a little pitch or tar, we should effectually secure against any inconveniency of this kind, and it was apprehended that these ingredients might here be added with safety; for being perfectly dissolved by the tallow, it might be presumed that they would wash out along with it from the wool. Thus we see stains of tar got out from cloaths by means

of oil, which dissolving the tar, the whole compound is then discharged by the same detergents that oil itself would be. I therefore melted some tallow, with an eighth, with a sixth, and with a fourth of its weight of tar, and having thickened the mixtures with charcoal-powder, spread them while hot upon pieces of flannel. None of the compositions could be discharged by any rubbing or washing with water. By soap they were all washed out completely; that which had the smallest proportion of tar, easily enough; that which had the largest proportion, difficultly. If therefore it should be feared, that the tallow would fail in point of durability or adhesiveness, which, however, I do not apprehend that it will, it is plain, that as much as can be desired of this quality may be communicated, without damaging the wool, by a proper addition of the substances commonly made use of.”

*Of compositions for preserving wood,
&c.*

THE best preparation for coating or painting wood does not, in all cases, contribute to its preservation; for if the wood be not thoroughly dry, especially those kinds of wood, the juices of which are not oily or resinous, the coating confines the watery sap, and hastens the corruption; but where the wood is properly dried, these compositions have their use.—Pitch and tar make the basis of these compositions; and the point to be gained, is to unite with these such a substance as will prevent their melting and running in the heat of the sun. Different powders, ashes, ochres,

ochres, and other mineral pigments, have been tried, but without answering the purposes so well as could be wished. Two compositions likewise, recommended in the Swedish Transactions, were examined by our author; but he gives the preference to the following composition: the finest coloured pieces of pitcoal are to be ground to an impalpable powder, and to be added to the melted tar in such a proportion as to be freely spread with the brush while warm.—The following curious anecdote is related by Dr. Lewis.

“ The mixture of tar and lamp-black is found the most effectual preservative for the masts and yards of ships. Such parts of the mast, as the sliding up and down of the sails requires to be only greased, and those which are covered with turpentine or rosin mixed with tallow or oil, generally contract large rents, while the parts coated with tar and lamp-black remain perfectly sound. I have been favoured, by a gentleman on board a vessel in the East Indies, with an account of a violent thunder-storm, by which the main-mast was greatly damaged, and the effects of which on the different parts of the mast were pretty remarkable. All the parts which were greased, or covered with turpentine, were burst in pieces: those above, between, and below the greased parts, as also the yard-arms, the round top, or scaffolding, &c. coated with tar and lamp-black, remained all unhurt.

Of amber varnishes for Papier Maché, &c.

THE cuttings of white or brown paper, boiled in water, and beaten in a mortar, till they are reduced into a kind of paste, and then boiled with a solution of gum-arabic or size, form the *papier maché*. From this are made a great variety of toys, &c. by pressing it while moist into oiled moulds.—A black varnish, hard, durable, and glossy, for coating these toys, &c. is thus prepared *.—“ Some colophony, or turpentine, boiled down till it becomes black and friable, is melted in a glazed earthen vessel, and thrice as much amber in fine powder sprinkled in by degrees, with the addition of a little spirit or oil of turpentine now and then; when the amber is melted, sprinkle in the same quantity of sarcocolla, continuing to stir them, and to add more spirit of turpentine, till the whole becomes fluid; then strain out the clear through a coarse hair-bag, pressing it gently between hot boards. This varnish, mixed with ivory-black in fine powder, is applied in a hot room, on the dried paper-paste, which is then set in a gentle heated oven, next day in a hotter oven, and the third day in a very hot one, and let stand each time till the oven is grown cold. The paste thus varnished, bears liquors hot or cold.

“ A more simple amber varnish is prepared, by gently melting the

* Dr. Lewis met with the first account of this varnish, in a pamphlet on Drawings, &c. printed for Mr. Peele, in 1732, and said to be taken chiefly from manuscripts left by Mr. Boyle.

amber in a crucible till it becomes black, and then dissolving this black substance, first reduced to a powder, in linseed-oil, or in a mixture of linseed-oil and oil of turpentine.—By melting the amber in this process, it suffers a decomposition, its nature is changed, and part of its oily and saline matter is expelled. The same changes occur in the common distillation of this subject: and when the distillation is not pushed too far, the shining black mass which remains after the thinner oil and greater part of the salt have arisen, is in such a proportion soluble in oils, as to supply the common demand of the varnish-makers.—This decomposition, however, is not necessary, as has generally been supposed, in order to the solution: from the curious experiments of Hoffman, Stockar, Zeigler, and others, it appears, that amber may be perfectly dissolved, in expressed oils, in turpentine, and in balsam of copaiba, if it be exposed to the action of these menstrua in close stopp'd vessels, and assisted by a due degree of heat.—The solution may be more expeditiously made, if the fire be so strong as to convert part of the oil into elastic vapours; care must be taken to give such a vent to those vapours, as not to endanger the bursting of the vessel.

“The solution,” says Dr. Lewis, “in rapeseed-oil, and in oil of almonds, was of a fine yellowish colour; in linseed-oil, gold-coloured; in oil of poppy-seeds, yellow-

ish red; in oil-olive, of a beautiful red; in oil of nuts, deeper-coloured; and in oil of bays, of a purple red. It is observable, that this last oil, which of itself, in the greatest common heat of the atmosphere, proves of a thick butyraceous consistence, continued fluid when the amber was dissolved in it. The solutions made with turpentine, and with balsam of copaiba, were of a deep red colour, and on cooling hardened into a brittle mass of the same colour. All the solutions mingled perfectly with spirit of turpentine. Those made with the oils of linseed, bays, poppy-seeds, and with nuts, and with balsam of copaiba and turpentine, being diluted with four times their quantity of spirit of turpentine, formed hard, tenacious glossy varnishes, which dried sufficiently quick, and appeared greatly preferable to those made in the common manner, from melted amber.”

Of sealing-wax.

BLACK sealing-wax is composed of gum-lac*, melted with one half or one third of its weight of ivory-black in fine powder. The inferior sort of lac, called shell lac, answers as well for this use as the finest. It is customary to mix with it, for the ordinary kinds of sealing-wax, a considerable proportion, as two-thirds its weight, of the cheaper resinous bodies, particularly Venice turpentine, by which

* More properly called *Stick lac*.—Lac is a concrete brittle substance, said to be collected from certain trees by a winged red insect, and deposited either on the branches of the trees or on sticks fixed in the earth for that purpose. When freed from the tinging matter it receives from the young insects, it is of an intermediate nature between wax and resins.

the beauty of the mass is here less injured than in the red wax, and of which a small addition is in all cases expedient, to prevent the compound from being too brittle. The ingredients being melted and well stirred together over a moderate fire, the mixture is poured upon an oiled stone, or iron-plate, and rolled, while soft, into sticks, which afterwards receive their glossiness by being heated till the surface begins to shine.

The black figures on the dial-plates of clocks and watches, which look like black enamel, are formed of the finer kind of black sealing-wax, which is melted into cavities made in the plate, and afterwards polished. Black enamel, or stones, are sometimes imitated in the same manner in other works.

The preparation of common writing-ink.

THE iron of green-vitriol, united with a peculiar matter extracted from galls and other vegetable astringents, forms a compound, which is the basis of the black colours communicated to a variety of subjects.—Hence the preparation of our common black inks. Many of these, which at first give sufficient strength of colour through length of time begin to fade; and at last the characters are no longer legible. Unfortunate instances of this frequently occur to those who examine old records, or other writings of considerable antiquity. It is a matter of importance, therefore, to point out a method of preparing an ink, which shall at the same time give

a fulness and durability of colour.

It appears from the experiments of our author, that equal parts of vitriol and galls give a blackness, to which no addition can be made by a farther increase of either; that this colour however is not so durable as where the proportion of galls is greater; and that three parts of galls to one of vitriol, is a proportion which gives a colour at once strong and durable. Galls therefore are the most perishable part of the composition, and the decay of inks is frequently owing to a deficiency of this ingredient; this is confirmed by the following observation: writings which have changed to a brown or yellow, recover much of their former blackness, by washing such writings with an infusion of galls.

As to the menstruum by which this colouring matter is to be extracted, distilled water, rain, or hard spring water, had all the same effects: white wine produces an ink of a deeper black; and vinegar still deeper: proof spirit extracted only a reddish brown tinge; the vitriol is not soluble in this menstruum, and when it is added to prevent mouldiness or freezing, it precipitates part of the colouring matter, and makes the ink spread and sink: a decoction of logwood used instead of water, sensibly improved both the beauty and fulness of the black, without disposing it to fade.

After the separation of the iron of the vitriol, the acid of vitriol remains united with the menstruum which was employed to extract the colouring matter; and this disengaged acid, our author suspects to be a principal cause of the change
of

of inks to a rusty colour: to remedy this, he made a number of experiments, but with little success; and concludes with observing, that the addition of iron to the ink itself, after it is made, seems to be the most probable means of preventing this redundant acid. "Of this," says Dr. Lewis, "I have not yet had full experience; but a friend informs me, that he has seen writings of more than eighty years standing, which continued of a full black colour, without any tendency to yellow or brown; that the ink was made in the common manner, with vitriol and galls, and long kept with pieces of iron in the vessel.—Gum arabic is added, to suspend more of the colouring matter, to prevent the spreading of the ink, to collect a greater body of colour on the stroke, and to defend it from the action of the air."

Some account of *A disquisition on medicines that dissolve the stone; in which Dr. Chittick's secret is considered and discovered; by Alexander Blackrie.*

ABout five years ago, says our author, a severe fit of the gravel supervening upon the return of a painful illness, to which I have been long subject, and by which I was then confined, alarmed me much, as I continued several days in great agonies and danger.

In consequence of this unexpected incident, that disease, which is at least as calamitous as any of the other lasting disorders that afflict mankind, became so much the subject of my attention, that I have ever since spared no pains to obtain the knowledge of every thing

recommended to me as remarkably serviceable for the cure.

In the course of my enquiries, I was told of a medicine, which, for a considerable time past, has continued in high repute as a powerful lithontriptic; and was informed, that, about five years ago, it was obtruded upon the public as a new discovery, and administered with success, at Bath, by the late Dr. Chittick; and, since his death, in London and Westminster, by his brother, the present Dr. Chittick, who, as his heir, became sole possessor of this remedy, and, after his brother's example, makes use of every artifice to keep it secret.

This exuberance of caution rather excited me to a more diligent scrutiny into this medicine; and I had the good fortune to be introduced to several gentlemen who had taken and were taking it. They allowed me to taste it, and, without reserve, communicated to me what they knew, by which means I became acquainted with the following particulars:

The Doctor orders two pounds of a crag-end of a neck of veal to be boiled in five quarts of water, till they are reduced to three, and each of his patients to send him, in a tin bottle, padlocked, (to prevent, as he himself acknowledges, curious people from prying into his secrets,) three pints of this broth, free from all fat and other impurities, every day; for the opening of which bottle he keeps one, and the patient another key. This broth he returns with the medicines in it, and directs the whole to be taken in the day, one pint in the morning fasting, by a little at a time, so as to be an hour in taking the whole, fasting two hours after-

afterwards; the second pint at noon; and the last pint in the evening, in like manner fasting two hours after each.

He also directs his patients to eat no salt meat, nor so much as salt with their meat; no fat of any kind, no butter, no cream, nor any milk, unless skimmed; no cheese, no fish, no eggs, no sauce of any sort; no tarts, no pastry, no vegetables, except turnips, potatoes, and boiled onions, and all these without sauce, and at the same time directing potatoes to be taken but very sparingly, and no fruit of any kind.

As to drink, he prohibits all acids, and every thing that has the least tendency to acidity, as wine, beer, cyder, perry, and all other fermented liquors. He allows only water with a little brandy in it.

He permits his patients to eat beef, mutton, lamb, veal, ducks, chickens, and rabbits, without any sauce but their own gravy.

He also recommends such exercise, and such only, as can be taken without pain.

He tells his patients, that, if they expect benefit from his medicine, they must persevere in the use of it, and punctually follow his directions for a considerable time, three, four, five, and even six months, which, if they do, he makes no doubt of their cure; as a proof that his confidence is well founded, he wishes every person, who applies to him for relief, would be searched, and the existence of a stone may be ascertained, before he enters upon his course, and says, if afterwards, upon repeating the experiment, a stone is still found

remaining, that he desires nothing for his pains.

While he is administering his medicine, he is very assiduous in his visits, and minutely attentive to every thing that occurs. If the patient, at first application, labours under any other disorder, or the paroxysm of the stone is very severe, he intermits his practice till the one is removed, and the other abated. And, if any accidental disorder supervenes during the course, he suspends the use of his medicine till the patient is recovered. Through the whole course he mixes more or less of it with the broth, as particular constitutions and symptoms require.

The terms upon which he administers this medicine, are two guineas a week, during the whole time of the cure, indiscriminately from rich and poor; for this he gives no credit; if he is not therefore regularly paid at every week's end, he refuses to medicate the broth. He at the same time tells his patients, that he does not look upon this sum as an equivalent, assuring them that the medicine he puts into their broth is dear, and costs himself very near as much; and that he therefore expects a considerable premium besides, for his pains and trouble, after the cure is completed.

When I first tasted this medicated broth, what struck me most was a strong flavour of tansy; but, upon carefully tasting it again and again, I at last discovered, very plainly, the effect of an alkaline matter upon my palate; and immediately said to the patient, 'I believe, Sir, I know the medicine;' and asked whether he had ever

ever tasted any thing like spirit of hart's-horn in it? He answered in the affirmative; and moreover said, that, at different times, he could distinguish this taste to be more or less predominant, and at that very time more perceptible than he ever observed it before.

I had afterwards the same accounts from others, whose broth I tasted; and, although I found the tansy-flavour in all I ever met with, yet several persons informed me, that the broth had sometimes a flavour of a very different kind. One gentleman in particular told me, that the Doctor himself acknowledged to him, that these tastes were given on purpose to disguise his medicine.

From this observation I concluded, that the ingredient which gave the alkaline taste was the medicine, and that the tansy and other flavours were only intended to conceal it; and although I was told, that the Doctor, in discourse with several of his patients, greatly exclaimed against the use of alkaline salts and substances, as extremely acrid and highly mischievous, and complained that he failed of success in several instances, only because his patients, previous to his being employed, had burned up their insides with soap-lye, lime-water, and other such like caustic stuff: these speeches, however, rather confirmed me in my opinion, as I looked upon them to be no other than words of artifice, intended to divert the attention of his patients from that which it was so much his interest to conceal.

However, to be thoroughly satisfied that my conjecture was well-founded, I procured sufficient quan-

ties of the Doctor's medicated broth to make the following experiments.

I made veal broth according to the directions; and, after I had given the tansy flavour; found, that by putting into it, at different trials, various quantities of alkaline fixed salts, or their solutions and preparations, I could give it a similar, though not quite the same taste; which I imputed to this, that these salts, by long keeping, were either weaker, or otherwise altered from what they were at first; for such is the nature of these salts, that it requires the greatest care to preserve them in their pure pristine alkaline state; as, of all substances, they are most apt to attract and imbibe the moisture of the air, whereby their alkaline qualities, in which their lithontriptic virtue chiefly consists, are not only greatly impaired, but likewise, as the air is known to abound with acid particles, so much altered as to become, in a great measure, salts of an intermediate nature, neither alkaline nor acid, but neutral, as they are termed; such as, for example, is vitriolated tartar.

Being thus somewhat disappointed in my first trial, yet I did not despair; for, upon recollecting an observation of the most learned Boerhaave, that by these alkaline salts, when mixed with quick-lime, a much more intense alkaline acrimony is obtained than any one of these substances separately is possessed of, I therefore resolved to make the experiment; which most effectually answered my purpose; for in a solution of these salts, combined with quick-lime, I found the resemblance so exact,

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that

that those of the nicest taste and smell could not distinguish the Doctor's broth from mine. I have therefore the greatest reason to conclude, that this medicine is a solution of alkaline fixed salts joined with quick-lime, and therefore in reality no other than soap-lye.

I do not wish, however, to rest my opinion on this single proof, it being so easy for the Doctor to elude its force, by giving, as he formerly has done, what taste he pleases to the broth; I shall therefore corroborate it by such other evidences as I presume will establish it beyond the danger of confutation.

There is one property peculiar and essential to alkaline salts and substances which no art can disguise; this is their changing the fine blue colour of syrup of violets to a green, as acids change it to a red; and these effects are so constant, that thereby a certain rule is established, by which we can judge whether any composition is of an alkaline or acid nature.

Knowing, therefore that, if Doctor Chittick's broth was medicated with an alkaline substance, it would make syrup of violets green, I made the experiment, and it immediately shewed the alkaline property: I repeated it with my broth, and an exact similarity of colour was the issue.

I proceeded next to try if the efficacy of my broth, as a menstruum to dissolve the stone, was likewise similar to that of the Doctor's. I therefore took two equal fragments of the same calculus, and put one of them into a small quantity of my broth, and the other into an equal quantity of his, and placed them both in an equal degree of heat; the consequence was, that both were very quickly

dissolved, and both in the same space of time.

Having by these experiments evidently demonstrated, not only that my broth is similar to the Doctor's in every sensible quality but likewise that its efficacy is equal as a menstruum for dissolving a calculus immersed in it; and, as this exact resemblance was effected by medicating it with soap-lye the inference then will consequently be, that the Doctor's broth is medicated with the same, it being extremely improbable that different substances should, in so many respects, produce like effects.

As soap-lye is not incumbered with oil, to retard its operation, I think that alone sufficient not only to establish it as a more powerful dissolving menstruum, but likewise to recommend it as a more efficacious method; and, indeed on the same account it may with propriety be esteemed a lithontriptic *solutis principiis*, a phrase made use of by the learned Dr. Huxham when preferring the antimonial wine to all the other preparations of antimony.

But this is not the only advantage possessed by soap-lye in preference to soap, and indeed to any of the alkaline tribe hitherto known. A much less quantity will be sufficient, which, therefore may be diluted with a proper quantity of any bland vehicle, to prevent the painful irritation in swallowing it; and thus the nauseous and disagreeable taste, so common to such substances, will be less perceptible: whereas soap, either in a liquid or solid form, must be taken in such large quantities before any benefit can be expected from it, as will in time, even the most resolute, prove very disagreeable.

gustful, if not otherwise noxious; or oil, by such long boiling as is necessary to make it coalesce with the other ingredients, and convert it into soap, must become very rancid and acrid, and therefore on many accounts extremely hurtful.

The medicine, which Dr. Chittick administers, he does not deny that he inherits from his brother, who used it before him; to his brother it was given, according to an account sent me from Ireland by General Dunbar. I have received the genuine receipt in these words:

“Take one tea-spoonful of the strongest soap-lye, mixed in two table spoonful of sweet milk, an hour before breakfast, and at going to bed. Before you take the medicine, take a sup of pure milk, and, immediately after you have swallowed the medicine, take another.—If you find this agree with you for two or three days, you may add half as much more to the dose.”

This agrees exactly with such information as had been given me before, by another hand.

Having now, concludes our author, brought this valuable secret to light, and put into the hands of the low as well as of the high, that medicine which I believe to be of the greatest efficacy against the most painful of all diseases, I sit down with the pleasing reflection, that I have contributed something to human happiness.

A letter to the Bishop of Kildare, from Thomas Butler, Esq; concerning a remedy for the stone and gravel.

THE benefit I received from the Daucus, or Wild Carrot, has been so great, that I thought it my

duty to mankind to advertise its virtues, and the relief I received from it, in the Salisbury Journal, about three years ago; which was crowned with such high satisfaction, that I received intelligence, that it had done great cures on several people who took it, purely on the recommendation of my advertisement.

I had laboured under that painful disorder, the stone in the kidney, at least forty-six years, when about four years since, or something more, it became so painful, that I was under an absolute necessity of quitting my annual journies into Hants, and seek for ease by any means I could find it; but all in vain; it grew upon me so, that I could not sit at table to eat my meat but in the greatest pain; and finding, by experience, I could have more ease in a recumbent posture, I was obliged to lie down wherever I came, either at home or abroad; and in that posture I conversed with my friends, and in that position eat my dinner daily; and, in short, I was still followed by such continual pain, that I expected I had but a short time to live. I had applied to physicians, apothecaries, quacks, and old women, and, conformable to directions, I made use of Mrs. Stephens's medicine, and, nauseous as it was, I took about fourscore draughts of it, together with a full dose of the ill-tasted powder, that is a part of the recipe; but all in vain: I could find no relief. In this miserable condition, I recollected I had an Herbal, in which were prescribed remedies for many disorders: I providentially looked into it, and found the Wild Carrot strongly recommended by Mr. Boyle. I immediately (it being

the 1st or 2d of August) sent a person into the fields to get me the Wild Carrot; which was accordingly done: I made it into a tea, sweetening it with Lisbon sugar, and drank about two ordinary tea-pots full in a day, each pot containing a full half-pint, the one for breakfast, the other for supper, eating with it as with other tea; and in three days time the pain began to grow weak and die away, and in five days it quite left me, my spirits revived, and I was restored (I bless God) to perfect ease. I continued drinking this tea till the 17th of December following, and then idly neglecting it, the disorder returned; I had a short fit, which held me about six hours: I had again recourse to my Wild Carrot, and in a few days got the better of it; since which I have enjoyed great ease. I cannot say that I never felt pain in the kidneys: but this I can aver for truth, that it is never enough to make me cry Oh! and that I think I never enjoyed better health more than I have done for these four last years. This is the time of the year (August) when I got it. I will only say, (though I know not how to have done with this subject, where almost a miracle has been wrought in my favour,) that it is to be gathered in August, and dried well in some room in the shade, and then put aside in a close bin for use. You are only to use the heads or seeds of it. I take six or seven heads, and put them into the tea-pot, and then put boiling water upon them, and, after it has stood as other common tea, drink it, generally dividing it into two draughts. I forbear all salt meats, (at least ought to do so,) and strong beer I rigidly

refrain from; I drink about two or three glasses of wine after dinner, and as much good table beer as I have an inclination to. I never drink any thing in a morning before or after tea; I drink nothing after tea in an evening. It is something forcing, but not violently, so it does not hurt in any kind. You will say, perhaps, I am prejudiced in its favour, but of this I am confident, I have enjoyed more ease these last four years than I ever did from the age of fourteen, and I find myself in better health to that time. I have not made any bloody, or coffee-ground water, no not once since I took the carrot-tea, notwithstanding I made such, at times, for more than twenty years before.

I am, &c.

THOMAS BUTLER

A letter from the Rev. the Dean of Kildare.

“SIR,

ON reading Mr. Butler's letter, I, who had been afflicted with the stone, betook myself to the drinking the Wild Carrot tea; this was in the month of October last; and since I have drank it, I have not felt any severe pain. I have sometimes, indeed, uneasy feelings: but those are the feelings rather of weight than of pain, and generally terminate in my parting with a great deal of loose gravel, much more than I was formerly used to part with. Whether this medicine tends to the dissolution of a stone already concremented, or serves only to prevent a further concretion, I cannot say. It is no small happiness, that whatever its manner of operation may be, I have

ever

ver since I drank it, been free from any violent pain: how long I shall continue so, God only knows.

Bath,
Dec. 24, 1764. I am, &c.
PHILIP FLETCHER."

To make Daucus or Daucus Ale.
Take of the Daucus feed, nine ounces; raisins of the sun, eighteen ounces; put them into a bag, and hang in a vessel of six gallons of good ale, after it is worked; and when fine, after eight days, drink three pints a day.

A method to make fruit and flowers grow in winter; also of preserving fruit and flowers the whole year.

TAKE up trees by the roots in the spring, just as they put forth their buds, preserving some of their own earth about the roots; set them standing upright in a cellar until Michaelmas; then put them into vessels with an addition of more earth, and bring them to a stove, taking care to moisten the earth every morning with rain-water, in a quart of which you must dissolve the bigness of a walnut of l-ammoniac; and about Lent fruit will appear.

As to flowers, take good earthen pots, and therein sow your seed at Michaelmas, watering in the same manner with the like water, and by Christmas you will have flowers, such as tulips, lilies, &c.

This and the other may be done in a good warm kitchen; and such days as the sun shines, you may set them forth for a few hours.

Take salt-petre one pound, l-ammoniac two pounds, ordi-

nary clean sand three pounds; mix all together, and observe this proportion in other quantities; then in dry weather take fruit of any sort that is not fully ripe, each with its stalk; put them one by one into an open glass, till it be full, and then cover it with an oily cloth close tied down; then in a dry cellar put each of these glasses, four fingers under ground, and so as that quite round each glass, and above and below, there remain two fingers thick of the said mixture.

Flowers also may be used in the same manner.

An excellent receipt for preventing the flies damaging the seeding leaves of turnips, cabbages, savoys, cole, weld, flax, and many other vegetables, for less than sixpence an acre charge.

MIX one ounce of flour of brimstone with three pounds of turnip-feed daily, for three days successively, in an earthen glazed pot, and keep it covered close, stirring all together well at each fresh addition, that the seed may be the more tainted by the sulphur; then sow it as usual on one acre of ground, and let the weather come wet or dry, it will keep the fly off till the third or fourth seeding leaf is formed, and by this time they will all be somewhat bitterish, and consequently very much out of danger of this little black flying insect, which, in summer-time of the year, may be sometimes seen in swarms on the wing near the ground, searching for and settling on fresh bites, till they ruin thousands of acres in some

some seasons, by lying and resting under the little clods of earth all night, and during the day following.

To fatten her in a little time.

AN expeditious method of fattening horses is one of the greatest arts our dealers have, and indeed one of the greatest niceties of the whole management of that creature. Many methods have been prescribed, but the following seems most to be depended on; take elecampane, cumin-seed, tamarisk, and anniseed, of each two ounces; common groundsel, one handful. Boil all these very well, with two handful of garlic scraped and cleansed, in a gallon of good ale; strain the liquor well off, and give the horse a quart of it every morning made hot; keep him warm after it. After he has taken this for four or five mornings, he may be turned out to grass, or kept in the house, as the season will permit. But whenever provender is given him, a quantity of a powder is to be prepared of equal parts of cumin-seeds and elecampane, and give him half an ounce of it every time, sprinkling it in by degrees, as he eats, that he may not nauseate the whole.

If this method does not succeed in a short time, then take two spoonful of diapente; brew it in a pint of sweet wine, and give it the horse for three mornings. This will take off any inward sickness, and make the other things take effect. After this, feed him with good provender three times a-day, that is, after his watering in the morning, after his watering in the

evening, and at nine o'clock at night. If he does not eat the provender well and freely, it must be changed for some other kind.

If all this does not succeed, let the horse be blooded; and then take half a bushel of coarse barley-meal, and put it into a pail full of water, and stir the whole together very well; then let it settle by standing. Pour off the clear liquor into another vessel, and let him drink it for his common drink, and eat the remainder which falls to the bottom of the pail. If he refuse to eat this alone, there may be some bran mixed among it. This should be given him three times a-day, morning, noon, and night. If he does not rightly take to the meal with the bran, some oats must be mixed with it, and this will readily bring him to feed on it. But whichever way is used, they must be by degrees diminished in quantity, till at length he is brought to eat the meal alone; for that is the thing that must fatten him up. Care must be taken that the barley is ground fresh every day, as it is used, for it quickly grows sour, and, when this has once been the case with one parcel, no art will ever bring the horse to touch any of it afterwards. Scarce any horse but will be well fattened by keeping him to this diet about 20 days. Barley ground in this manner cools and purges the creature but the greatest efficacy, as to the fattening him, lies in the water, which by this management, takes up all the rich part of the barley into itself. When the horse grows lusty on this diet, it must be taken from him by degrees, giving him at first oats once, and barley meal twice a-day; and then oats twice

twice, and the barley-meal once, till he is perfectly weaned from it. In the mean time, he must have good hay, and he must not be rid; only it will be proper to walk him gently about an hour or two in the heat of the day. If it be found that the horse wants a good smart purging, during the time of his continuing in the barley-diet, the best time to give it him is after the first eight days, and the following is a very proper sort of physic: Take of the finest aloes one ounce, agaric in powder half an ounce, and powder of florentine orris one ounce. Let all these be mixed together, and put into a quart of milk warm from the cow. This will work very briskly; and, after it is over, the usual diet is to be continued. If horses of value were to be kept to this diet once a year, it would make them less hot and dry, and not subject to many diseases which they are troubled with at present, and would be particularly useful after campaigns and long journeys. If the horse loses his appetite by this diet, it will be proper to tie a chewing ball to his bit, renewing it so often, till at length he begins to feed heartily on the barley: for these balls at once restore appetite, and are themselves of a fattening nature.

A process for separating the gold and silver from lace, without burning it.

CUT the lace in pieces, and (having separated the thread from it by which it was sewed to the garment) tie it up in a lincloth, and boil it in soap-lye,

diluted with water, till you perceive it is diminished in bulk, which will take up but a little time, unless the quantity of lace be very considerable. Then take out the cloth, and wash it several times in cold water, squeezing it pretty hard with your foot, or beating it with a mallet, to clear it of the soap-lye; then untie the cloth, and you will have the metallic part of the lace pure, and nowhere altered in colour, or diminished in weight.

This method is abundantly more convenient and less troublesome than the common way of burning; and as a small quantity of the lye will be sufficient, the expence will be trifling, especially as the same lye may be used several times, if cleared of the filky calcination. It may be done in either an iron or copper vessel.

The lye may be had at the soap-boilers, or it may be made of pearl-ash and quick-lime, boiled together in a sufficient quantity of water.

The reason of this sudden change in the lace, will be evident to those who are acquainted with chemistry; for silk, on which all our laces are wove, is an animal substance, and all animal substances are soluble in alkalies, especially when rendered more caustic by the addition of quick-lime; but the linen you tie it in, being a vegetable, will remain unaltered.

The famous American receipt for the rheumatism.

TAKE of garlic two cloves, of gum-ammoniac one drachm; blend them by bruising together; make

make them into two or three bolusses, with fair water, and swallow them, one at night, and one in the morning. Drink, while taking this recipe, sassafras tea, made very strong, so as to have the tea-pot filled with chips. This is generally found to banish the rheumatism, and even contractions of the joints, in a few times taking. It is very famous in America, and an hundred pounds have been given for the recipe.

A remedy recommended for the gout.

IF the gout is fixed in the feet, or only in the toes (with or without swelling,) let a large poultice of bread and milk, well softened with *ung. ex. alb.* be laid on a thick piece of flannel, and applied as warm as can easily be borne to the parts affected, and sufficiently large to extend two or three inches higher: over this apply one or two pieces of flannel, that the poultice may be kept as warm as possible, which is to be

renewed every six or eight hours till the pain is entirely gone. On taking off one poultice, another ought to be in readiness, and great care taken to keep the parts warm before a fire, while cleaning from the remains of the first. If the gout is floating about the body, and making any attempts on the head and stomach, nothing will bring it so effectually to the feet, and attract the morbid matter through the pores, as this method carefully managed. I have mentioned six or eight hours for the continuation of the poultice, but it is absolutely necessary to renew it as soon as ever it begins to turn hard, or the patient feels a sense of cold. This method ought to be persevered in for two or three days after the pain is entirely gone, and when the poultice is left off, the parts to be twice or thrice a-day gently rubbed with warm flannel, and kept very warm for some time longer, leaving off the additional covering by degrees, according as every person's own prudence will naturally direct them.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Reflections on the general principles of war; and on the composition and characters of the different armies in Europe. By a general officer, who served several campaigns in the Austrian army.

IT is universally agreed upon, that no art or science is more difficult, than that of war; yet, by an unaccountable contradiction of the human mind, those who embrace this profession, take little or no pains to study it. They seem to think, that the knowledge of a few insignificant and useful trifles constitutes a great officer. This opinion is so general, that little or nothing else is taught at present in any army whatever. The continual changes and variety of motions, evolutions, &c. which the soldiers are taught, prove evidently, they are founded on mere caprice. This art, like all others, is founded on certain and fixed principles, which are by their nature invariable; the application of them only can be varied; but they are in themselves constant. This difficult science may, I think, be divided into two parts; one mechanical, and may be taught by precepts; the other has no name, nor can it be defined or taught. It consists in a just application of the principles and precepts of war, in all the numberless circum-

stances and situations which occur; no rule, no study and application, however assiduous, no experience, however long, can teach this part: it is the effect of genius alone. As to the first, it may be reduced to mathematical principles; its object is to prepare the materials, which form an army, for all the different operations which may occur: genius must apply them according to the ground, number, species, and quality of the troops, which admit of infinite combinations. In this art, as in poetry or eloquence, there are many who can trace the rules by which a poem, or an oration, should be composed, and even compose, according to the exactest rules; but for want of that enthusiastic and divine fire, their productions are languid and insipid. So in our profession, many are to be found who know every precept of it by heart; but, alas! when called upon to apply them, are immediately at a stand. They then recal their rules, and want to make every thing, the rivers, woods, ravins, mountains, &c. &c. subservient to them; whereas their precepts should, on the contrary, be subject to these, which are the only rules, the only guide we ought to follow; whatever manœuvre is not formed of these, is absurd and ridiculous. These
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form the great book of war; and who cannot read it, must for ever be content with the title of a brave soldier, and never aspire to that of a great general.

The first object of the mechanical part, is to form the soldier, relative to the use to be made of him, and to provide him with those instruments of his profession, which are of most general use, because he cannot be loaded with many of different kinds; and that he be instructed relative to the actions he is to perform, and nothing more. This is so evident and conformable to reason, that I will presume to establish, as the first laws, or principles of the art of war, what is already admitted in every other:

1. *That a soldier be clothed and armed relative to the action he is to perform:*
2. *That he be taught nothing but what is of use to him, in the different situations which can occur, before the enemy:*
3. *That he be taught every thing that is absolutely necessary for him to know, in every case that may happen.*

Many will exclaim against these propositions, particularly those whose whole study has been applied to learn the numberless and insignificant trifles, with which all the armies in Europe abound, and whose only science is reduced to adjust a hat, a button, &c. and such other important matters, in which the merit of an officer entirely consists, according to their opinion of military deserts. They attribute the glorious victories of the King of Prussia to these, and the like puerilities; and have therefore, with great care and diligence, even with a degree of madness, introduced the Prussian exercise into all the troops of Europe; nothing

but Prussian will go down. Short cloaths, little hats, tight breeches, high-heeled shoes, and an infinite number of useless motions in the exercise and evolutions, have been introduced, without any other reason than their being Prussian; as if really these things could possibly contribute to gain one battle, make a fine march or manœuvre, carry on the operations of a siege, chuse a fine camp or position, &c. It is impossible, one would think, that men can be so blind, as not to perceive, that what makes the object of their study and veneration, has, in fact, no kind of connection with, or influence on, the events of war: yet are they so infatuated with them, that they judge of every man as he appears to be expert in them, and esteem the rest of mankind ignorant, and worthy their contempt: but as, in my turn, I have no great regard for men who are attached to such trifles, I shall be very indifferent as to the opinion they may be pleased to form of me, and of my productions.

If the form of dress now in use among the soldiers be examined by our canon, it will be found, I think, very unfit for the purpose it is made for. Can any thing be more troublesome and useless than the hat? It answers no one end, the face is exposed to the sun, the neck and shoulders to the cold and rain, which, in a very little time, sends numbers of the poor men to the hospitals.

The coat and waistcoat are equally useless, because they leave the body totally exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and being tight, hinder the men from moving with ease and facility.

To

To these inconveniences, which send every campaign, particularly if carried on in the winter, at least one fourth of the army into their grave, may be added, that if it rains for any considerable time, the soldier can with difficulty make use of his arms, and sometimes, in preparing them, he loses the happy and decisive moment. I would therefore recommend it to those who have it in their power, to invent some better form of dress, as well out of humanity, as for the service of their country, which is connected with these things much more than is generally imagined.

As to the arms made use of, the gun is, no doubt, the best that has been invented for the infantry, being of more general use than any other. It were to be wished, that it was lengthened two feet, including the bayonet; which, it is thought, may be done without any sensible inconvenience to the soldier. If it was constructed so as to be loaded at the breech, and the centre of gravity thrown further back, near the lock, it would not be so top-heavy as at present, and would be much more advantageous in action. M. Saxe invented one of this kind, which he gave to his regiment of Uhlans; but it had many inconveniences, which may be easily remedied. This species of guns will be particularly useful to the cavalry. The infantry should have casks and cuirasses, made of strong leather, which would last for ever, and defend them effectually against the sabre and bayonet, and even against balls, at a certain distance. The French have offered a great premium, to any one who will prepare leather so as to resist the effect of fire-arms.

Notwithstanding the use of lances be exploded, I confess, I think it a very useful arm on many occasions: and particularly in the attack and defence of retrenchments, and against cavalry; wherefore I would not have it entirely neglected. If what is commonly called *Tactick*, or the formation of battalions, was founded on other principles, which possibly may be done with advantage, the lance might be employed with great success.

According to our second canon or principles, the whole exercise of the firelock must be reduced to six or eight articles at most; because it can be demonstrated, that, in all the different cases which occur before the enemy, the soldier can want no more.

The third principle is very extensive, and comprehends all that can be taught in the art of war. I shall indicate those objects which should most immediately engage the attention of those who profess it.

Of all the mechanical parts of war, none is more essential than that of *marching*. It may be justly called the *key* which leads to all the sublime motions of an army; for they depend entirely on this point. A man can be attacked in four different ways; in the front, on both flanks, and in the rear; but he can defend himself and annoy the enemy, only when placed with his face towards him. It follows, that the general object of marching is reduced to three points only, to march forwards, and on both sides; because it is impossible to do it for any time backwards, and by that means face the enemy wherever he presents himself. The different steps to be made use of
are

are three; slow, fast, and oblique, which may be called traversing. The first is proper in advancing, when at a considerable distance from the enemy, and when the ground is unequal, that the line may not be broke, and a regular fire kept up without intermission. The second is chiefly necessary, when you want to anticipate the enemy in occupying some post, in passing a defile; and, above all, in attacking a retrenchment, to avoid being a long while exposed to the fire of the artillery, and small arms; and lastly, when you come near the enemy. Then you must advance with hasty steps and bayonet fixed, and throw yourselves on them with vigour and vivacity.

The third step is of infinite consequence, both in the infantry and cavalry. Columns may be opened, and formed into lines, and *vice versa*, lines into columns, by this kind of step, in a lesser space, and consequently in less time, than by any other method whatever. In coming out of a defile, you may instantly form the line without presenting the flank to the enemy; which must happen, if you do it as the Prussians, by a conversion on either flank, in order to give room to those who follow to form upon. The line may be formed, though ever so near the enemy, with safety, because you face him, and can with ease and safety protect and cover the motions of the troops, while they are coming out of the defiles and forming. The same thing may be equally executed, when a column is to be formed, in order to advance or retire: which is a point of infinite consequence, and should be established as an axiom, That no manœuvre what-

ever be executed, especially when near the enemy, unless it be protected by some division of the troops. It is in the human heart to fear the dangers we do not see, and for which we are not prepared more than those we see, which is the case of all conversions: the soldier does not see the enemy, and by presenting his flank is deprived of all means of defence. *No movement therefore ought to be made near the enemy by conversion*, excepting only to form the line on either flank, should they be attacked. As to the different evolutions now practised, I shall not here examine them; but will establish as a rule, that must be generally observed, and by which alone it is possible to compare one evolution with another, and judge of their propriety.

That evolution is best, which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space, and consequently in the least time possible. There is scarce any figure, geometrical or ungeometrical, which our modern tacticians have not introduced into the armies, without ever considering how far such forms were useful in practice. It is very possible to point out all the cases that may occur in war, as to the manner of fighting, which must finally be reduced to that in columns, or in lines; consequently, that form or figure is best, which is most calculated for offence and defence, marching in all kind of ground, and may be soonest changed into a line or column, as the case may require. It is a general opinion, founded on the practice of all the troops in Europe, that a column cannot march without taking up twice the ground it occupied

occupied while standing, because the last man cannot move till the first has advanced the length of the whole column. This is, no doubt, true in practice, and Marshal Saxe thought it irremediable without the *tact*: nothing, however, is so easy to be remedied, nor deserves it more; because, as we have already said, marching is the most important point in all the military art.

A man posted in a line occupies nearly two feet, from one elbow to another, and not quite one foot from front to rear; that is, a man is not quite one foot thick; consequently, when the lines make a motion to the right or left, the distance between each man is above a foot: which is augmented by near two more, if they all begin the march with the same foot: so that all the difficulty consists in making the men march with the same foot, and keep time constantly; which is easily done, if the species of step you would have them march, is marked by the drum, or any other instrument. This is often necessary after passing defiles, and when they march in irregular and unequal ground, which is apt to throw them in confusion. The article of marching is so essential, that it requires and deserves the greatest care and attention: it may be asserted, that the army which marches best must, if the rest is equal, in the end prevail. If what I here propose, and what is actually executed by the Portuguese army with great precision, be once taught, so that several regiments formed in one column can practise it, an army of forty battalions, for example, will make a given march in less

than half the time which they now require, as may be demonstrated.

Our author then criticises on the different kinds of firing made use of, which, he says, are for the most part dangerous or impracticable; and makes many curious observations upon all the evolutions made, or that should be made in action. He next enlarges upon the science of encamping, the theory of marching, the use of artillery, &c. In which we doubt not but the military gentlemen will find many things very well worth their notice; but as they are too long, and it would be beyond our purpose to insert them, shall proceed to his observations upon the military talents of the different nations in Europe.

Next to the local geography of a country, the natural history and political constitution of it is an object that deserves the utmost attention: the quantity and quality of its productions, soil, climate, food, and form of government; because on these the physical and moral qualities of the inhabitants entirely depend. Those who inhabit the plains, and rich countries, are generally effeminate and bad soldiers, impatient under the least fatigue, are soon sick, require too much food, and are less active than those of the mountains, and in every respect inferior to them. What did not the poor Highlanders do? What did they not suffer? They will live where an Englishman, though animated with equal courage and love of glory, will perish; merely from the difference of their situations before they become soldiers. The Croats in the Empress's service seldom or ever camp, and are exposed to all the

the inclemency of the weather; yet, in proportion, much fewer of them die than among the rest of the troops; which can be attributed only to the difference of the countries from whence they come. The inhabitants of great towns are still worse than those of the plains: being long enervated with vice, and its consequences, they are unable to support any fatigue; and moreover, too talkative ever to form a good and obedient soldier. The form of government produces no less variety in the characters of men, than the physical qualities of the country.

The subjects of a despotic prince, being from their birth taught obedience and subordination, two essential qualities to form a good soldier, if not entirely alienated and weakened by oppression and poverty, are preferable to those of republics, unless these are animated by the enthusiastic fire of liberty; of which they are very susceptible, if conducted by an able hand, and become invincible: but if destitute of this principle, they make but indifferent soldiers, because their pretensions to liberty clash continually with that blind subordination, which constitutes the very foundation of a good army.

As the subjects of a despot cannot possibly be animated with a passion for liberty, that can raise any degree of enthusiasm, their leaders must endeavour to substitute that of religion, which is superior to the other. When these two principles are united, as in some of the Grecian and Roman republics, the soldier is invincible. If we consider the force they have on the human heart, and how easily

raised, we must be surprised to see the generals of our age neglect them entirely: this proves they want the most infallible and most sublime art of conducting mankind. There is another species of enthusiasm, much weaker than the former, and may be rather called a strong passion, whose object is the love of glory and riches; both these principles are ingrafted in the human heart, and if cultivated with care, will produce wonderful effects, especially among the officers, who by their situation have the means of enjoying the fruits of them. These principles are to be found chiefly among the subjects of a mixt and monarchical government, where glory and riches are attended with a real superiority and distinction.

From these moral and physical principles, are formed national characters, whose influence is seen, more or less, in every army, as it is more or less subject to military discipline. If this is strong, and founded only on the principle of fear, it destroys national characters, and does not substitute any thing that is equivalent to it. Discipline should be founded on national characters, and both are improved by it: but as those who have the formation and conduct of armies, seem wholly unacquainted with human nature in general, and with its various modifications, according to the difference of countries and government, they find themselves incapable to form a code of military laws, founded on national characters; and are therefore forced to destroy these, and establish it on the weak, uncertain, and slavish principle of fear; which has rendered our armies much inferior to those of

of the ancients, as appears evident from the history of mankind.

The French are gay, light, and lively, governed rather by an immediate and transitory impulse, than by any principle of reason or sentiment: their sensations, from the nature of their climate, are very delicate; and therefore objects make a very strong impression, but momentary; because a new object producing a new impression, effaces the former. From whence it follows, that they are impetuous and dangerous in their attacks; all the animal spirits seem united, and produce a sort of furious convulsion, and give them a more than ordinary degree of vigour for that instant; but it exhausts the whole frame. the instant following they appear languid and weak, and changed into other men. To this national character may be added, that their armies are recruited from the class of men that inhabit the towns, who, of all others, are the least proper for soldiers, being vain, impatient, talkative, and effeminate: they advance as assured of victory, having a great opinion of themselves, and contempt of others; but if repulsed, their spirits are exhausted, shame succeeds and humbles them to such a degree, that they are not easily prevailed upon to renew the attack; and as their vanity will never let them confess they are in the wrong, they throw the fault on their leaders, become mutinous, and desert. Wherefore it should be a maxim, in making war against the French, to keep them continually in motion, especially in bad weather, always attack them, never permit them to follow their own dispositions, force them to observe your's; their impatience

will soon reduce them to commit some capital error; if their leader is wise and prudent, and refuses to comply with their unreasonable requests, they will treat him with contempt, grow turbulent, and desert.

The present ministry endeavour to introduce the German discipline among them, without considering the difference there is between their national characters; and I doubt whether it will produce the effects they expect from it; nature must be improved, not annihilated.

The Austrian army is composed chiefly out of the class of labourers, vassals of the great lords; they are obedient and patient, and bear without a murmur the greatest hardships; and though their religion does not rise to any degree of enthusiasm, probably for want of being excited by an able leader, yet it keeps them sober and free from vice: objects must strike hard to make any sensible impression, which once received lasts long, because not easily effaced. By education and temper, little disposed to reason about causes and events; and therefore very proper to form a good soldier, and superior to any other, who are not raised by some species of enthusiasm.

The Russians have all these qualifications in common with the Austrians: and besides, such a fund of religion and respect, or rather veneration for their prince, which inspires them with a degree of enthusiasm, that must necessarily render them superior to every other army that is not animated with similar principles. Their courage alone has rendered them victorious, in spite of all those difficulties in which the general ignorance of their officers involved them.

The Prussian army being composed chiefly of strangers of different countries, manners, and religion, are united only by the strong chain of military discipline; this, and a most rigid attention to keep up all the forms of discipline established, constitutes a vast and regular machine; which, being animated by the vigorous and powerful genius of their leader, may be justly accounted one of the most respectable armies in Europe: but should this spring, however, languish but for an instant only, the machine itself being composed of such heterogeneous matter, would probably fall to pieces, and leave nothing but the traces of its ancient glory behind.

They have a facility in manœuvring, beyond any other troops whatever; and their victories must be ascribed to this chiefly; for all the genius of the leader can do nothing without it, and almost every thing with it.

The Spaniards are brave and patient; and have besides a point of honour, which being improved would make them good soldiers: their army at present would make but an indifferent figure for two or three campaigns, as their generals have neither that knowledge founded on study and application, or that produced by experience.

The English are neither so lively as the French, nor so phlegmatic as the Germans; they resemble more, however, the former; and are therefore somewhat lively and impatient. If the nature of the English constitution permitted some degree more of discipline, a more equal distribution of favours, and a total abolishment of buying and selling commissions, I think

they would surpass, at least equal, any troops in the world.

The Turks, and every government founded on military force, must necessarily decay, unless the same fanaticism which gave it birth be kept up by continual wars. Mahomet understood this principle so well, that he has made a religious precept of it, commanding his followers never to make peace with their enemies. As the force of this army depends entirely on numbers and enthusiasm, if this last is ever extinguished, which now seems to be much the case, the other will avail them nothing; and that immense fabric, being no longer animated with the only spirit which could support it, must sink under its own weight.

*De la Prédication (on preaching),
printed at Paris, 1766.*

THE design of this performance is to shew, that preaching has contributed very little, in any age of the world, to the reformation of mankind, and that it is in the power of government alone to produce this happy effect. The author appears to be a man of sense and genius, a friend to virtue, and a lover of mankind; his manner of writing is sprightly and agreeable: and though many will, no doubt, look upon every thing that is said in regard to improving the manners and morals of mankind, as idle and visionary, yet the discerning reader, who is acquainted with the nature and history of man, will be convinced of the weight and importance of many things which he advances.

He sets out with observing, that men, ever since they have formed themselves into societies, have been preaching to one another, though with little success. He shews briefly from the history of the Old Testament, that the preachers both before and after the flood made few converts. When he comes to the time of our Saviour, he says,—“It is not for us, worms of the earth, the children of darkness, blind in the book of life, to ask, why the Light of the world did not purify the world by the fire of his word; why, after his death, both Jews and Gentiles continued what they were before? We know that he sent his apostles to preach to the nations; but we know likewise, that the nations, instead of attending to the apostles, put them to death, and that, till the days of Constantine, preaching made few proselytes.

“Here we must carefully distinguish between the conversion of the understanding, and that of the heart; the establishment of a new worship, and the establishment of manners. This is an important distinction, and I shall have occasion to return to it by and by.

“Constantine spread Christianity over those extensive countries that were subject to the Roman empire, Clovis introduced it into Gaul, Charlemagne into Germany, Ethelbert into Great Britain, &c. A fine triumph for the ecclesiastical historians! Methinks I hear Gregory of Tours say to me,—“Cast your eye over Gaul, and behold in the temples which are rising every where in honour of the true God, those altars, that cross, that sacrifice, those sacraments, those public prayers, those humili-

ations, those marks of penitence that hierarchy of pastors to preserve the sacred depositum of the faith.”

“I see them, but I see at the same time kings and queens with *crosses* on their foreheads, and crimes in their hearts. I see a Clovis, with the cross on his face, shedding the blood of five princes, his own relations, in order to invade their little territories; I see, &c. &c.

“The number of preachers, since the ages of Christianity, is prodigiously increased, together with the number of the faithful. At a certain hour of a certain day of the week, fifty thousand preachers, in the different countries of Europe, assemble the people, and say to them whatever they please; and to these preachers sovereigns trust the important business of manners. In reading the Roman history, it is observable, that the magistrate alone spoke to the people *jure regali*. In the days of Constantine, the magistrate was silent, and the priest spoke.”

Our author goes on to observe, that the present manner of preaching is ill calculated to warm the imagination, or reach the heart; that the preachers of other religions have been as unsuccessful as those of the true; and that preaching, in every age and country, has been more successful in recommending evil than good. He then proceeds thus:

“But there have been preachers of another sort, who, without attending at the altar, have preached good morals; let us see what success they have had. I begin with the poets, the first instructors of mankind, who have the best claim to the attention of their hear-

ers, as they always speak a divine language, *os divina sonans*. We have nothing left of the works of Orpheus, who *sung* his morals before the days of the prophets. But if fable, in order to give us a high idea of them, tells us, that he tamed the fiercest animals, and even softened the heart of Pluto, it tells us at the same time, that he could not calm the amorous rage of the women of Thrace, who tore him in pieces on account of his indifference; a bad omen for those poets who were to preach virtue after him.

“ Among the poets we are acquainted with, some have preached in heroics, such as Homer, Virgil, Lucan, Tasso, Camöens, Milton, and the author of the *Henriade*. When the *Iliad* appeared, Greece was divided into as many parties, as there were states in it. They were continually attacking each other, and intestine convulsions shook the general constitution. Homer foresaw the fatal consequences of their divisions, and employed the voice of reason, the force of example, the majesty of style, the pomp of words, the charms of poetry, to shew them the danger of discord: but union nowhere appeared. Never perhaps was the *Iliad* more read, or more admired, than in the days of Pericles; because at that period, the taste and genius of the Greeks were at their height: even the vulgar were struck with the beauties of poetry and eloquence. It is not necessary to cite the passages, where Homer, always attentive to the great point he had in view, paints discord in the form of a famished monster feeding on blood and carnage. It is sufficient for my purpose to observe, that the Greeks, while they were singing

the verses of Homer, extolling his poetry and the moral he inculcated to the skies, were tearing one another in pieces.

“ The wise Virgil, whilst he flattered the Romans in his *Æneid*, purposed to himself, no doubt, to rekindle expiring virtue in the breasts of his countrymen. Accordingly he sings of a hero ever just, ever patient, ever brave, ever full of piety towards the gods. This is the principal character with which he marks him, *pious Æneas*, &c. and in order to inspire the greater horror of irreligion, and those other vices, which were hastening the ruin of Rome, even under her own triumphal arches, with what dreadful noise, with what horrid apparatus, does he open the infernal regions to their view. In that abyss of tortures, nine times deeper than the distance between earth and heaven, he shews profane mortals, those misers who accumulated wealth without sharing it with the indigent; brothers who lived in enmity with brothers, subjects who took up arms against their rightful sovereigns; traitors who sold their country for money; magistrates who enacted or abolished laws from views of interest; fathers guilty of incest, and children of parricide.

“ Was Augustus, was Tiberius, was Caligula, was Nero, were the grandees of their courts, was the multitude of corrupt wretches who disgraced all the different orders of the empire, frightened at the sight of this picture of Tartarus? Did they change their conduct? Alas, no. Was Virgil himself struck with the picture he drew? Three lines of his *Georgics* incline me to doubt of it.

*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere
causas;*

*Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile
fatum,*

*Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Ache-
rontis avari.*

“ I might say a great deal upon the *Henriade*; what a sermon! name to me a single moral virtue; a virtue beneficial to society; a real virtue, which is not there placed in its strongest light. Valour, justice, humanity, generosity, obedience to the laws, loyalty to the prince, appear in their most beautiful and affecting forms; the same true and strong pencil draws, in the most terrible colours, those follies which ruined our fathers; that *fanaticism*, for example, that blind and stupid fury which reason never tamed.—This poem has now been preaching to us for the space of forty years; what impression has it made on our theological disputes, wherein our divines pelt one another with the stones of the sanctuary! What has lately happened in a great city*, where public clamour, surprizing the attention of justice, made an innocent old man† be put to death? The annual thanksgivings that are offered up to Almighty God in the same city for a religious massacre, shew that fanaticism is still cherished in our breasts, and that this monster would still commit dreadful ravages, if the wisdom of government did not chain it down.

“ But of all the epic poets, Milton has chosen the grandest subject, and the fittest for a preacher: his plan is immense! it comprehends the counsels of the Almighty, and the whole creation;

those torrents of light and pleasure which flowed from the angels, whilst they continued in their allegiance; that sea of fire into which their rebellion hurled them; their rage against man when innocent and happy in the garden of Eden! It comprehends their efforts to ruin him, and their fatal success; the terrible consequences of his transgression, the air covered with black clouds, winds let loose, storms, tempests, volcanoes; earth refusing her fruits, war preparing her scourges, force, tyranny, famine, with numberless plagues; and this horrid scene not even terminated by death itself; heaven shut and hell opened for the miserable, who are born only to suffer, and to suffer because descended from a guilty progenitor.

“ But I weaken Milton; his poem, from the beginning to the end, is a sublime sermon, a discourse of the Almighty, a language of fire, a sacred enthusiasm! his countrymen began to read it in the reign of Charles the Second; and in this reign, more than in any other, the allurements of riches, luxury and debauchery, made England forget both the fall and the punishment of man. But it is not one nation only that is interested in this poem; it relates to the most important interest of all nations. Accordingly, all Europe reads *Paradise lost*: It strikes, it astonishes; but does it reform? alas no!”

Our author now proceeds to consider what influence the dramatic writers, and the satirists of ancient and modern times, have had upon the morals of mankind.

* Toulouse.

† Calas.

He shews, in a sprightly and agreeable manner, that men, whether they cry or laugh, still continue the same; that laws are not better obeyed, social virtues more practised, justice more respected, or faith better kept. History too, which is more natural, more simple than poetry, though it has always endeavoured to correct the manners of mankind by facts, and reflections arising from them, has, he observes, never attained its end; whilst it continues to relate the calamities that cover the earth, it shews the inefficacy of its own efforts.

“If the force of instruction,” continues he, “could produce good morals, this glory, next to the preaching of the gospel, should seem to be peculiarly reserved for *philosophy*. The philosopher, in order to establish morality, neither borrows the bitterness of satire, nor the enchantment of the theatre; neither the thunder of eloquence, nor the sublime of inspiration. He disdains to make use of any instrument of surprise; he confines himself to the simplicity of reason; he opens before us the book of nature, which speaks an intelligent language to every understanding; he looks for the foundation of morality in the constitution of things; he supposes nothing, but proves every thing. Is an action hurtful to society? it is bad, and he proscribes it. Is it beneficial to society? it is good, and he recommends it. Thus it is that he lays the line, and ascertains the boundaries between vice and virtue. He allows us the use of all the gifts of nature, and only desires us not to abuse them: he means not to form a man without

passions, but a worthy man with passions.

“Does he speak of God? He takes care not to represent him as an arbitrary lawgiver, who commands or forbids, without any other motive but that of being obeyed. He does not say, Honour and love your father and mother, because God commands it; but he says, God commands it, because, if you refuse to hearken to this first call of nature, there is no other being whom you will honour, none whom you will love. He does not say, Abstain from violence, because God forbids it, but he says, God forbids it, because with it, towns and countries would soon become an immense theatre of confusion, horror, and blood. He teaches us, after Cicero, that law is not a human invention, but the expression of that universal reason which governs the world; that, like it, it is eternal and unchangeable; that it does not vary according to times and places; that what it commanded or forbid in the beginning of the world, it still commands or forbids to every nation on earth: and after having fixed the boundaries between vice and virtue, far from seeing in the Deity an implacable judge, the philosopher sees in him a father who never punishes, but in order to reform.

“Now, this sublime, this simple philosophy, this torch of reason herself, which, after being extinguished in Greece, was lighted up again in Italy, in England, and in France, and has spread knowledge to the remotest boundaries of the north, what effects has it produced upon morals? it has happily banished some barbarous prejudices.

dices. Wills are no longer void, which bequeath nothing to the church. Churches no longer serve as sanctuaries for assassins; we no longer believe that Rome can absolve subjects from the oath of allegiance to their sovereign. We shall never go again to ruin our families and cut one another's throats, in Palestine. Witches are not committed to the flames, and at the last *Auto-da-fe* in Lisbon, no human being was sacrificed; &c. &c.

“ These maladies of the mind, and some others of the same kind, which are the offspring of ignorance, philosophy has cured; but all the vices which can infect enlightened nations still subsist; and their poison, as it circulates through all ranks and conditions of men, from the cottage to the court, is still heightened in proportion as it ascends. The Stoic philosophy, in its greatest efforts, produced indeed some good Emperors, Trajan, Nerva, Adrian, the two Antonines, and some individuals in every order of the state; but it had no effect upon the multitude. With more light and knowledge than it was then possessed of, it labours still with as much ardour as ever to make proselytes; but this flower of the human species will only make a very puny republic.

“ It appears plainly, therefore, from the records of all ages, that preaching, under whatever form it is considered, whether in the lessons of philosophers, in the examples of history, the enthusiasm of poets, the oracles of the gospel, the precepts of the synagogue, the inspiration of prophets, the zeal of patriarchs, has never formed, and never can form, a virtuous peo-

ple. Who then, it will be asked, is the true preacher? I answer, *Government*. But it is not enough to affirm this, I must prove it.”

Our author, who is now come to the principal point he has in view, goes on to observe, that as the centripetal and centrifugal forces regulate the physical world, so there are two springs in the power of government, which are capable of regulating the moral world, at least so far as regularity is compatible with liberty. The one keeps us at a distance from vice, to wit, *punishment*; the other excites us to virtue, *i. e. reward*.

He endeavours to confirm and illustrate this by examples taken from ancient and modern history; and though some of the examples which he produces will, no doubt, be objected to, yet the greatest part of them are extremely pertinent, and shew that he is well acquainted with the policy of ancient and modern times. He seems perfectly sensible of the difficulties that attend all schemes of reformation, and that the fine speculations upon this subject are often like those mechanical inventions, which play perfectly well in the model, but fail in the execution. Accordingly he writes with a becoming degree of modesty and diffidence. After shewing, in several instances, the effects which rewards and punishments have had, and still have, upon the manners of mankind, he proceeds to give a sketch of a plan of reformation for a great city.

“ Let us suppose then,” says he, “ a city as large as Paris, and as corrupt as Sybaris; that luxury prevails in it; that the frivolous arts are in the highest esteem, and the

useful ones in contempt; that a varnisher, a toy-man, or a dancing-master, gets more in one day, than all the labourers of a province in a month; that modesty is banished from it; that young women only wish for husbands, in order to have a cloak for licentiousness; that the faith of marriage is openly violated by both sexes; that virtuous wives, if any such are to be found, mourn, while courtezans triumph; that debauchery poisons the very source of the human species; that old men retain the vices of youth, and that young men are old in constitution, before they arrive at the years of maturity; that in this city there is always money enough for theatrical entertainments, table, and dress; none for the payments of debts, or the relief of the indigent; that public assemblies shine in silk, gold, and jewels, whilst the streets and temples are filled with beggars; that every one finds his account in the ruin of his neighbour; that agreeable men are preferred to men of worth; that vice is a subject only for mirth and pleasantry; that a man may have even every vice that disgraces humanity, provided he can only be witty upon himself; that all places are disposed of by favour, or purchased by money; that the very right of judging and being judged is sold; that the public treasury is plundered; that the sanctuary is polluted; that the great are mean, and that the vulgar, worthy of those above them, are a nursery of rogues, thieves, assassins. What a city! what a capital! I undertake, however, to give it morals, and if I succeed, the provinces, always less corrupt, will soon be reformed.

“ I begin by strengthening paternal authority, the first and the most sacred of all. It is derived from God; it governed before there were any kings; it was the foundation and the model of the Chinese government for many ages, when the rest of the earth was at the mercy of tyrants. Romulus, who perhaps stretched it too far, placed it at the head of his laws; he allowed a father, not only to put his children in prison, to load them with chains, to order them to be publicly beaten with rods, to condemn them to labour, to disinherit them, but even to sell them, or put them to death. I would give fathers all this power, excepting that of selling their children, and putting them to death. When we consider, that it is a father who punishes, there is little reason to be afraid of severity. Romulus perhaps extended the duration of paternal authority too far; it was exercised over children of whatever age or dignity. It may continue till the age of five-and-twenty. When a child has been properly trained till this time, if he is guilty of any irregularity afterwards, let him be subject to the laws.—A father, to whom such power is committed, must not be surprised if, after the example of China, he is obliged to answer for the conduct of his children under the pain of being punished for their crimes. The law supposes, that if the father had educated his son properly, the crime would not have been committed. And, at the worst, the punishment of an innocent person, which is sometimes unavoidable under the best form of government, would prevent a hundred other fathers from being guilty.

“ My

continues he, "in order to facilitate the execution of it, presupposes a good public education. This shall not be that of *Emilius*, which were it practicable and unexceptionable, can only be a private one. Nor shall it be that which is established in our colleges, which is condemned by the voice of the public. It shall be that which arises from the ideas of Locke, Montaigne, Plutarch, Xenophon, and Plato; that, wherein things shall be taught before languages, which are often useless to those who learn them; that which, instead of being the same for all, shall have separate classes according to the wants of the state, and by exercises appropriated to each class, shall form fit subjects for commerce, for jurisprudence, for war, for the church, for the arts, &c. that where there shall be nothing in common but religion and virtue. We have pens enough, that only wait for the signal of the prince to draw up a plan of this kind; but the advantages which would arise from it, would be soon lost, without the attention of government, and especially of the public censors."

The remainder of the work relates to the institution of censors, and the advantages arising from such an institution. What the ingenious author advances, upon this subject, appears to us to be as judicious as his manner is agreeable, and we make no doubt, but every good citizen will read it with pleasure.

Curious extracts from Whitlocke's notes, lately published.

"EVERY person had in the beginning only one proper

name; as with the Britains Brute, the Jewes Adam, the Egyptians Anubis, the Chaldeans Ninus, the Medians Asfyages, the Romans Romulus, the Gaules Litavicus, the Germans Ariovistus, the Saxons Hengist; and so of all other nations, except the savages of Mount Atlas and Barbary, which were reported to be nameless and dreamless. Afterwards, with us, they came to two names, the Christian-name and the Sir-name, as it now continues; though some have given two Christian names with us, as Charles James, &c. which is more in request in France and Spayne, especially in Italy and Sweden.

"Our British ancestors had their peculiar names for the most part taken from colours, they using to paint themselves; and some of those yett continue with the Welch; afterwards they took Roman names when they were a province, which became corrupted or extinguished after the entry of the Saxons, who brought in the German names, and the Danes some of theirs; and the Normans, who originally (saith Cambden) used the German tongue, brought in other German names. After that we began to use the Hebrew names, and such as we tooke out of the holy scripture.

"For sir names or cognomina, the Britains used to say Owen ap Harry, the son of Harry, &c. and the Irish Donald Mac Neale, the son of Neale; the Saxons used Eadgaring, the son of Edgar, &c. after the manner of the Hebrewes; who, keeping memory of their tribes, used in their genealogies the name of their fathers with Ben, that is the son of, added to it; as Melchi Ben Addi, the son of Addi,

Addi, and the like. So the Græcians used to say, Icarus the son of Dedalus, &c. The Arabians also used the names of their fathers, as Avenpace, the son of Pace, &c. And to this day we have some names amongst us, of the Norman appellation, by the like use of Fitz; as John Fitz Walter, Fitz William, the son of Walter, the son of William, &c. Some had fir-names given them, as Sobriquettes; or nick names, as William Rufus, and the like. About the time of the Norman invasion, some doe hold, was the beginning of fir-names; before that time they used but single names, as appears in their subscriptions to charters, and the names of Ap Rice, Fitz-Roger, Richardson, and the like, some of which continue to this day as fir-names; and that commonly they were not used till about the time of E. 2. Some tooke their names of places, as Windsor descended from Walter Castellan of Windsor. By the booke of Domesday many fir-names are exprest from places, as Adam de Gray, Robert de Oily; and this grew much in custome to name men from the places of their seigniories or habitations, and some of this sort are yett continuing; so are names from officers, as steward, constable, and many more. Divers of our fir-names are from places beyond seas, as Mortimer, Warren, Piercy, Nevill, Montfort, &c. So Courtenay, St. Leger, Fiennes, &c. So Bruges, Odingels, and others, from places in Normandy, France, Flanders, &c. from whence some who left these names came in with W. 1. Some are of mere English extraction, as Clifford, Willoughby, Went-

worth, Mostyn, Trevor, &c. Butt although the originall of names with us, and elsewhere, be dubious and various; yett generally the use of them is certaine to denote the person named, and is of necessity for that end: and where members are chosen to serve in publique counsell, there is no meanes butt by returning of their names, (as this writ commaunds), to know who are the persons empowered by this choice, to execute a trust, which none else, butt the persons so chosen and named, can doe."

To this we shall subjoin what he says upon the community, which is to be observed in the house of Commons. Commenting upon the terms of knights, citizens, and burgeses, of which that honourable body is composed, "These (says he) are the representatives of the commons of the whole kingdome, and are all of them of the ranke of commons: yett some have collected, that formerly there seemes to have bin a distinction among them, and that the knights did act some matters by themselves, and the citizens and burgeses by themselves; which they doe ground upon an antient act of parliament to be found in the old book of our printed statutes, in Edward the Third's time, which pardons to the knights, and to all other, all fines made to the king for not attending him into Gascoigne; and the graunt made by the knights for every towne an armed man, and the graunt made by the cittizens and burgeses for the cities and burghs, att the parlement att Winchester: by which act they understand a distinct graunt then made by the knights for the townes which sent

sent no cittyzens or burgeses to parlement; and another graunt by it selfe from the cittyzens and burgeses for those places for which they served. And this is further noted from a record in parlement shortly after, wherein it is sayd, that to the king's propositions the knights by themselves gave advice, &c. Butt these are conjectures of what doth wholly differ from the present usage and constitution of the house of Commons at this day, and for many ages past; wherein there is no superiority or inferiority, butt in that house all are equall. Whatsoever their respective rankes and degrees may be in other places, when they enter into the house they must leave their precedence att the dore, and all other their titles butt members of the house of Commons. In appellations they have their titles given them there, as when a lord by courtesey stands up to speake, they use to call uppon him by the name of my lord such a one, and so to a knight or gentleman; but in their sitting or suffrage there is a parity; they all sitt as they come; no lord or privy-counsellor, or knight, or officer, hath of right any seat there, butt as he takes it when he comes inn, and finds it convenient for him. Tho' it is true that of later times some privy-counsellors, being members of that house, used commonly to sitt neare the speaker's chayre, and to have cushions, which in respect to their persons and qualities was connived att, yet sometimes other members would take the boldness to sitt in those places; and some would reflect upon itt in their speeches as an innovation, and reprove it.

“ There is also an equality in

their suffrages. If a burges stand upp to speake, and att the same time a lord or knight stand up also, he who was first up in the speaker's eye shall have the priviledge of being first heard, without regard to the quality or title of the other: and every citizen and burges hath an equall vote with the knights, and the knights with them; the major part resolves the question, without distinction of quality. And every knight, citizen, and burges is not only a representative of that country, citty, or borrough which elected him, butt of the whole kingdome; and their votes bind all other people as well as those of the particular counties, citties, and borroughs where they were elected. But in the proceedings of the lords house there is some difference: every lord hath his place according to his ranke and title, and in that order they passe their votes; but the vote of a baron is of equal force with the vote of a duke; and the majority of votes with them also makes the resolution, as it did in the Jewish sanhedrim, and in the senates of all nations. The presbyters or elders of the sanhedrim were all equally filed sapientes, and had alike the title and priviledge of presbyters: no man's vote was of more force than anothers; butt their seats in the court were in a certaine ranke or forme, and every one's place on each side of the prince and father of the sanhedrim (who sate in the middle) was certainly knowne; and the prince or father of the senate had noe negative vote, or more binding than the votes of every one of the elders had besides.

“ In all the Roman assemblies for the publique elections of magistrates,

strates, or making of lawes, such was the equality among them, that every man's sufferage was of like force; and the major parte still gave the resolution of the matter in debate.

"It would be too long to recite the like proceedings in the senates of the Græcians, and of other nations. The way to determine all matters of difficulty can be no other butt force, or majority of suffrage; and in suffrages there is alwayes an equality. As the spirituall barons of England answered the temporall lords in the parlement of H. 2. where the debate was about giving judgement uppon the archbishop Becket; the temporal lords told the spiritual lords. "You ought to pronounce the sentence, it belongs not to us; we are laymen, you are ecclesiastical persons as he is, his fellow-priests, his fellow-bishops;" to this the bishops answered the temporal lords; "Nay it is rather your duety, not ours, for this is not an ecclesiastical butt a secular judgement; we sit not heere as bishops, but as barons; we are barons, and ye are barons; we are heere peers." But at length the bishops pronounced the sentence.

"In like manner every burges may say to a citizen or knight, and they againe to another, "We are commons, and ye are commons." All in that house are peers, knights, cittizens, and burgeffes; without distinction in that place are all commoners."

*Of the title of Defender of the Faith,
 &c. From the same.*

WE find antiently in the church, to be ordained

certain advocates of causes, who were called, defenders of the church, as appears by a canon of the council of Carthage; and by the law of the emperor Charles, who constituted defenders of the churches, against the powers of secular and rich men; and another law appointing defenders of the church, and servants of God. From these defenders of the church, who were also called advocates and patrons, came our law word advowson; and the right of patronage in these defenders of the church to present clerks to ecclesiastical benefices.

The same learned knight in his epistle to the king before his booke of counsell, remembers the title of God's vicar given by pope Eleutherius, to Lucius, our first British king; which is also mentioned in severall other authors of our law-bookes, as a title proper for our kings, and frequently given to them. The Saxon word for it, is God's delegate, or vicar of Christ. And the same title of Christ's vicar was afterwards taken by King Edgar, in his charter to the monastery of Winchester.

But to come a little lower; in a writ of our king R. 2. is this expression, We are, and will be defenders of the catholicke faith: the very words in the present title.

We find also in our records of parlement, the title given to Humphrey duke of Gloucester, of defender of England.

But to come to the present title of defender of the faith, in our kings; it arose uppon this occasion. The Romanists and Lutherans in Germany, having some contests uppon the pardons, and indulgences graunted by the Pope; against the which, divers in Germany,

many, and principally Luther, did preach, write, and dispute, in opposition to the pope's authority, and these bulls. King Hen. VIII. to ingratiate himself the more with his holines, and to gaine his favour, when he should have occasion to use it, did write a volume against Luther, in defence of pardons, the papacy, and the seaven sacraments; and sent it to Pope Leo the Tenth, to Rome, where the original is yett extant in the Vatican. For this most acceptable service, and high desert, a defence of the faith and power of the see of Rome, and that by a kingly pen, it was thought fit by the pope and his cardinals, by a golden bull, anno 1521, to conferre upon Hen. VIII. this title of defender of the faith; and it commaunds all Christians, that, in their direction to him, they should, after the word king, adde this, defender of the faith. The bull itselfe is to be seen in that rare treasury of precious collections and monuments, the library of my noble friend, Sir Thomas Cotton; and the transcript of it in several printed authors and historians.

Sleidan speaking of this passage, faith, that the Pope gave unto the King an honourable name, calling him defender of the church. Butt that more properly belongs unto the Emperor, who is stiled defender of the church, and advocate of the church. And it is a part of his oath att his last and most solemne coronatione, which is done by the Pope in person: when he swears to be a perpetual defender of the pontifical dignity, and of the church of Rome. And the like was also the solemne oath of more ancient emperours.

Some of the old Kings of Sicily used titles in their stile, somewhat like to these; as helper and buckler of the Christians.

King Hen. VIII. did not long continue his reverence to the Pope's authority. Butt failing in his expectation from him touching the matter of his desired divorce from his wife Queen Catherine; King Henry thereupon changed his judgment concerning the Pope's supremacy; and, by act of parliament, assumed to his crowne the supremacy in all caules, ecclesiasticall as well as temporall; and wholly abolished the Pope's power and supremacy in England, enough contrary to the faith of that church. Nevertheless, he still kept his title of defender of the faith; and further added to it by that act of parlement, the high titles of supream head of the church of England; and left these titles to his son king Edw. VI. who not only pursued his father's steppes as to the supremacy of the church of Rome, butt as to their doctrine likewise in many points; and began that blessed reformation, whereof posterity enjoys the benefit. Notwithstanding this difference in faith, yett it was thought fitt for the young King, still to continue that title of defender of the faith, and of supreme head of the church; which discended to his sister Queen Mary: who, although she reconciled her kingdomes to the church of Rome, yett she continued not only the title of defender of the faith; but likewise for some time, that other title of supream head of the church, which she afterwards left off; and so did her successors.

Her sister Queen Elizabeth prosecuted

secuted our happy reformation; and wholly abolished the Popish power and faith, in her dominions. Yet, continued she, and most deservedly, the title of defender of the faith, which she was effectually, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and further, in Germany, France, and the Netherlands, as their stories witness.

King James succeeded her, in the pious exercise of this title of defender of the true faith: so did his son King Charles the First, of blessed memory: so doth our present Charles the Second. Though all of them since Queen Mary, have discontinued that other title of supream head of the church on earth, as Hen. VIII. used it. And in the first year of Queen Mary, when the writs of summons to the parliament had not that title of supream head of the church, a question was made, whether those writs without that title were legal, or not; and upon deliberation it was resolved, that those writs were legal, notwithstanding that title was omitted; and that the act which gave that stile, was to be construed only affirmatively; without any negative inference, that the stile should not be good without it. Thus, notwithstanding the severall changes of religion and perswasion of faith, yett still the title of defender of the faith was continued. And there can be but one true faith, which will never be extinguished; though by difference of opinion (whereof we see too much in our time) it may be obscured. Nor do some believe the way to heale our breaches, will be by too much rigour, or imposing; but according to that clemency and tendernes of his

majesty's gracious proclamation touching those matters, will be the best means to defend and increase the true faith of Christe among us.

Curious observations made in a voyage to the West Indies.

I Took notice at Deal, where I set sail for Jamaica, of the great difference in the rusting of iron, in such houses as front the sea, in comparison of that effect in the street immediately placed behind that other in which I made this observation. They told me, that it rusted more at high floods than at neap tides, the height of the beach hindering the saline exhalations. This remark put me in mind of the vanity of the argument of M. Ligon's and others, viz. that the air of the West Indies was hot and moist, because of the rusting of iron; whereas it indeed arises from some other principle in the air; for at the point of Cagua, where it scarce raineth forty showers in a year, iron rusts as much or more than any where; yet are there other parts of the island, in which, of nine months, not one passes without great rain. Besides, in Jamaica, it rusts least in rainy weather. The steams of the sea are found of such nature, that our sweat-meats rotted; sugar of roses, and other lozenges, grew moist; and those pyes and gammons of bacon, which had kept well before, after they had been once exposed to the open air, decayed more in a day or two, than in six weeks before.

On the point Cagua, the iron guns of the fort were so corroded, that some were near become useless, being perforated almost like honey-combs; but the guns which lay in the salt water were not much endamaged by rust, as we found upon taking up of some.

Many things receive damage by the air: not only iron rusts, but even linen rots; and silks once exposed to the air, do rot, without losing their colour. If a lancet be once exposed to the air, it will rust, though you presently put it up again: but if it be never exposed to the air, it will hardly rust.

At Deal, a certain ale-feller will warrant, that the ale, as he orders it, shall be carried good to the West or East Indies. His way to prepare it is this, (as he told me himself;) he twice mashes it with fresh malt, and twice boils it well; yet all this kept it not from souring, as I observed during my stay there. We bought of it to carry to Jamaica, and then he directed us thus: to every runlet of five gallons, after it is placed in the ship, not to be stirred any more, put in two new-laid eggs whole, and let them lie in it; he said, that in a fortnight, or little more, the whole egg-shells would be dissolved, and the eggs become like wind-eggs, inclosed only in a thin skin; after this the whole white would be preyed on, but the yolk would not be touched or corrupted. By this means we did preserve the ale to Jamaica, and it was much better than at Deal.

Concerning the Thames water; it is not only observable, that in eight months time it acquires a spirituous quality, so as to burn like spirit of wine, (and some East-

India ships, I am informed, have run the hazard of firing, by holding a candle near the bung-hole at the first opening of the cask,) but also that the stinking of it is no corruption, nor perhaps unwholesome; for we drank it all the way, so as to hold our noses, yet had no sickness; but we had a proportion of brandy each week, which perhaps might correct it. If you take off the bung from any cask that stinks, and let the air come to it, it will in twenty-four hours become sweet again; and if you take a broomstick, and stir it about well, it will become sweet in four or five hours, casting a black lee to the bottom, which remixes with it, and so occasions a third or fourth fermentation and stench; after which it stinks no more. But though Thames-water upon stench does not putrify, yet other waters (as far as hath been hitherto observed) do become irrecoverable upon stinking, and dangerous to drink.

I observed at sea, after we were out of the Narrow, the sea grew darkish, and after perfect azure, yet was it much more salt the farther we went, as I tried by a water-poise, which rose about half an inch above the sea-water in the Downs, and at twenty-four degrees more, two inches: but after that I never observed any difference unto Jamaica, the sea being probably so impregnated with salt, as not to imbibe more.

As to the colour of the sea, I conceive there is a great variety in it and its steams, as in grounds a land; which may occasion the sickness in some places more than in others: for the sea smells differently in the Narrow and Main, and as to colour, it is of a sea-green

and more sickly in the Downs than at Torbay; and on Plymouth-coast, more than past the Land's end; in the Bay of Biscay, than in the Long-reach. Something perhaps may be imputed to the difference of the waves, which are short, and make a copping-sea in the bay of Biscay, (yet we came not within eighty leagues of Cape Finis-Terræ.) In the Long-reach it is a long rolling wave, but never breaks. About Florida, Virginia, and New England, it is a great rolling-wave, but breaks. And as the sea coloureth from green to darkish, and so to blue; so in our return it coloured from blue to dark, and so to green. When we were in the latitude of Barbadoes, and had sailed so for some days, and apprehended ourselves to be within seventy or eighty leagues, I observed the sea was black and thick, not transparently blue, as before, and the foam against the ship-sides was turbid, and of another consistence than before: but when the sun was high, it turned green; whereupon I asked the master, who told me we were within sixty leagues of Barbadoes, and that the sea was there soundable, whereas before it was not so. But at Barbadoes, in the anchoring place it was blue; as we rowed ashore, in the shallow it was whitish: and so at Jamaica, near the shore, it is transparently white, but within three yards more transparently blue.

As to the burning of the sea, I could never observe so great a light, as to perceive fishes in the sea off the stern; yet was the light great, and at some times more than other. I suppose several subject earths, currents, and winds, do vary it. I observed it burned more at Deal

the night before we set sail, than ever in the voyage. All the water ran off our oars almost like liquid fire; the wind was then S. E. and the seamen told me, that at east and south winds it burnt most.

I shall not trouble you with an account, how two contrary winds poise each other, and make a calm in the midst, ships at a distance sailing with contrary gales at the same time

It is observable, that, in the Indies, such places as have any high mountains, have also every night a wind, that blows from the land maugre the Levantine wind which blows at sea, but with a slacker gale at night; which seems to shew, it depends not only on the motion of the earth, but sun. There is none at Barbadoes or Soana, but at all the other islands; and in Jamaica every night it blows off the island every way at once, so that no ship can any where come in by night, nor go out but early in the morning, before the sea-breeze comes in. I have often thought on it, and could imagine no other reason, but that those exhalations, which the sun hath raised in the day, make haste (after his strength no longer supports them) to those mountains, by a motion of similar attraction, and there gather in clouds, and break thence, by their own force and weight, and occasion a wind every way: for as the sun declines, the clouds gather, and shape according to the mountains; so that old seamen will tell you each island in the afternoon, towards evening, by the shape of the cloud over it. And this attraction appears further, not only from the rain that gathers on the trees in the island of Ferro,

spoken

spoken of by Sir R. Hawkins in his observations, and H. Vossius upon Pomponius Mela, as also Magnus de Manna, but also from the rains in the Indies; there being certain trees which attract the rain, so as that if you destroy the woods, you abate or destroy the rains. So Barbadoes hath not now half the rains it had when more wooded. In Jamaica likewise, at Guanaboa, they have diminished the rains as they extended their Plantations. But to return to Jamaica: that this night wind depends much upon the mountains, appears by this, that its force extends to an equal distance from the mountain; so that at Port-Morant, which is the easternmost part of the island, there is a little of land-breeze, because the mountain is remote from thence, and the breeze spends its force along the land thither. I shall further illustrate this kind of attraction. In the harbours of Jamaica there grow many rocks, shaped like bucks and stags horns: there grow also several sea-plants, whose roots are stony. Of these stone trees (if I may term them so) some are insipid, but others perfectly nitrous. Upon those other plants, with petrified roots, there gathers a lime-stone, which fixes not upon other sea-fans growing by them: It is observable also, that a Monchinel-apple, falling into the sea, and lying in the water, will contract a lanugo of salt-petre.

It is commonly affirmed, that the seasons of the year, betwixt the tropics, are divided by the rains and fair weather, and six months are attributed to each season. But this observation holds not generally true: for at the point in Jamai-

ca scarce fall (as was hinted above) 40 showers in a year, beginning in August to October inclusively. From the point you may look towards Port-Morant, and so along to Ligonee, six miles from the point; and you will scarce see, for eight or nine months, beginning from April, an afternoon in which it rains not. At the Spanish-Town it rains but three months in the year, and then not much. And at the same time it rains at Mevis, it rains not at the Barbadoes. And at Cignateo, (otherwise called Eleutheria) in the gulf of Bahama, it rains not sometimes for two or three years; so that that island hath been twice deserted for want of rain to plant it.

At the point of Jamaica, wherever you dig five or six foot, water will appear, which ebbs and flows as the tide. It is not salt, but brackish; unwholesome for men, but wholesome for hogs. At the Caymans there is no water but what is brackish also; yet is that wholesome for men, insomuch that many are recovered thereby feeding on tortoises, and yet drink no other water. The blood of tortoises is colder than any water I ever felt there; yet is the beating of their heart as vigorous as that of any animal (as far as I have observed), and their arteries are as firm as any creatures I know: which seems to shew, it is not heat that hardens the coats of the arteries, or gives motion to the heart. Their lungs lie in their belly, below the diaphragm, extending to the end of their shell. Their spleen is triangular, and of a firm flesh (no parenchyma) and floridly red. Their liver is of a dark green, inclining to black, and parenchymatous. In the

the œsophagus are a sort of teeth with which they chew the grass they eat in the meadows, which there grows at the bottom of the sea. All the tortoises from the Caribbees to the bay of Mexico and Honduras, repair in summer to the Cayman islands to lay their eggs, and to hatch there. They coot for fourteen days together, then lay in one night some three hundred eggs, with white and yolk, but no shells; then they coot again, and lay in the sand; and so thrice: then the male is reduced to a kind of jelly within, and blind, and is so carried home by the female. Their fat is green, but not offensive to the stomach, though you eat it as broth stewed. Your urine looks of a yellowish green, and oily, after eating it.

There is no manner of earth, but sand at the point; yet I have eaten admirable melons, musk, and water-melons, that have grown there. A great many trees also grow there, especially mangranes, and prickly-pears.

In some ground, that is full of salt-petre, your tobacco that grows wild, flashes as it is smoaked.

The fruit of trees there of the same kind ripen not at one time: there is a hedge of plumb-trees of three miles long, as you go to the Spanish town; on it I have many times remarked some trees in flower, others with ripe, others with green fruit, and others to have done bearing, at the same time. Jasmins I have seen to blow before their leaves, and also after their leaves are fallen again.

The sower-sap, a pleasant fruit there, hath a flower with three leaves; when these open, they give so great a crack, that I have

more than once run from under the tree, thinking it all to be tumbling down.

There is a bird called a pelican, but a kind of cormorant, that is of a fishy taste; but if it lie buried in the ground but two hours, it will lose that taste, as I have been told for certain.

I tried some analysis of bodies, by letting ants eat them; and I found that they would eat brown sugar, white, and at last reduced it to an insipid powder; so they reduced a pound of salad-oil to two drachms of powder.

At our first coming there we sweat continually in great drops for three quarters of a year, and then it ceaseth: during that space I could not perceive myself or others more dry, more costive, or to make less urine than in England; neither does all that sweat make us faintish. If one be dry, it is a thirst generally arising from the heat of the lungs, and affecting the mouth, which is best cooled by a little brandy.

Most creatures drink little or nothing there, as hogs; nay, horses in Guanaboa never drink; nor cows in some places of the island for six months; goats drink but once perhaps in a week; parrots never drink, nor paroquets, nor civet-cats, but once a-month.

The hottest time of the day to us is eight in the morning, when there is no breeze. I set a weather-glass in the window, to observe the weather, and I found it not rise considerably at that time; but by two of the clock it rose two inches.

Venice-treacle did so dry in a gallipot, as to be friable; and then

it produced a fly, called a weavil, and a sort of white worm. So did the *Pilulæ de Tribus* produce a weavil.

There is in the midst of the island a plain, called *Magotti Savanna*, in which, whensoever it rains, (and the rain passeth along the island before it falls there,) the rain as it settles upon the seams of any garment, turns, in half an hour, to maggots; yet is that plain healthful to dwell in.

Some Thoughts on the English Language.

Notwithstanding a great number of pieces have occasionally appeared in periodical works upon the same subject as the present essay, yet as I conceive that some new observations have suggested themselves to me, I presume they will be neither unacceptable nor unentertaining to the reader.

I shall first begin with the objections which are made to it, and that the rather, as they all redound to its honour. The first objection that I shall mention is, its fluctuating state and incertitude of duration.

No longer now the golden age appears,

When patriarch wits surviv'd a thousand years;

No length of fame, our second life, is lost,

And bare threescore is all e'en that can boast;

Our sons their fathers' failing language see,

And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be.

Mr. Benson has been beforehand with me in the refutation of this passage of Pope: for he has justly observed, that as long as our admirable version of the Bible continues to be read in churches, there will remain a perpetual standard for the language; and here I cannot avoid commending Mr. Johnson's judgment in having his eye principally upon this authority in his Dictionary, a work which I look on with equal pleasure and amazement, as I do upon St. Paul's cathedral; each the work of one man, each the work of an Englishman.

A second objection against our mother-tongue is its being a medley of others, and that it has not a right to set up for a language by itself. One would imagine that the difficulty which foreigners find in obtaining a competent knowledge of the English, would be a satisfactory answer to this position. There is no language in the world but has its derivatives from others, the Hebrew alone perhaps excepted. But what our language is chargeable with, on this score, is greatly to its advantage, and is, in fact, one of the greatest matters that can be said in its behalf. We have culled the flowers from others, and at the same time have rejected the weeds. The Spanish is too grave, solemn, and formal; the French too light, precipitate, and coxcomical. The Italian is over softened and emasculated with a redundancy of vowels; as the German is burthened and rendered barbarous by a harsh, unutterable, disagreeable concurrence of consonants. But the English tongue is majestic without stiffness, lively without

without lightness, musical without
feminacy, and nervous without
roughness; which observations are
enough to make us allow its su-
periority over all the modern lan-
guages at least, notwithstanding the
assertion of our noble countryman,
(Sir William Temple) to the con-
trary.

It is farther alledged, that the
English abounds too much with
monosyllables; a characteristical
defect not to be met with in other
languages. But why is it a de-
fect? Is it because from hence
there arises such a comprehensive
energy, that an Englishman can
express the same idea in one syl-
lable, for which purpose a French-
man must make use of three? A
bad writer indeed may crowd so
many of them together as to form
very unmusical periods, especially
in verse. But a good one, on the
contrary, will turn this seeming de-
ficiency into a real beauty. In
Adam and Eve's morning-hymn,
Milton gives us these charming
verses,

is praise, ye winds, that from four
quarters blow,
breathe soft or loud; and wave
your tops, ye pines,
with every plant, in sign of wor-
ship wave.

The second of these verses, which
is the most harmonious, consists
entirely of monosyllables; the pre-
ceding has but one dissyllable, and
the last but two. Again,

hear on your wings, and in your
notes his praise;
speak ye, who best can tell, ye sons
of light.

With a thousand instances of the
like nature.

The last objection that occurs to
me at present, is, that our tongue
wants universality, which seems to
be an argument against its merit.
This is owing to the affectation of
Englishmen, who prefer any lan-
guage to their own, and is not to
be imputed to a defect in their
native tongue. But this objection,
if such it be, is vanishing daily;
for I have been assured, by several
ingenious foreigners, that in many
places abroad, Italy in particular,
it is become the fashion to study
the English tongue.

I shall now present the reader
with a few loose thoughts on our
native language in contradistinction
to certain others.

In respect to the Greek, I am
afraid we must yield up the palm;
for that tongue, like the writer in
it, without doubt, remains unri-
valled. There is an incredible
analogy between the humour of a
people, and their particular forms
of speech; hence the stupidity of
a Dutchman, the gravity of a Spa-
niard, and the levity of a French-
man, are immediately discernible.
No wonder then that the Grecians,
who thought and acted beyond the
rest of mankind, should convey
their sentiments in a manner suit-
able to such superior uncommon
advantages.

But, though I readily give up
the point to the Ionians, Æolians,
and Dorians, I shall not be so com-
plaisant to the Romans; for, not-
withstanding the many obligations
our tongue has to the Latin, I
must insist upon it, we have an
intrinsic force in ours which they
cannot come up to. In the first
place,

place, the Latin is extremely defective, which one of the most elegant of all their writers complains of in the following verses :

Næc me animi fallit
Difficile illustrare Latinis versibus
esse,
Multa novis verbis præsertim cum
sit agendum,
Propter egestatem linguæ & rerum
novitatem.

Which literally translated runs thus, "Nor does it escape me, that it will be difficult to illustrate (my philosophy) in Latin verse, especially as many things must be handled in new forms of speech, on account of the poverty of the language, and the novelty of the subject." The eloquent Cicero himself found this inconveniency, and, in his familiar epistles, is often obliged to make use of Greek words.

Secondly, the affected placing, or rather misplacing the words, which in prose obtains in this language only, is frequently embarrassing it by introducing obscurity, and though it tunes the sound, yet discomposes the sense. In all good English writers the periods in general flow according to the order of the ideas, from whence arises a perspicuity, which is the first beauty in all languages : with regard to the compounding of words, and forming two, sometimes three, into one, which has an admirable effect in poetical compositions, the English is incomparably preferable to the Latin, nor is less superior to it in conciseness than it is in perspicuity.

The Italian, Spanish, and espe-

cially the Portuguese, being manifestly corrupted Latin, we shall not contend with ; for, if our tongue can bear up against the Roman, à fortiori, it must excel the three above mentioned.

I come now to the French, that fashionable, that universal language. Indeed, there are good reasons to be given why it is so ; but that it by no means deserves to be so, I shall endeavour to demonstrate. To begin with their orthography : What can be more absurd, unnatural, and ridiculous, than to set down a parcel of letters, which are to be of no use in pronunciation at all ? It is true, indeed, we have some few words, to which the same absurdity may be imputed ; but they are, for the most part, imported from them, and I wish they had them again, with all my heart, for we have better to supply their places. From their orthography, let us proceed to their pronunciation, which operation, if accurately performed, should be through the nose, so as to imitate, as much as possible, the sound of a post-horn. It must be acknowledged that they have a great many eminent writers ; but these illustrious personages would have wrote as good sense in High Dutch, if that had been their native language. The tediousness and prolixity of the French prose can be equalled by nothing but the burlesque manner of their versification. Their heroic measure, in which their most serious authors, namely their epic and tragic poets, write may very well be sung to the tune of, "A cobbler there was, and he liv'd in a stall." As for example.

Jeune & vaillant héros, dont la
 haute sagesse
 N'est point le fruit tardif d'une
 lente vieillesse,
 Et qui seul sans ministre, à l'ex-
 emple de Dieux,
 Soutiens tout par toi-même, & vois
 tout par tes yeux.
 Derry down, down, down,
 Derry down.

After having spoken thus freely
 (and I hope justly) of the French
 tongue, it would be a gross affront
 to our own, should I draw any pa-
 rallel between them. The Eng-
 lish prose, such I mean as is made
 use of in conversation, is admirably
 adapted to express the sentiments
 of brave, sensible, sincere people,
 in a resolute, determinate, and open
 manner. The pronunciation from
 a good voice is musical and manly,
 and can yield to nothing in har-
 mony, except the poetry of it. The
 English heroic verse is an iambic
 measure of five feet, and in tragedy
 we have sometimes a perfect iambic
 of six feet. As,

I snatch'd the glorious golden
 opportunity.

the same as,

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis.

The iambic, though used by the
 Latin tragedians, is too quick a
 measure for the purpose. But the
 English tongue, abounding more
 with monosyllables and consonants,
 adds a weight and dignity to the
 spirit of the measure; so that, upon
 the whole, it is extremely animated
 and majestic.

Hail, Energeia! hail, my native
 tongue,
 Concisely full, and musically strong!

Thou, with the pencil, hold'st a
 glorious strife,
 And paint'st the passions greater
 than the life:

In thunders now tremendously ar-
 ray'd,

Now soft as murmurs of the melt-
 ing maid:

Now piercing loud, and as the cla-
 rion clear,

And now resounding rough to rouse
 the ear:

Now quick as lightning in its rapid
 flow,

Now, in its stately march, magni-
 ficently flow.

Hail, Energeia! hail, my native
 tongue,

Concisely full, and musically
 strong!

Thou, with the pencil, hold'st a
 glorious strife,

And paint'st the passions greater
 than the life.

*The effects of habitual misery, exem-
 plified in the life of a disabled
 soldier.*

NO observation is more com-
 mon, and at the same time
 more true, than That one half of
 the world are ignorant how the
 other half lives. The misfortunes
 of the great are held up to engage
 our attention: are enlarged upon
 in tones of declamation; and the
 world is called upon to gaze at the
 noble sufferers: the great, under
 the pressure of calamity, are con-
 scious of several others sympathizing
 with their distress; and have, at
 once, the comfort of admiration
 and pity.

There is nothing magnanimous
 in bearing misfortunes with forti-
 tude when the whole world is

looking on: men in such circumstances will act bravely even from motives of vanity; but he who, in the vale of obscurity, can brave adversity; who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortunes, can behave with tranquillity and indifference, is truly great; whether peasant or courtier, he deserves admiration, and should be held up for our imitation and respect.

While the slightest inconveniences of the great are magnified into calamities: while tragedy mouths out their sufferings in all the strains of eloquence, the miseries of the poor are entirely disregarded; and yet some of the lower rank of people undergo more real hardships in one day, than those of a more exalted station suffer in their whole lives. It is inconceivable what difficulties the meanest of our common soldiers and sailors endure without murmuring or regret; without passionately declaiming against Providence, or calling their fellows to be gazers on their intrepidity. Every day is to them a day of misery, and yet they entertain their hard fate without repining.

With what indignation do I hear an Ovid, a Cicero, or a Rabutin, complain of their misfortunes and hardships, whose greatest calamity was that of being unable to visit a certain spot of earth, to which they had foolishly attached an idea of happiness. Their distresses were pleasures, compared to what many of the adventuring poor every day endure without murmuring. They eat, drank, and slept; they had slaves to attend them, and were sure of subsistence for life; while many of

their fellow-creatures are obliged to wander, without a friend to comfort or assist them, and even without a shelter from the severity of the season.

I have been led into these reflections from accidentally meeting, some days ago, a poor fellow whom I knew when a boy, dressed in a sailor's jacket, and begging at one of the outlets of the town with a wooden leg. I knew him to be honest and industrious when in the country, and was curious to learn what had reduced him to his present situation. Wherefore after giving him what I thought proper, I desired to know the history of his life and misfortunes and the manner in which he was reduced to his present distress. The disabled soldier, for such he was, though dressed in a sailor's habit, scratching his head, and leaning on his crutch, put himself into an attitude to comply with my request, and gave me his history as follows:

“As for my misfortunes, master I can't pretend to have gone through any more than other folks; for except the loss of my limb, and my being obliged to beg, I don't know any reason, thank Heaven that I have to complain; there is Bill Tibbs, of our regiment, he has lost both his legs, and an eye to boot; but, thank Heaven, it is not so bad with me yet.

“I was born in Shropshire, my father was a labourer, and died when I was five years old; so I was put upon the parish. As he had been a wandering sort of man, the parishioners were not able to tell to what parish I belonged, or where I was born, so they sent me to another parish, and

that parish sent me to a third. I thought in my heart they kept sending me about so long, that they would not let me be born in any parish at all; but, at last, however, they fixed me. I had some disposition to be a scholar, and was resolved, at least, to know my letters; but the matter of the work-house put me to business as soon as I was able to handle a mallet; and here I lived an easy kind of life for five years. I only wrought ten hours in the day, and had my meat and drink provided for my labour. It is true, I was not suffered to stir out of the house, for fear, as they said, I should run away: but what of that? I had the liberty of the whole house, and the yard before the door, and that was enough for me. I was then bound out to a farmer, where I was up both early and late; but I eat and drank well, and liked my business well enough till he died, when I was obliged to provide for myself: so I was resolved to go and seek my fortune.

“ In this manner I went from town to town, worked when I could get employment, and starved when I could get none: when happening one day to go through a field belonging to a justice of peace, I spied a hare crossing the path just before me; and I believe the devil put it in my head to fling my stick at it:—well, what will you have on’t? I killed the hare, and was bringing it away in triumph, when the justice himself met me: he called me a poacher and a villain; and collaring me, desired I would give an account of myself: I fell upon my knees, begged his worship’s pardon, and began to give a full account of all that I knew of

my breed, feed, and generation; but, though I gave a very good account, the justice would not believe a syllable I had to say; so I was indicted at sessions, found guilty of being poor, and sent up to London to Newgate, in order to be transported as a vagabond.

“ People may say this and that of being in jail; but, for my part, I found Newgate as agreeable a place as ever I was in all my life. I had my belly-full to eat and drink, and did no work at all. This kind of life was too good to last for ever; so I was taken out of prison, after five months, put on board a ship, and sent off, with two hundred more, to the Plantations. We had but an indifferent passage; for, being all confined in the hold, more than a hundred of our people died for want of sweet air; and those that remained were sickly enough, God knows. When we came ashore, we were sold to the planters, and I was bound for seven years more. As I was no scholar, for I did not know my letters, I was obliged to work among the negroes; and I served out my time, as in duty bound to do.

“ When my time was expired, I worked my passage home, and glad I was to see Old England again, because I loved my country. I was afraid, however, that I should be indicted for a vagabond once more, so did not much care to go down into the country, but kept about the town, and did little jobs when I could get them.

“ I was very happy in this manner for some time, till one evening coming home from work, two men knocked me down, and then desired me to stand. They be-
longed

longed to a press-gang; I was carried before the justice, and as I could give no account of myself, I had my choice left, whether to go on board a man of war, or list for a soldier. I chose the latter; and in this post of a gentleman, I served two campaigns in Flanders, was at the battles of Val and Fontenoy, and received but one wound, through the breast here; but the doctor of our regiment soon made me well again.

“When the peace came on, I was discharged; and, as I could not work, because my wound was sometimes troublesome, I listed for a landman in the East-India company’s service. I here fought the French in six pitched battles; and I verily believe, that, if I could read or write, our Captain would have made me a corporal. But it was not my good fortune to have any promotion; for I soon fell sick, and so got leave to return home again with 40*l.* in my pocket. This was at the beginning of the late war, and I hoped to be set on shore, and to have the pleasure of spending my money; but the government wanted men, and so I was pressed for a sailor before ever I could set foot on shore.

“The boatswain found me, as he said, an obstinate fellow; he swore he knew that I understood my business well, but that I shammed Abraham, merely to be idle; but God knows, I knew nothing of sea-business, and he beat me, without considering what he was about. I had still, however, my forty pounds, and that was some comfort to me under every beating; and the money I might have had to this day, but that our ship was

taken by the French, and so I lost all.

“Our crew was carried into Brest, and many of them died, because they were not used to live in a jail; but, for my part, it was nothing to me, for I was seasoned. One night, as I was sleeping on the bed of boards, with a warm blanket about me, (for I always loved to lie well) I was awakened by the boatswain, who had a dark lanthorn in his hand: “Jack,” says he to me, “Will you knock out the French centry’s brains?” I don’t care, says I, striving to keep myself awake, if I lend a hand. “Then follow me,” says he, “and I hope we shall do business.” So up I got, and tied my blanket, which was all the cloaths I had, about my middle, and went with him to fight the Frenchmen. I hate the French, because they are all slaves, and wear wooden shoes.

“Though we had no arms, one Englishman is able to beat five French at any time: so we went down to the door, where both centries were posted, and rushing upon them, seized their arms in a moment, and knocked them down. From thence nine of us ran together to the quay, and seizing the first boat we met, got out of the harbour and put to sea. We had not been here three days, before we were taken up by the Dorset privateer, who were glad of so many good hands; and we consented to run our chance. However, we had not as much luck as we expected. In three days we fell in with the Pompadour privateer, of forty guns, while we had but twenty-three; so to it we went, yard-arm and yard-arm.

The

The fight lasted for three hours, and I verily believe we should have taken the Frenchman, had we but had some more men left behind; but unfortunately, we lost all our men, just as we were going to get the victory.

“ I was once more in the power of the French, and I believe it would have gone hard with me, had I been brought back to Brest; but, by good fortune, we were retaken by the Viper. I had almost forgot to tell you, that, in that engagement, I was wounded in two places: I lost four fingers of the left hand, and my leg was shot off. If I had had the good fortune to have lost my leg, and use of my hand, on board a King's ship, and not aboard a privateer, I should have been intitled to cloathing and maintenance, during the rest of my life; but that was not my chance: one man is born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and another with a wooden ladle. However, blessed be God, I enjoy good health, and will for ever love liberty and Old England. Liberty, property, and Old England, for ever, huzza!”

Thus saying, he limped off, leaving me in admiration at his intrepidity and content; nor could I avoid acknowledging, that an habitual acquaintance with misery serves better than philosophy to teach us to despise it.

Copy of a letter from the Duchess of Cleveland, to King Charles II. taken from an historical and critical account of the life of Charles II.

King of Great Britain. After the manner of Bayle. By William Harris, D. D.

Paris, Tuesday the 28.—78.

I Was never so surpris'd in my holle life time as I was at my coming hither, to find my Lady Suffex gone from my house and monastery, where I left her, and this letter from her, which I here send you the copy of. I never in my holle life time heard of such government of herself as she has had, since I went into England. She has never been in the monastery two days together, but every day gone out with the ambaffador*, and has often lain four days together at my house, and sent for her meat to the ambaffador, he being always with her till five o'clock in the morning, they two shut up together alone, and would not let my maistre d'hotel wait, nor any of my servants, only the ambaffador's. This has made so great a noise at Paris, that she is now the holle discourse. I am so much afflicted, that I can hardly write this for crying, to see a child that I doted on, as I did on her, should make me so ill a return, and join with the worst of men to ruin me. For sure never malice was like the ambaffador's, that only because I would not answer to his love, and the importunities he made to me, was resolv'd to ruin me. I hope your majesty will yet have that justice and consideration for me, that though I have done a foolish action, you will not let me be ruined by this most abominable man. I do confesse to you, that I

* Ralph Montagu, afterwards Duke of Montague.

did write a foolish letter to the Chevalier de Chatilion, which letter I sent inclosed to Madam de Pallas, and sent her's in a packet I sent to Lady Suffex by Sir Henry Tichborn; which letter she has either given to the ambassador, or else he had it by his man, to whom Sir Harry Tichborn gave it, not finding my Lady Suffex. But as yet I do not know which of the ways he had it; but I shall know as soon as I have spoke with Sir Henry Tichborn. But the letter he has, and I doubt not but he has or will send it to you. Now, all I have to say for myself is, that you know as to love, one is not mistress of one's self, and that you ought not to be offended at me, since all things of this nature is at an end with you and I. So that I could do you no prejudice. Nor will you, I hope, follow the advice of this ill man, who in his heart I know hates you, and were it not for his interest would ruin you too if he could. For he has neither conscience or honour, and has several times told me, that in his heart he despised you and your brother; and that, for his part, he wished with all his heart that the parliament would send you both to travell; for you were a dull governable fool, and the duke a wilful fool. So that it were yet better to have you than him, but that you always chose a greater beast than yourself to govern you. And when I was to come over, he brought me two letters to bring to you, which he read both to me before he sealed them. The one was a man's, that he said you had great faith in; for that he had at several times foretold things to

you that, were of consequence*, and that you believed him in all things, like a changeling as you were: and that now he had wrote you word, that in a few months the King of France and his son were threatened with death, or at least with a great fit of sickness, in which they would be in great danger, if they did not die: and that therefore he countelled you to defer any resolutions either of war or peace till some months were past; for that if this happened, it would make a great change in France.

The ambassador, after he had read this to me, said, "Now the good of this is," said he, "that I can do what I will with this man, for he is poor, and a good sum of money will make him write whatever I will." So he proposed to me that he and I should join together in the ruin of my Lord Treasurer and the duchess of Portsmouth, which might be done thus; the man, tho' he was infirm and ill, should go into England, and there after having been a little time to solicit you for money; for that you were so base, that though you employed him, you let him starve; so that he was obliged to give him fifty pounds, and that the man had writ several times to you for money. "And," says he, "when he is in England, he shall tell the king things that he foresees will infallibly ruin him; and so wish those to be removed, as having an ill star, that would be unfortunate to you, if they were not removed;" but if that were done, he was confident you would have the most glorious reign that ever was. "This," says he, "I am sure I can order so as to bring to a

* See Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. i. p. 422.

good effect, if you will. And in the mean time I will try to get Secretary Coventry's place, which he has a mind to part with, but not to Sir William Temple; because he is the Treasurer's creature, and he hates the Treasurer, and I have already employed my sister to talk with Mr. Cook, and to mind him to engage Mr. Coventry not to part with it as yet, and he has assured my Lady Hervey he will not. And my Lord Treasurer's lady and Mr. Berree are both of them desirous I should have it. And when I have it, I will be damned if I do not quickly get to be Lord Treasurer; and then you and your children shall find such a friend as never was. And for the King, I will find a way to furnish him so easily with money for his pocket and his wenches, that we will quickly out Bab. Nay, and lead the king by the nose. So when I had heard him out, I told him, I thanked him, but that I would not meddle with any such thing: and that for my part I had no malice to my Lady Portsmouth, or to the Treasurer, and therefore would never be in any plot to destroy them. But that I found the character, which the world gave of him was true, which was, that the devil was not more designing than he was; and that I wondered at it, for sure all these things working in his brain, must make him very uneasy, and would at last make him mad.—'Tis possible you may think I say all this out of malice. 'Tis true he has urged me beyond all patience: but what I tell you here is most true; and I will take the sacrament on it whenever you please. 'Tis certain I would not have been so base as to have in-

formed against him for what he said before me, had he not provoked me to it in this violent way that he has. There is no ill thing which he has not done to me, and that without any provocation of mine, but that I would not love him. Now, as to what relates to my daughter Suffex and her behaviour to me, I must confess that afflicts me beyond expression, and will do much more, if what he has done be by your orders. For though I have an entire submission to your will, and will not complain, whatever you inflict upon me; yet I cannot think you would have brought things to this extremity with me, and have it not in your nature ever to do cruel things to any thing living.

I hope therefore you will not begin with me; and if the ambassador has not received his orders from you, that you will severely reprehend him for this inhuman proceeding. Besides, he has done what you ought to be very angry with him for; for he has been with the king of France, and told him that he had intercepted letters of mine by your order; by which he had been informed that there was a kindness between me and the Chevalier de Chatilion; and therefore you bade him take a course in it, and stop my letters; which accordingly he has done. And that upon this you ordered him to take my children from me, and to remove my Lady Suffex to another monastery; and that you was resolved to stop all my pensions, and never to have any regard to me in any thing. And that if he would oblige your Majesty, he should forbid the Chevalier de Chatilion ever seeing me, upon
the

the displeasure of losing his place, and being forbid the court; for that he was sure you expected this from him. Upon which the king told him, that he could not do any thing of this nature; for that this was a private matter, and not for him to take notice of. And that he could not imagine that you ought to be so angry, or indeed be at all concerned; for that all the world knew, that now all things of gallantry were at an end with you and I. And that being so, and so public, he did not see why you should be offended at my loving any body. That it was a thing so common now-a-days to have a gallantry, that he did not wonder at any thing of this nature. And when he saw the King take the thing thus, he told him, if he would not be severe with the Chevalier de Chatilion upon your account, he supposed he would be so upon his own: for that, in the letters he had discovered, he found that the Chevalier had proposed to me the engaging of you in the marriage of the Dauphin and Mademoiselle*: and that was my greatest business into England†. That before I went over, I had spoke to him of the thing, and would have engaged him in it, but that he refused it: for that he knew very well the indifference you shewed whether it was so or no, and how little you cared how Mademoiselle was married: that since I went into England it was possible I might engage somebody or other in this matter to press it to you; but that he knew very

well, that in your heart you cared not whether it was so or no, that this business setting on foot by the Chevalier. Upon which the king told him, that if he should show him any letters of the Chevalier de Chatilion to that purpose, he should then know what he had to say to him; but that till he saw those letters, he would not punish him without a proof for what he did. Upon which the ambassador shewed a letter, which he pretended one part of it was a double entendre. The king said he could not see that there was any thing relating to it, and so left him, and said to a person there, sure the ambassador was the worst man that ever was; for because my Lady Cleveland will not love him, he strives to ruin her the basest in the world; and would have me to sacrifice the Chevalier de Chatilion to his revenge; which I shall not do, till I see better proofs of his having meddled in the marriage of the Dauphin and Mademoiselle than any yet the ambassador has shewed me. This, methinks, is what you cannot but be offended at, and I hope you will be offended with him for his holle proceeding to me, and let the world see you will never countenance the actions of so base and ill a man. I had forgot to tell you that he told the King of France, that many people had reported, that he had made love to me; but that there was nothing in it; for that he had too much respect for you to think of any such thing. As for my Lady Suffex, I hope you will think

* Mademoiselle was the daughter of Philip, Duke of Orleans, and Henrietta, Sister to King Charles II.

† This was Montague's own proposals, made to the king in his letter to him of Jan. 10, 1677-8, preserved in the Danby Papers, p. 48.

fit to send for her over, for she is now mightily discoursed of for the ambassador. If you will not believe me in this, make enquiry into the thing, and you will find it to be true. I have desired Mr. Kemble to give you this letter, and to discourse with you at large upon this matter, to know your resolution, and whether I may expect that justice and goodness from you which all the world does. I promise you that for my conduct, it shall be such, as that you nor nobody shall have occasion to blame me. And I hope you will be just to what you said to me, which was at my house when you told me you had letters of mine; you said, "Madam, all I ask of you for your sake is, live so for the future as to make the least noise you can, and I care not who you love." Oh! this noise, that it had never been, had it not been for the ambassador's malice. I cannot forbear once again saying, I hope you will not gratify his malice in my ruin.

N. B. Anne Palmer, natural daughter by adoption of King Charles II. by Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, was married to Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacres, created earl of Suffolk by King Charles II. *History of the Royal Family*, p. 256. 8vo. London. 1713;—and *Wood's Fasti*, vol. ii. c. 154.

The following letter, first published in the Gazetteer, contains so many strokes of good sense and just satire, that any apology for the republication of it would be unnecessary.

Good Sir,

I AM an old man, and little used to writing; but, Sir, as I see you are so obliging to others as to communicate their sentiments, and complaints to the world, I dare say you will mine.

I was for many years resident in London, but an old uncle, in the year 1729, dying, and leaving me a tolerable estate in Gloucestershire, I preferred ease to affluence, and retired from noise and bustle, to peace and quiet.

Among my friends in town was one Mr. Holland, a draper, in Cheapside: he was a good, honest, pains-taking man: if you dined with him, a joint of meat and a pudding was the utmost of his entertainment; I never saw wine in his house but at Christmas, or on a wedding-day; we had a glass of good ale, and after dinner we went to our business, and did not sit three or four hours as you do now. He wore his cap the greatest part of the day, and wasn't ashamed to take the broom and the scraper, and clean before his door. He had a good understanding, and was honest to a degree of admiration; I fear I shall never see his like again; he is dead, poor man, died in July 1750, leaving ten thousand seven hundred pounds, all got by care and industry, between seven children, share and share alike.

Business, Mr. Printer, calling me to town this spring, (my daughter's marriage, good Sir, if you must know,) I resolved to inquire after my old friend's family: he had three sons; the eldest I found was ruined by horse-racing, and
went

went to settle at Lisbon; the next, Tom by name, became a bankrupt in sixty, by vice and extravagance, and went to America, where we must all go soon, at least the younger part of us. I got a direction for Jack, a haberdasher, near the 'Change; I trudged to see him last Wednesday morning; I asked for Mr. John Holland, and, to my great surprise, was introduced to a gentleman as fine as my Lord Cockatoo, and his hair dressed as high and powdered as white; I begged pardon, and told him, I supposed the man had made a mistake; on which he, recollecting me, called me by my name, and ran across the room and kissed me (the devil take his French fashions); he expressed great joy, indeed, at seeing me, and insisted on my dining with him at his house in the country; "My coach," said he, "will be at the door directly; Miss Pattypan and her papa, the great city-cook, will favour us with their company, and you shall make one." Not being engaged, curiosity induced me to take the spare corner of the coach, and go with them into the country, as they called it; that is, to Highgate. I will not trouble you with all the particulars of our journey and dinner, but only tell you, that it cut me to the heart to see my friend's son so great a contrast to his father. On the road they entertained me with all that passed in public; they all belonged, I understood, to the city-concert, and the assembly: never failed at Mrs. Thing-a-my's in Soho-square; had been at two ridotto's this winter; loved the opera; and Miss Pattypan sung us an Italian air; an impudent

mynx! I could have knocked her empty pate against her father's jolter! When we arrived, we were introduced to Madam Holland; how she was dressed in jewels and gold! and then her hair curled six inches from her head, (God forgive me if I am mistaken, but I believe it was a wig.) Then, when the dinner came in, how was I amazed to see the table covered with seven dishes, and more so when I was told there was a second course! The turbot cost 18s. the turkey-polts 14s. Madam told us, for she gloried in her shame.

I beg pardon, Sir, for having detained you thus long with such trifles, but you know old people will be prating. What I meant to tell you, was, our discourse after dinner. As I came from the country, Mr. Holland and Mr. Pattypan attacked me on the high price of provisions: "An't it a shame (says Mr. Holland) that we, poor Londoners, should be paying such extravagant prices, when we live in a land of plenty; poultry, meat, and butter, double the price they were twenty years ago; oats 20s. a quarter, hay 3l. 10s. it costs me more in one month than it did my father in a year. I shall, instead of saving ten thousand pounds, be obliged to run away, if something an't done to reduce the price of provisions." My blood boiled with indignation: I hastily replied, "Whether something is done, or not, Mr. Holland, you must run away if you live thus; don't name your poor father, his table would have been furnished for a week for the money your turbot cost: provisions were less, you say, by one half in your father's time, but why were they so?"

so? because people lived with more frugality, and the consumption was less: a city haberdasher in those days, would have thought he had entertained his friends nobly with a piece of beef and potatoes in the pan; but I see fourteen dishes, in these luxurious times, are scarcely sufficient. If your father, even in those cheaper times, had furnished his table like the prodigals of the present, he must, instead of leaving ten thousand pounds, have starved and died a beggar; your father had no country-house; he had a saying, that

*Those who do two houses keep,
Must often wake when others sleep.*

Though the verse is not extraordinary, the moral is good; he had no coach, therefore the price of oats or hay hurt not him; he neither subscribed to, nor idled his time at public assemblies; I may say to you as the friend in Dan Prior says to the fat man, You are making the very evil you complain of. In my younger days there wasn't a shopkeeper in London kept his coach; now scarce one is to be found who condescends to walk; and not only shopkeepers, but whores, dancing-masters, and fiddlers have their equipages; you use an hundred times as much butter as was used formerly, with your sauces, fricassees, and tea; your vanity employs five hundred times the horses; you confound more of God's good creatures at one dinner, than would have feasted your ancestors for a month, and yet pretend to be amazed that things are not so plenty as they were: the same ground can't keep cows, grow oats, breed cattle, produce hay, pasture your horses,

and supply you with grain; the consequence of which is, you fetch your luxuries at great expence from seventy miles distance; whereas, in our time, ten miles round London supplied the town with all necessaries." I was going on, when Mr. Pattypan yawn'd, and said, "he did not come here for a lecture;" and before I could answer him, Mr. Jackanapes, the haberdasher, said, "Let's take a turn in the garden, and leave old Square-toes to swallow his spittle." I here grew too angry to stay with the empty coxcombs; I took up my hat and cane, and marched to the door: when the pastry-cook called out, "You had better go back in Mr. Holland's coach, for it is too late to walk, and it will break your frugal heart to spend a shilling for a place in the stage." (Says I) "No, Mr. Puff-paste, though I am an enemy to profusion, I spend my money as cheerfully as any body, when my convenience requires it. Though I can't live at the expence of either of you, I believe I have estate enough to buy all the pyes and tapes in your two shops. I mean to live, and give my children something at my death, but you can't support your profusion long, you'll be bankrupts soon, and cheat your creditors out of nineteen shillings in the pound. You'll live to feast on gravy beef instead of having sauces, and at last die in a gaol, or feed hogs and eat the husks, like your brother prodigal in the gospel." Here I flounced out of the room, and so ended our scolding.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Peter Moderation.

Coppy

*Copy of a letter, said to be written
by the late Earl of Orford to his
late Majesty ———.*

S I R,

Wednesday noon.

THE violence of the fit of the stone, which has tormented me for some days, is now so far abated, that although it will not permit me to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty, is yet kind enough to enable me so far to obey your orders, as to write my sentiments concerning that troublesome man Mr. Pultney; and to point out (what I conceive to be) the most effectual method to make him perfectly quiet.

Your Majesty well knows how, by the dint of his eloquence, he has so captivated the mob, and attained an unbounded popularity, that the most manifest wrong appears right, when adopted and urged by him. Hence it is, that he is become not only troublesome, but even dangerous. The unthinking multitude believe he has no one object but the public good, although, if they would reflect a little, they would soon perceive, that spleen against those your Majesty has honoured with your confidence has greater weight with him than real patriotism; since let any measure be proposed, however salutary, if he thinks it comes from me, it is sufficient for him to oppose it. Thus, Sir, you see, that affairs of the most momentous concern are subject to the caprice of that popular man, and he has nothing to do but declare it a ministerial project, and bellow out the word *favourite*, to have an hundred pens drawn against it, and a thousand mouths open to contradict it. Under these circumstances he bears

up against the ministry, (and let me add, against your Majesty yourself;) and every useful scheme must be either abandoned; or, if it is carried in either house, the public is made to believe it is done by a corrupt majority.

Since then things are thus circumstanced, it is become absolutely necessary for the public tranquillity that he should be made quiet; and the only method to do that effectually, is to destroy his popularity, and ruin the good belief the people have in him. In order to do this, he must be invited to court; your Majesty must condescend to speak to him in the most favourable and distinguishing manner; you must make him believe that he is the only person upon whose opinion you can rely, and to whom your people look up for useful measures. As he has already several times refused to take the lead in the administration, unless it was totally modelled to his fancy, your Majesty should close in with his advice; and give him leave to arrange the administration as he pleases, and put whom he chuses in office: (there can be no danger in that, as you can dismiss him then when you think fit.) When he has got thus far, (to which his extreme self-love, and the high opinion he entertains of his own importance, will easily conduce,) it will be necessary that your Majesty should seem to have a great regard for his health; signify to him, that your affairs will be ruined if he should die; that you want to have him constantly near you, and have his sage advice; and that, therefore, as he is much disordered in body, and something infirm, it will be necessary for his preservation,

vation, for him to quit the house of Commons, (where malevolent tempers will be continually fretting him, and where indeed his presence will be needless, as no step will be taken but according to his advice;) and that he will let you give him a distinguishing mark of your approbation, by creating him a peer. This he may be brought to: for, if I know any thing of mankind, he has a love for honours and money; and notwithstanding his great haughtiness, and seeming contempt of honour, he may be won, if it is done with dexterity; for, as the poet Felton said,

Flattery's an oil softens the toughest fool.

If your Majesty can once bring him to accept of a coronet, all will be over with him; the changing multitude will cease to have any confidence in him; and when you see that, your Majesty may turn your back on him, dismiss him from his post, turn out his meddling partisans, and restore things to quiet. For then, if he complains, it can be of no avail; the bee will have lost his sting, and become a drone, whose buzzing nobody heeds.

Your Majesty will pardon me for the freedom with which I have given my sentiments and advice; which I should not have done had not you commanded it; and had I not been certain, that your peace is much disturbed by the contrivances of this turbulent man. I shall only add, that I will dispose several, whom I know to wish him well, to solicit for his establishment in power, that you may seem to yield to their intreaties, and the sinness be the less liable to be dis-

covered. I hope to have the honour to attend your Majesty in a few days; which I will do privately, that my public presence may give him no umbrage.

Rt. W.

Humorous proposal for a Female Administration.

For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head. 1 Cor. xi. 10.

S I R,

THE ear of the public has for some years past been daily stunned with loud and violent complaints of *male* administration; I would therefore humbly propose, if it were but for the sake of variety, that a *female* administration should for once take its turn, and be allowed a fair and candid trial on the slippery pinnacle of power.

The worshipful company of barbers have familiarly approached the throne, and offered advice in matters of capital concern. The still more worshipful the c—n c—l have *likewise*, on several occasions, conveyed *their* disinterested counsels to the royal ear. I say *disinterested*, because frequently relating to matters in which they had no earthly concern: but in the present case, as so near, so dear, and so considerable a part of them, (*viz.* their wives) are very deeply interested, I make no doubt but that respectable body will use its utmost influence to promote this most salutary and patriotic scheme.

I need not point out to the intelligent leaders of that body in what *manner* its influence may be most effectually exerted. Some occasion of congratulation or condolence may soon offer when they

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can

can introduce a recommendation of this scheme, with their *usual* propriety; and its being entirely foreign to the purpose of such congratulation or condolence, will only make it the more remarkable, and less liable to be overlooked.

No *man* can deny, that England made its greatest and most illustrious figure during two *female* reigns; and therefore it is naturally to be presumed, that a *female ministry* may restore our decayed constitution, and enable it to exert its pristine vigour.

I foresee many good consequences resulting from this scheme; one of which is, that it will infallibly put a stop to those political bickerings which, to the disgrace of the present age, have been carried on with a virulence and malignity unknown to former times.

I take it for granted, Sir, that most of the present writers against the ministry consist of discarded courtiers, or military gentlemen, disappointed of preferment. Now, all these personages being remarkable for their complaisance to the fair sex, can't in honour draw their pens against a female administration; so that we shall no longer be distracted with reading the *several* sides of political controversy; the wheels of government will be unclogged, the business of the state will go smoothly on, commerce will flourish anew, and the weavers, instead of idly parading in Bloomsbury-square, will find sufficient employment in Spital-fields.

The *real* strength and riches of a state consist in the number and industry of its inhabitants. To increase the number of people, and to find them sufficient employment, will *naturally* be the great objects

of a female administration. All sinecure places will be abolished, all unnecessary restrictions and bars on the matrimonial road will be removed; the marriage-act will be repealed, with some other acts, which mostly affect the poor; and the deficiency in the funds made up, by a heavy tax on bachelors; as also on dogs and horses for sport, which would contribute more to the *preservation of the game*, than any method our *male* administrators have yet discovered, though they seem to have considered this point of greater national importance than the *increase of population*.

I am very sensible that many objections may be brought against every scheme that is offered for the public good. As to this my scheme, I shall be told, that women in general want learning, and have no heads for business. In answer to the first, I have never heard much of the learning of any one of our ministers, during three administrations.

The second objection is, that women have no heads for business. We all know (whatever the *men* may pretend) it requires "no conjuration, or mighty magic," to go through the common *routine* business of office. 'Tis true, that difficult negotiations may sometimes occur, in the conduct of which *finesse* and *intrigue* are necessary. But surely the men will not pretend to excel in either of those arts.

It may be urged, perhaps, in behalf of some veteran ministers and placemen, that having spent the greatest part of their lives in some office or other about the court, they have contracted cer-
tain

tain habits, which had become as it were second nature; and therefore it would be cruel at *their* years, to send them back into the wide world. In answer to which, let these veterans still continue about the court, and have places; there will be openings enow for 'em, and it will make no material alteration in my plan. As for example: They can very *properly* succeed to those *ladies* of the bedchamber, maids of honour, house-keepers, necessary women, or *dry* nurses, who shall vacate their places, by accepting any of the great offices of state.

I do not mean, Sir, that this my offered scheme should take immediate effect. I have no objection to our present ministers, whom our amiable S——n has entrusted with the reins of government. But from the natural fickleness of our tempers, and the instability of human affairs, a change of ministers *must* happen some time or other. Whenever through these, or *any other* causes, a change shall be judged necessary, then would I humbly propose to make trial of a *female administration*, and submit to the judgment of the public whether the several departments and offices of the state would not be very ably and properly filled, in the following manner:

First Lady of the Treasury,
Lady N—th—mb—nd.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Miss Ch—dl—gh.
President of the Council,
Lady T—nsh—nd.
Secretaries of State,
Northern department, Duchefs of
G——n.

Southern department, Mrs. Geo.
P—tt.

Lady High Chancellor,
Duchefs of Q—nsb—y.
Lady Privy Seal,
Lady Ayl—b—ry.
Steward of the Household,
Duchefs of B—df—d.
Chamberlain,
Duchefs of An—st—r.
Mistress of the Horse,
Lady Sa—h B—nb—y.
First Lady of the Admiralty,
Lady P—c—ck.
First Lady of Trade,
Lady H—ld—sse.
Secretary at War,
Lady H—rr—t—n.
Pay Mistress General of the Forces,
Lady D—lk—th.
Captain of the Band of Pensioners,
Lady Ch—t—m.
Mistress of the Stag Hounds,
Mrs. F—tt—pl—e.
Mistress of the Wardrobe,
Lady Dowager W—ld—ve.
Minister for Scotch affairs,
Duchefs of D—gl—s.
Lady Lieutenant of Ireland,
Marchionefs of K—ld—e.

As to any places about court, which require particular talents in the persons who hold them, I should be at no loss to find *females* of adequate abilities, and only desire they may be fairly compared with the *males* who at present enjoy those places:

Poet Laureat, Miss Carter.
Historiographer, Mrs. Macaulay.
King's Painter, Miss Read, &c.

The commissioners places at the several Boards of Treasury, Admiralty, Trade, Customs, and Excise,

cise, might be occupied by the wives and daughters of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. The other inferior offices of business might be filled by the wives and daughters of the common council; which would be such a happy establishment of public measures, as would infallibly keep the great corporation in good humour; a point of the utmost importance, and to which no administration, male or female, can be too attentive.

And now, Sir, having sketched out a rough draught of my plan, I appeal to every impartial Englishman, whether the ministry, as here named, is not, in point of real abilities, confessedly superior to any administration he has seen or read of in this country since the days of Queen Anne or Queen Elizabeth.

JACOBINA HENRIQUES.

The following short account of a late short administration, having produced the very humorous answer which succeeds it, we shall insert them both for the amusement of our readers.

THE late administration came into employment, under the mediation of the Duke of Cumberland, on the tenth day of July, 1765; and was removed, upon a plan settled by the Earl of Chatham, on the thirtieth day of July, 1766, having lasted just one year and twenty days.

In that space of time

The distractions of the British Empire were composed, by the repeal of the American stamp act;

But the constitutional superiority of Great Britain was preserved, by the act for securing the dependence of the colonies.

Private houses were relieved from the jurisdiction of the excise, by the repeal of the cyder-tax.

The personal liberty of the subject was confirmed, by the resolution against general warrants.

The lawful secrets of business and friendship were rendered inviolable, by the resolution for condemning the seizure of papers.

The trade of America was set free from injudicious and ruinous impositions—its revenue was improved, and settled upon a rational foundation—its commerce extended with foreign countries; while all the advantages were secured to Great Britain, by the act for repealing certain duties, and encouraging, regulating, and securing the trade of this kingdom, and the British dominions in America.

Materials were provided and insured to our manufactures—the sale of these manufactures was increased—the African trade preserved and extended—the principles of the act of navigation pursued, and the plan improved—and the trade for bullion rendered free, secure, and permanent, by the act for opening certain ports in Dominica and Jamaica.

That administration was the first which proposed and encouraged public meetings and free consultations of merchants from all parts of the kingdom; by which means the truest lights have been received; great benefits have been already derived to manufactures and commerce; and the most extensive prospects are opened for further improvement.

Under

Under them, the interests of our northern and southern colonies, before that time jarring and dissonant, were understood, compared, adjusted, and perfectly reconciled. The passions and animosities of the colonies, by judicious and lenient measures, were allayed and composed, and the foundation laid for a lasting agreement amongst them.

Whilst that administration provided for the liberty and commerce of their country, as the true basis of its power, they consulted its interest, they asserted its honour abroad, with temper and with firmness; by making an advantageous treaty of commerce with Russia; by obtaining a liquidation of the Canada bills, to the satisfaction of the proprietors; by reviving and raising from its ashes the negotiation for the Manilla ransom, which had been extinguished and abandoned by their predecessors.

They treated their sovereign with decency; with reverence. They discountenanced, and, it is hoped, for ever abolished the dangerous and unconstitutional practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament. They firmly adhered to those friends of liberty, who had run all hazards in its cause, and provided for them in preference to every other claim.

With the Earl of Bute they had no personal connection; no correspondence of councils. They neither courted him nor persecuted him. They practised no corruption; nor were they even suspected of it. They sold no offices. They obtained no reversions or pensions, either coming in or going out, for themselves, their families, or their dependents.

In the prosecution of their measures they were traversed by an opposition of a new and singular character; an opposition of placemen and pensioners. They were supported by the confidence of the nation. And having held their offices under many difficulties and discouragements, they left them at the express command, as they had accepted them at the earnest request of their royal master.

These are plain facts; of a clear and public nature; neither extended by elaborate reasoning, or heightened by the colouring of eloquence. They are the services of a single year.

The removal of that administration from power is not to them premature; since they were in office long enough to accomplish many plans of public utility; and, by their perseverance and resolution, rendered the way smooth and easy to their successors; having left their king and their country in a much better condition than they found them. By the temper they manifest, they seem to have now no other wish, than that their successors may do the public as real and as faithful service as they have done.

Answer to the foregoing; from the Public Advertiser.

IN the multitude of counsellors there is safety, says the wise man. If Solomon means privy-counsellors, this nation ought to be safe beyond all others, since none can boast such a variety of ministers, and none can such a multitude of privy-counsellors.

Ministers, now-a-days, are pricked down for the year like sheriffs; and if none were to make more of their offices than the last did, I fancy we should see them *fine off*, or demand a poll, before they consented to serve. In my younger days, Chamberlayn's present state of England would last you seven years, and needed no more to be renewed annually, than a family-bible or a whole duty of man; but now you can no more guess who is in office to-day, by the court-kalendar of last year, than you can tell the present price of stocks by Lloyd's list of Christmas 1745.

But the main design of my taking pen in hand, was to refute the silly author of a late silly publication, called, "A short account of a late short administration."

This half-sheet accomptant shows his ill-humour in the very title: he calls one year and twenty days a *short* administration: whereas I can prove, by the rule of three direct, that it is as much as any ministry in these times has a right to expect.

Since the happy accession of his present Majesty, to this day, we have worn out no less than five complete sets of honest, able, upright, ministers; not to speak of the present, whom G—d long preserve.

First, we had Mr. Pitt's administration;

Next, the Duke of Newcastle's;

Then Lord Bute's;

Then Mr. Grenville's;

And, lastly, my Lord Rockingham's.

Now, Sir, if you will take a bit of chalk, and reckon from the 7th

of October, 1760, to the 30th of July, 1766, you will find five years, nine months, and thirty days! which, divided by five, the total of administration, gives exactly one year and sixty days each, on an average, as we lay in the city; and one day more, if they have the good fortune to serve in leap year.

How spiteful then to cavil about a few days! for you see, by this calculation, the accomptant's friends were, at most, only forty days short of their allowance; besides, I am told, by a beef-eater at court, that, from their *kissing in*, to their being *kicked out*, was really one morning, or six hours, more than one year and twenty days; a circumstance which he has maliciously suppressed.

To proceed in my criticisms on this author, I must take notice of the compliments he pays his friends, at the expence of the D— of C—. He says, "they came into employment under that prince's *mediation*;" when the fact is, they came in by his positive commands. He conjur'd them, requir'd them, on their allegiance, to accept: so that they have only the merit of pressed men; and like them too, though they are liable to be shot for desertion as well as volunteers; yet, according to every rule of military justice, they may be whipt out of the service at any time, and have no title to the king's bounty for enlisting.

The author's spite against the Right Hon. William Earl of Chatham in the county of Kent, Viscount Pynsent, in the county of Somerset, appears in the same paragraph. He says, "they (the late ministers) were removed by a plan *settled* by that nobleman."

How

How little expressive of his operations is the word *settled*; when we know full well, that, when *only* a great commoner, he refused to be responsible for any measures which he did not absolutely *guide*. The accomptant, therefore, should have said *dictated* by the Earl of Chatham, as more suitable to his character, and to real fact, as is confirmed by the Enquiry just published, as, 'tis said, by his quondam friend E. T.

These two cronies, it seems, quarrelled about *dictation*; and the very man who a few years ago was glad to play Bowman to the great commoner at a city-feast, flooping and raising for half an hour together, like the Chelsea water-works, on this occasion stood straight as a maypole, and refused bowing either to him, or for him, in the front of the stage, while he sat sculking in a side box.

On the whole, it is next to *scandalum magnatum*, to alledge that the Earl of Chatham did any thing less than dictate the late changes. He has, once more, deigned to take the reins of government in his own hand, and will, no doubt, drive with his wonted speed, and raise a deal of dust around him. His horses are all matched to his mind; but as some of them are young and skittish, it is said he has adopted the new contrivance lately exhibited by Sir Francis Delaval on Westminster-bridge: whenever they begin to snort, and toss up their heads, he touches the spring, throws them loose, and away they go; leaving his Lordship safe and snug, and as much at ease, as if he sat on a woolpack.

In the long bead-roll of services done by the late ministry, which

the author presents to our belief, one after the other, like the thirty-nine articles, there is one I cannot avoid laughing at, *the refusing to grant patents and reversions*. Their friends say, they had the power, and would not; the more fools they: their enemies say, they had the inclination, and could not, *tant pis pour eux*. But my Lord Chatham has already showed, that he had both inclination and power, by granting patents, in the first week of his administration, to Lord N—n, Lord C—n, and the Hon. Mr. S—t M'K—e, brother german to the E. of Bute, and brother in office to himself, *par nobile fratrum*, whichever way you take it. Reversions were unemployed stocks, which the new ministry found cut and dry, ready to begin trade upon; and this is, as I take it, what our author alludes to by the late administration's "rendering the ways smooth and easy to their successors;" to be sure it was rendering the way easy, to leave wherewithal to grease them; but why they did not employ these helps to smooth the way for themselves, is indeed surprising. It may be said, before they came in they always declaimed against reversions; but that is a poor excuse: every body knows that professions of patriotism are like treaties of peace; they only bind till we are strong enough to break them.

I finish my criticisms on this *short* performance, with an observation on the harsh and unwarranted word the accomptant employs in relating the dismissal of his friends: he says, "they left their offices at the express command of their royal master;" thereby insinuating, that his

M——y dismissed them spontaneously, and from a dislike to their measures. If their measures were good and popular (as he pretends), it is unjust to his M——y to say he disliked them. The truth is, that no letters of dismissal were sent to those that attended court; and the countenance and behaviour of his M——y to the late first lord of the treasury, marked the highest degree of esteem and personal favour; therefore we may judge they were set aside at the never-ceasing importunities of an all-powerful thane, to whom they never bended the knee; and for the conveniency of a new administration, from whom (perhaps vainly) he expected more complaisance.

This is the first time I troubled you or the public with my politics, though I have been thirty years in London in the tallow-chandling way, and twelve a common-council-man; and if the bell rings true, shall be lord-mayor before I die. Therefore pray insert my letter directly, as you would oblige,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,
Cateaton-street, WHITTINGTON.
Aug. 1766.

*Original letter said to be wrote by
L-y M-y W-t-y M-t-g-e,
from Constantinople, to a Venetian
nobleman; translated from the
French.*

I AM charm'd, Sir, with your obliging letter; and you may perceive, by the largeness of my paper, that I intend to give punctual answers to all your questions, at least if my *French* will permit me; for as it is a language I do not understand, to perfection, so I much

fear, that, for want of expressions, I shall be quickly obliged to finish. Keep in mind, therefore, that I am writing in a foreign language; and be sure to attribute all the impertinences and triflings dropping from my pen, to the want of proper words for declaring my thoughts, but by no means to dulness, or natural levity.

These conditions being thus agreed and settled, I begin with telling you, that you have a true notion of the *Alcoran*, concerning which the *Greek* priests (who are the greatest scoundrels in the universe) have invented out of their own heads a thousand ridiculous stories, in order to decry the law of *Mahomet*; to run it down, I say, without any examination, or so much as letting the people read it: being afraid, that if once they begun to sift the defects of the *Alcoran*, they might not stop there, but proceed to make use of their judgment, about their own legends and fictions. In effect, there is nothing so like as the fables of the *Greeks* and of the *Mahometans*; and the last have multitudes of saints, at whose tombs miracles are by them said to be daily performed; nor are the accounts of the lives of those blessed *Mussulmans* much less stuffed with extravagancies, than the spiritual romances of the *Greek Papas*.

As to your next inquiry, I assure you 'tis certainly false, though commonly believed in our parts of the world, that *Mahomet* excludes women from any share in a future happy state. He was too much a gentleman, and loved the fair sex too well, to use them so barbarously. On the contrary, he promises a very fine paradise to the *Turkish* women. He says, indeed, that this paradise will be a separate place from that of their husbands; but I fancy the

most

most part of them won't like it the worse for that; and that the regret of this separation will not render their paradise the less agreeable. It remains to tell you, that the virtues which *Mahomet* requires of the women to merit the enjoyment of future happiness, are, not to live in such a manner as to become useless to the world; but to employ themselves, as much as possible, in making little *Mussulmans*. The virgins who die virgins, and the widows who marry not again, dying in mortal sin, are excluded out of paradise: For women, says he, not being capable to manage affairs of state, nor support the fatigues of war, God has not ordered them to govern or reform the world; but he has entrusted them with an office which is not less honourable, even that of multiplying the human race: And such as, out of malice or laziness, do not make it their business to bear or to breed children, fulfil not the duty of their vocation, and rebel against the commands of God. Here are maxims for you, prodigiously contrary to those of your *Convents*. What will become of your *St. Catharines*, your *St. Theresas*, your *St. Claras*, and the whole bead roll of your *boly virgins and widows*? who, if they are to be judged by this system of virtue, will be found to have been infamous creatures that passed their whole lives in a most abominable libertinism.

I know not what your thoughts may be concerning a doctrine so extraordinary with respect to us; but I can truly inform you, Sir, that the *Turks* are not so ignorant as we fancy them to be, in matters of politics, or philosophy, or even

of gallantry. 'Tis true, that military discipline, such as is now practised in *Christendom*, does not mightily suit them. A long peace has plunged them into an universal sloth. Content with their condition, and accustomed to boundless luxury, they are become great enemies to all manner of fatigues. But, to make amends, the sciences flourish among them. The *Effendis* (that is to say, the learned) do very well deserve this name: They have no more faith in the inspiration of *Mahomet*, than in the infallibility of the *Pope*. They make a frank profession of *Deism* among themselves, or to those they can trust; and never speak of their law but as of a politic institution, fit now to be observed by wise men, however at first introduced by politicians and enthusiasts.

If I remember right, I think I have told you in some former letter, that at *Belgrade* we lodged with a great and rich *Effendi*, a man of wit and learning, and of a very agreeable humour. We were in his house about a month, and he did constantly eat with us, drinking wine without any scruple. As I rally'd him a little on this subject, he answered me, smiling, that all the creatures in the world were made for the pleasure of man; and that God would not have let the vine grow, were it a sin to taste of its juice: but that nevertheless the law, which forbids the use of it to the vulgar, was very wise, because such sort of folks have not sense enough to take it with moderation. This *Effendi* appeared no stranger to the parties that prevail among us: nay, he seemed to have some knowledge of our religious disputes, and even of our writers; and

and I was surpris'd to hear him ask, among other things, *How Mr. Toland did?*

My paper, large as it is, draws towards an end. That I may not go beyond its limits, I must leap from religions to tulips, concerning which you also ask me news. Their mixture produces surprising effects. But what is to be observed most surprising, is, the experiment of which you speak concerning animals, and which is tried here every day. The suburbs of *Pera*, *Josephana*, and *Galata*, are collections of strangers from all countries of the universe. They have so often intermarry'd, that this forms several races of people, the oddest imaginable. There is not one single family of natives that can value itself on being unmixed. You frequently see a person, whose father was born a *Grecian*, the mother an *Italian*, the grandfather a *Frenchman*, the grandmother an *Armenian*, and their ancestors, *English*, *Muscovites*, *Asiatics*, &c.

This mixture produces creatures more extraordinary than you can imagine: Nor could I ever doubt but there were several different species of men; since the *Whites*, the woolly and the long-hair'd *Blacks*, the small-eyed *Tartars* and *Chinese*, the beardless *Brasilians*, and (to name no more) the oily-skin'd yellow *Nova Zemblians*, have as specific differences under the same general kind, as greyhounds, mastiff, spaniels, bulldogs, or the race of my little *Diana*, if nobody is offended at the comparison. Now, as the various intermixing of these latter animals causes mungrels, so mankind have their mungrels too, divided and

sub-divided into endless sorts. We have daily proofs of it here, as I told you before. In the same animal is not seldom remarked the *Greek* perfidiousness, the *Italian* diffidence, the *Spanish* arrogance, the *French* loquacity, and all of a sudden he is seized with a fit of *English* thoughtfulness, bordering a little upon dulness, which many of us have inherited from the stupidity of our *Saxon* progenitors.

But the family which charms me most, is that which proceeds from the fantastical conjunction of a *Dutch* male with a *Greek* female. As these are nature's opposite in extremes, 'tis a pleasure to observe how the different atoms are perpetually jarring together in the children, even so as to produce effects visible in their external form. They have the large black eyes of the country, with the fat, white, fishy flesh of *Holland*, and a lively air streaked with dulness. At one and the same time they shew that love of expensiveness, so universal among the *Greeks*, and an inclination to the *Dutch* frugality. To give an example of this, young women ruin themselves to purchase jewels for adorning their heads, while they have not the heart to buy new shoes, or rather slippers, for their feet, which are commonly in a tatter'd condition; a thing so contrary to the taste of our *English* women, that it is for shewing how neatly their feet are dress'd, and for shewing this only, they are so passionately enamoured with their hoop-petticoats. I have abundance of other singularities to communicate to you, but I am at the end of both my *French* and my paper.

A tra-

A traveller's opinion of the English in general.

IT is no unpleasing contemplation to consider the influence which soil and climate have upon the disposition of the inhabitants, the animals and vegetables of different countries. That among the brute creation is much more visible than in man, and that in vegetables more than either. In some places those plants which are entirely poisonous at home, lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad; there are serpents in Macedonia so harmless as to be used as playthings for children; and we are told, that in some parts of Fez there are lions so very timorous as to be scared away, though coming in herds, by the cries of women.

I know of no country where the influence of climate and soil is more visible than in England; the same hidden cause which gives courage to their dogs and cocks, gives also fierceness to their men. But chiefly this ferocity appears among the vulgar. The polite of every country pretty nearly resemble each other. But as in simpling, it is among the uncultivated productions of nature, we are to examine the characteristic differences of climate and soil, so in an estimate of the genius of the people, we must look among the sons of unpolished rusticity. The vulgar English, therefore, may be easily distinguished from all the rest of the world, by superior pride, impatience, and a peculiar hardness of soul.

Perhaps no qualities in the world

are more susceptible of a fine polish than these; artificial complaisance and easy deference being superinduced over these, generally form a great character; something at once elegant and majestic, affable, yet sincere. Such, in general, are the better sort; but they who are left in primitive rudeness are the least disposed for society with others, or comfort internally, of any people under the sun.

The poor indeed of every country are but little prone to treat each other with tenderness; their own miseries are too apt to engross all their pity; and perhaps too they give but little commiseration, as they find but little from others. But in England, the poor treat each other, upon every occasion, with more than savage animosity, and as if they were in a state of open war by nature. In China; if two porters should meet in a narrow street, they would lay down their burthens, make a thousand excuses to each other for their accidental interruption, and beg pardon on their knees; if two men of the same occupation should meet here, they would first begin to scold, and at last to beat each other. One would think they had miseries enough resulting from penury and labour, not to increase them by ill-nature among themselves, and subjection to new penalties; but such considerations never weigh with them.

But to recompense this strange absurdity, they are, in the main, generous, brave and enterprising. They feel the slightest injuries with a degree of ungoverned impatience, but resist the greatest calamities with surprising fortitude.

Those

Those miseries under which any other people in the world would sink, they have often shewed they were capable of enduring; if accidentally cast upon some desolate coast, their perseverance is beyond what any other nation is capable of sustaining; if imprisoned for crimes, their efforts to escape are greater than among others. The peculiar strength of their prisons, when compared to those elsewhere, argues their hardness; even the strongest prisons I have ever seen in other countries, would be very insufficient to confine the untameable spirit of an Englishman. In short, what man dares do in circumstances of danger, an Englishman will. His virtues seem to sleep in the calm, and are called out only to combat the kindred storm.

But the greatest eulogy of this people is the generosity of their miscreants, the tenderness in general of their robbers and highwaymen. Perhaps no people can produce instances of the same kind, where the desperate mix pity with injustice; still shew that they understand a distinction in crimes, and even in acts of violence have still some tincture of remaining virtue. In every other country robbery and murder go almost always together; here it seldom happens, except upon ill-judged resistance or pursuit. The banditti of other countries are unmerciful to a supreme degree; the highwayman and robber here are generous at least to the public, and pretend even to virtues in their intercourse among each other. Taking therefore my opinion of the English from the virtues and vices

practised among the vulgar, they at once present to a stranger all their faults, and keep their virtues up only for the inquiring eye of a philosopher.

Foreigners are generally shocked at their insolence upon first coming among them; they find themselves ridiculed and insulted in every street; they meet with none of those trifling civilities, so frequent elsewhere, which are instances of mutual good-will, without previous acquaintance; they travel through the country, either too ignorant or too obstinate to cultivate a closer acquaintance, meet every moment something to excite their disgust, and return home to characterise this as the region of spleen, insolence, and ill-nature. In short, England would be the last place in the world I would travel to by way of amusement; but the first for instruction. I would chuse to have others for my acquaintance, but Englishmen for my friends.

Humorous method of reading the News-papers; from the Public Advertiser.

FOR several months past I have resided in the country, with a very agreeable family, about forty miles from London. The *environs* were most delightful, and we had plenty of shooting, fishing, walking, and riding. But as the weather was frequently such as obliged us to keep within doors, we then endeavoured to amuse ourselves with cards and news-papers. Cards, to those who love play, are a vast fund of amusement. Every time

time the spots and pictures are shuffled, they afford fresh entertainment; but this is by no means the case with regard to news-papers; for when you have once perused the four pages of unconnected occurrences, and miscellaneous advertisements, the abrupt transitions from article to article, without the smallest connection between one paragraph and another, overload and confuse the memory so much, that, when you are questioned, you can never give a tolerable account of what you have been reading. Hence it is, that one so often sees people peruse two or three news-papers, and throw them down, one after another, with the constant complaint of, *Not a syllable of news—Nothing at all in the papers*, to the great discredit of those daily vehicles of intelligence, and the great detriment of you, Sir, and the rest of your brethren. Now, this is extremely unjust; for the fault (as already hinted) is not in the news-papers, but in the readers having taken too copious a dose, consisting of an olio, or mixt composition of politics, religion, picking of pockets, puffs, casualties, deaths, marriages, bankruptcies, preferments, resignations, executions, lottery-tickets, India bonds, Scotch pebbles, Canada bills, French chicken gloves, auctioneers, and quack-doctors. What a curious jumble is this, and what wonder is it, that four folio pages of it, consisting of four columns each, should prove too potent a dose for the memory of most readers? But in pursuing this matter, I had almost lost sight of the point I had originally in view, when I began this letter; which

was to shew, that *news-papers*, as well as *cards*, were capable of affording a *variety* of entertainment. At present I shall only mention one improvement in reading the papers, which we practised in the country with great success; and that was, after we had read the Public Advertiser in the old trite vulgar way, i. e. each column by itself *downwards*, we next read two columns together *onwards*; and by this *new* method found much more entertainment than in the *common* way of reading, with a great variety of articles curiously blended, or strikingly contrasted. In short, *blind chance* brought about the strangest connections, and frequently coupled persons and things the most heterogeneous, things so opposite in their nature and qualities, that no man alive would ever have thought of joining them together.

— *Placidis coeunt immitia,* —
Serpentes avibus geminantur, tigribus
agni.

As I always carry a pencil in my pocket, Mr. Printer, I used to set down those that were most remarkable; and now send you a collection of them, to be inserted in your paper. I hope my very good friend and patron the public will receive this attempt with his usual candour and indulgence, as it tends to promote the practice of reading, and to enlarge the circle of innocent amusement.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

Yesterday

Yesterday Dr. Jones preached at St. James's,
and performed it with ease in less than sixteen minutes.

The sword of state was carried——
before Sir John Fielding, and committed to Newgate.

There was a numerous and brilliant court;
a down-look, and cast with one eye.

Last night, the Princess royal was baptized;
Mary, alias Moll Hacket, alias black Moll.

This morning the Right Hon. the Speaker——
was convicted of keeping a disorderly house.

This day his Majesty will go in state to
fifteen notorious common prostitutes.

Their R. H. the dukes of York and Gloucester
were bound over to their good behaviour.

At noon her R. H. the Princess Dowager was
married to Mr. Jenkins, an eminent tailor.

Lord Chatham took his seat in the house of
And was severely handled by the populace.

Several changes are talked of at court;
consisting of 9040 triple bob-majors.

Friday a poor blind man fell into a saw-pit,
To which he was conducted by Sir Clement Cottrel——

'Tis said that a great opposition is intended:
——— Pray stop it, and the party——

A certain great commoner will be created a peer.
☞ No greater reward will be offered.

John Wilkes, Esq; set out for France,
being charged with returning from transportation.

Last night a most terrible fire broke out,
and the evening concluded with the utmost festivity.

At a very full meeting of common-council
the greatest shew of horned cattle this season.

An indictment for murder is preferred against
The worshipful company of Apothecaries.

removed to Marybone, for the benefit of the air,
The city and liberties of Westminster.

Lately come out of the country,
the Middlesex hospital, enlarged with a new wing. |

set out on his travels to foreign parts.
Beware of counterfeits, for such are abroad.

The Free-Masons will hold their annual grand lodge
N. B. The utmost secrecy may be depended on.

Yesterday the new Lord Mayor was sworn in,
and afterwards tossed and gored several persons.

On Tuesday last an address was presented,
it happily missed fire, and the villain made off.

when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him,
to the great joy of that noble family.

A fine turtle, weighing upwards of eighty pounds,
was carried before the sitting alderman.

Sunday a poor woman was suddenly taken in labour,
The contents whereof have not yet transpired.

Whereas the said barn was set on fire by
an incendiary letter dropped early in the morning.

The King of Prussia has wrote to our court,
“ If yow dont pote fise powns in a sartain plase”

A number of 5s. 3d. pieces are now coining,
To be sold to the poor at 5s. a bushel.

This morning will be married the Lord Viscount
and afterwards hung in chains pursuant to his sentence.

Escaped from the New-gaol, Terence M'Dermot,
If he will return, he will be kindly received.

He was examined before the sitting alderman,
and no questions asked.

To the public; a caution from the police,
There is more reason for this caution, than good.

The executors of the late Dr. Ward continue
At the horse infirmary near Knightsbridge.

By order of the commissioners for paving
An infallible remedy for the stone and gravel.

By the King's patent, British herb-tobacco,
cureth smoky chimnies. No cure, no pay.

To be disposed of, greatly under prime cost,
Nothing under full price will be taken.

The creditors of Mary Jones are desired to meet
I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Any lady desirous of lying in privately
will be delivered at any part of the town.

Colds caught at this season are
The companions to the playhouse.

Wants a place of all work
A strong-bodied mare, mistress of 16 stone,

Wanted an house-keeper to an elderly gentleman,
Warranted sound, wind and limb, free from blemish.

Wanted, to take care of an elderly gentlewoman,
An active young man, just come out of the country.

To be let, and entered on immediately,
A young woman, that will put her hand to any thing.

Horses to let, or stand at livery,
Now lying at Horslydown.

Ready to sail for the West-Indies.
The Canterbury flying machine in one day.

To be sold to the best bidder,
My seat in parliament being vacated.

I have long laboured under a complaint
For ready money only.

The Turk's-head bagnio is now opened,
Where may be had, price 5s. in sheets.

To the curious in perukes,
The college of physicians will hold their anniversary.

Notice is hereby given,
and no notice taken.

Remarks on some passages in Mr. Webb's Enquiry into the beauties of painting, &c.

THE author of the following Remarks has been so highly delighted in the perusal of Mr. Webb's book, in which there appears so much learning, so much good sense, so fine a taste, and so many excellent observations, that it is not without some reluctance that he finds himself obliged to differ, in some few particulars, from this ingenious writer; but the opinion he has of Rubens (perhaps partiality for him) is such, that he hopes to be excused in endeavouring to vindicate that painter's character.

Page 13, 14. "The first affections of the eye are always ill placed; it is enamoured with the splendid impositions of Rubens," &c.—Why impositions, by way of reproach? when, in a proper sense, it would be the highest praise: for the very business of painting is to impose; and he who does it most effectually is the greatest artist.

It may justly be said of Rubens, that in many respects he has had no equal; and particularly in colouring, not only as to the truth of the local colours, but in all the effects produced by colours; in the *chiaro oscuro*, or general light and shadow, in the keeping or degradation, in the arrangement or distribution of the parts, so as to produce a great and beautiful whole, or *tout ensemble*, as the French express it. And as to the drawing, in which he has been thought by some to be deficient, who have dwelt too much on a few negligences, owing merely to the rapidity

of his pencil; in drawing, or designing, he seems as much superior as in any of the other essentials, especially after some allowance made for the style of his first manner, which kind of allowance, or indulgence, is never refused to any other master, not even Raphael, who stands in as much need of it to the full as Rubens. His best works discover great knowledge of anatomy, a correctness of outline, a certain truth of character, an ease of action or motion, a force and spirit beyond what is to be seen in any other pictures whatsoever; and such an apparent facility in the execution, as at once convinces the spectator of the readiness of his apprehension, and the certainty of his principles.

When his anatomical knowledge is mentioned, he will probably be compared with Michael Angelo; who is generally allowed the most knowing of all in this part. Michael Angelo, it is true, has marked the muscles in their places, perhaps, with the greatest justness; but Rubens, only, seems to have known their use, and the different appearances they exhibit in action and at rest; insomuch that one sees their energy collected (as it were) to a point, in certain movements; and hence it follows, that his figures appear more animated than those of other painters. Many of their laboured figures seem motionless, though intended to represent immediate action.

To confirm and corroborate these observations on the genius, penetration, and spirit of Rubens, it may be added, that he alone has succeeded in subjects that require the most quick and lively conceptions, and where nothing more

could be obtained of the originals than what could be caught by the glance of an eye; such as animals of every kind, and particularly the most savage, wild, and indocile. He alone has represented lions, tygers, &c. in all their various passions and actions, and as correctly as if they had waited the execution of his pencil, so perfectly has he been able to seize and to retain the idea; whereas, with many other painters of no small note, the representations of animals, compared with his, appear little better than such as are to be seen in the compartments of heraldry.

It has been objected, that his figures are too short and too fleshy, that is too much of the Flemish cast. This is justly observed with respect to many of his pictures, especially of his first manner, as above observed; but then it must also be acknowledged that, in many others, his latter pictures, he has avoided this fault, and produced as elegant and delicate figures as any painter whatever. His skill and judgment ought to be rated by his best productions; and, if so, perhaps, upon the whole, when all his talents are taken into the account, he may, at least, be said to be one of the greatest painters whose works remain.

Page 23. Mr. Webb says, "I should not be so particular in tracing the origin of sculpture, and, consequently, of painting, to this æra, were it not that Pliny confidently affirms, that the latter did not exist in those times," &c, which is very probable. *See the third paragraph of the remark on p. 158.*

Page 51, 52. "There is no one

"excellence of design," &c.—What follows, to the end of this paragraph, is very judicious, particularly where the author remarks "that careless decency, and unaffected grace, which ever attends the motions and gestures of men unconscious of observation."

Page 86. "Can paint express a quickening perspiration? The mellowest tints of the Venetian school furnish no such ideas."—No—but the spectator furnishes them to himself. How often have we heard a man of a warm imagination, though of sense and genius, pretend to see excellencies in pictures which the painter never intended? Nothing is more common than for such to find all the delicacies of expression which they conceive should be attempted, and impute to an artist (especially if otherwise celebrated) not only the utmost perfection, but often what is not within the compass of the art. Many reflections of this kind may be made in reading Pliny, who, at other times also, discovers great ignorance in the observations that escape him, particularly where he remarks of a certain painter, that he was the first who, in a portrait, drew the eyes with so peculiar a skill, that they seemed to follow the spectator as he changed his place, and still to look at him; whereas this effect is constant, and impossible to be otherwise. The most ignorant painter does the same thing without intention; and the most skilful can never represent the eyes looking at the spectator standing in one place, but they will also appear to have the same direction to him standing in any other. The cause of this effect it is plain he did not know.

It

It is, that the direction of the eye towards the spectator, remains the same in whatsoever place he stands; for that direction, or turn of the pupil, bears still the same relation to the position of each feature, and to all the parts of the face, which being on a plane, suffer no apparent change; and it is on this relation that the whole depends: Whereas, in a living face, or statue, that relation is continually changing with every change of place of the spectator.

Page 94. "Rubens has painted
" in imitation of the rainbow:
" all the colours co-operate; the
" effect is good, but accidental;
" but in Titian and Corregio this
" arrangement is the result of sci-
" ence; it is a harmony which
" springs from a judicious and
" happy union of consenting co-
" lours."—It seems very unjust, when the effect is allowed to be produced, to call in question the judgment that produced it. Why must that be pronounced accidental in Rubens, which is esteemed the result of science in Titian and Corregio? As no distinction is made, no reason given, none can be surmised but the prejudice of connoisseurship, since the author seems determined to depreciate Rubens, and the Flemish school, in order to exalt Corregio, Titian, and other Italians*. *Can any good thing come out of Galilee?*

Page 151. Speaking of Raphael, Mr. Webb says, "The most unpicturesque action composed by him, seems to have been destined for paint," &c.—Here and elsewhere, such lavish encomiums seem without reason or truth. How contradictory to the above observation are several representations of this

painter! particularly that in which Joseph is relating his dreams to his brethren. This picture would exhibit nothing more than a youth speaking to a number of auditors, the subject remaining utterly unknown, had he not, to explain it, drawn two circles in the sky, in one of which eleven sheaves are bowing to a twelfth in the midst; and in the other circle, the sun and moon making obeisance, &c. Without this expedient, which is surely very unpicturesque, the story could not have been told. Surely the author will not say, that this action "seems to have been destined for paint." These are subjects not fit for the pencil, and which only can be related, particularly where there is a succession of circumstances. On the contrary, where the principal incidents are crowded into a moment, and are, as it were, instantaneous, there is room for the display of the painter's skill.

Such, for instance, as Alexander taking the potion from the hand of his suspected physician Philip, who knows not that he is suspected; Alexander giving to Philip the letter of accusation at the same time that he is swallowing the draught; the astonishment and indignation of Philip at reading it; his admiration of the generosity and confidence of Alexander; and the amazement of the attendants, &c. All these circumstances subsist in the same moment.

The choice of subject is of as much consequence in painting, as the choice of fable in an Epic poem. Such a story is better and more emphatically told in picture than

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* This Remark is by a Lady.

than in words, because the circumstances that happen at the same time, must, in narration, be successive.

Page 158. Of the *Laocoon* he says admirably, "We trace in it the labour of years, we feel from it the impression of a minute." His whole description is judicious, striking, and expressive, and he had one of the finest productions of antiquity to describe. But he adds, p. 159. "It is not probable that men of taste and letters, while they were eye-witnesses, &c. should celebrate those very qualities in the works of their painters, were they not eminently possessed of them." Here, however, is great room for distinction. Statuary is a much more obvious art than painting, and rose much earlier to perfection, though if it be allowed that the painters drew as correctly, and expressed the passions as justly as the sculptors, by lines only, (which it is supposed was the practice for a long time before the effects of light and shadow were known) this will be but a small advance in the art of painting. The famous story of Apelles and Protogenes, as related by Pliny, gives no very advantageous idea of the progress they had made; the most that can be drawn from it is, that Apelles excelled in the correctness or in the beauty of the outline, and by that Protogenes is said to have discovered him. Now, every step beyond this, in the infancy of an art so complicated, must surprize; and the encomiums bestowed on those who introduced shadowing and colouring, especially with any degree of roundness or projection, may be admitted as just for the

time; but to produce all the effects of colouring, as described under the article of Rubens, required the experience of more than an age. Rubens, it is true, had all the materials before him, besides the works of his predecessors, without which the progress he made would have been impossible, even with his genius.

And, indeed, it appears from Pliny, that many of those circumstances, related as wonderful effects of this art, must have been then new to the beholders (by their admiration), though they are generally very trifling, and such as modern artists easily execute. But this is said not to depreciate the genius or skill of the ancient artists, (who might, notwithstanding, be equal or superior to any moderns,) but merely to shew the small advance this slow-paced art then made.

It is not at all improbable, that among the most unlettered and barbarous people, attempts may have been made in statuary, either by cutting in wood, or forming in clay, or wax, or otherwise, where, perhaps, it has never entered their heads to attempt raising the image of any object, on a flat superficies, by means of light, and shade, and colour. The one presents itself readily to the imagination, while the other is never thought of, or thought impracticable.

But if, besides the knowledge of the effects of light in all possible directions, of shadows, and reflections, of both light and shadow, in the several degrees of distance (which may be called the aerial perspective) of preserving the same tints of colouring in all these degrees of light, shade, and reflection;

tion; if to these be added the true linear perspective, all which are essentials of the art, and with which statuary has nothing to do; if these things are considered, it will not be thought strange that painting should require much more time, study, and experience, to arrive at perfection, than so simple and uncomplicated an art as statuary; and that a small progress in the one, should excite an equal admiration and praise with the greatest in the other (especially if at the same time the outline of the picture be as correct as that of the statue); and though these circumstances superadded in painting, be but in a moderate degree of perfection, they might, at that time, seem to be all that art was capable of producing, to those who had never yet seen more produced. And thus we may, in some measure, account for the testimonies transmitted down to us of the works of the ancient painters, who might, notwithstanding, be far inferior to many modern artists, though with equal, or perhaps superior natural talents.

As a case in point, we see what painting the Chinese produce, though esteemed a learned and polite people; and who have long cultivated this and other arts; at the same time that they are no bad statuaries, at least in portraits, several of which we have seen that were modelled from the life, as like as could be done by any European statuary; which is an ocular proof how much more easy one is than the other.

Page 180. The author's encomium on Raphael, in relation to the cripple healed by Paul and Barnabas, is very judicious. He says

truly, "That the wit of man
" could not devise means more
" certain of the end proposed:
" Such a chain of circumstances is
" equal to a narration:" and
that, "he cannot but think that
" the whole would have been an
" example of invention and con-
" duct, even in the happiest age of
" antiquity." This whole para-
graph is admirable.

The well-known story of the contest between Zeuxis and Parrhasius, furnishes another argument of the moderate progress of this art, at that time. It is recorded, that the birds were deceived by the painted grapes of the one, and that the competitor was himself deceived by the painted curtain of the other. Now, that the birds were deceived, (if they really were) must be owing to the perfection of the represented grapes; but it is no difficult matter to represent fruit and flowers so perfectly as to deceive even men.

It is a thousand times more difficult to represent truly the human figure: And we find, by the same story, that these grapes were in the hand of a boy, whom if the painter had represented as well as he had the fruit, the birds would scarce have ventured to peck at it. And the curtain of the other painter being in a place where a curtain might probably hang, if it were not very perfectly represented, (though such representation is by no means difficult) might easily deceive a person who expected no such thing, and therefore did not scrupulously examine it. And, indeed, very indifferent representations, even of human figures, do sometimes deceive, in places where the originals might probably be; as centinels, and
other

other figures in gardens, painted in wood, and cut out at all the extremities; and figures painted in sham windows. These and such like have often deceived the spectators, tho' not well executed, because, as was said, originals might probably be in these places. But the best portrait that ever Titian drew, if hung up in a frame, on the side of a room, would not deceive; that is, would not be taken for the person represented, which, however, it infallibly would, if placed where that person might be expected. And, on the contrary, were a living face to appear through a canvass inclosed in a frame, and mounted up as high as pictures are generally hung, it would very probably be taken for a picture. An instance of which is recounted of the famous Marshal Luxembourg, who, having had his picture drawn by one of the best painters in Paris, carried his mistress to see it, in hopes of prevailing on her to sit for her own. She immediately condemned it, and asserting at the same time that she never saw any picture like a human face; he, knowing that this was mere prejudice, persuaded the lady to call once more at the painter's house, after the last sitting, and assured her, that if she should not then be perfectly satisfied, he would never more importune her. He had contrived, with the painter's assistance, (just at the time the lady was appointed) to thrust his own face through a canvass hung where the picture had before been placed. She, on viewing it, persisted in asserting, that it was no more like than before. Upon this he could not keep his countenance, but, by laughing out, discovered

his own stratagem, and her obstinacy.

This story is introduced, to shew how necessary the concomitant circumstances either of a picture, or of nature, are, in order to produce the proper effects of the one, or the other, on the spectator.

A description of two curious clocks, intended as a present from the East India company to the Emperor of China; made by English artists.

THESE clocks are in form of chariots, in which are placed, in a fine attitude, a lady leaning her right hand upon a part of the chariot, under which is a clock of curious workmanship, little larger than a shilling, that strikes and repeats, and goes eight days. Upon her finger sits a bird, finely modelled, and set with diamonds and rubies, with its wings expanded in a flying posture, and actually flutters for a considerable time, on touching a diamond button below it; the body of the bird (which contains part of the wheels that in a manner give life to it) is not the bigness of the sixteenth part of an inch.

The lady holds in her left hand a gold tube, not much thicker than a large pin, on the top of which is a small round box, to which a circular ornament set with diamonds, not larger than a sixpence, is fixed, which goes round near three hours in a constant regular motion. Over the lady's head (supported by a small fluted pillar, no bigger than a quill) is a double umbrella, under the largest of which a bell is fixed, at a considerable distance from the clock,

clock, and seems to have no connection with it, but from which a communication is secretly conveyed to a hammer, that regularly strikes the hour, and repeats the same at pleasure, by touching a diamond button fixed to the clock below. At the feet of a lady is a gold dog; before which, from the point of the chariot, are two birds fixed on spiral springs; the wings and feathers of which are set with stones of various colours, and appears as if flying away

with the chariot, which, from another secret motion, is contrived to run in a straight, circular, or any other direction; a boy that lays hold of the chariot behind, seems also to push it forward.—Above the umbrella are flowers, and ornaments of pearls, rubies, and other stones, and it terminates with a flying dragon, set in the same manner. The whole is of gold, most curiously executed, and embellished with diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

P O E T R Y.

*An EPISTLE from the celebrated ABBÉ DE RANCÉ to a Friend :
Written at the Abbey of LA TRAPPE.*

Paraphrased from MONSIEUR BARTHE, by DANIEL HAYES, Esq.

A R G U M E N T.

THE conversion of the celebrated Abbé de Rancé, is attributed to the death of the Duchess of M—, whom he tenderly loved. He had been absent from her some time, and was quite ignorant of her death; having got into the house under cover of the night, he went into her apartment by a back staircase. The first object that appeared to his view was a coffin, which contained the body of his mistress: she had died after three days violent illness. As she was to be interred in the family vault, a leaden coffin was prepared; but it was too short, and with unheard of brutality they severed the head from the body. Struck with so shocking an event, from that instant the Abbé de Rancé renounced all commerce with the world. He retired to the monastery of la Trappe, where he became a most rigid penitent. It is from thence he writes to a friend, who had long been upon his travels, and is ignorant of this tragical adventure. Some works have lately appeared relating to the monastery of la Trappe, the author thought this a favourable occasion to produce his own, written long since.

Warm from the heart, and true to all its fires.

I Know too well thy heart will overflow,
To think thy friend is doom'd to ling'ring wo.
To think the vigour of his age is lost,
And all the hopes his earthly days could boast.
Yet cease to grieve—Whate'er seems good or great
In courts, I find in this sequester'd seat.
Beneath an awful oak I sit resign'd,
I bless the rains, and welcome in the wind;
With my lone state these desarts best agree,
And nature's rudest form most pleases me:
Here frequent pray'rs my doubts and fears dispel,
I spurn the earth, and triumph over hell;
And here at dawn my orisons begin
For Laura—if so pure a form could sin.

O name

O name for ever lov'd, for ever blest !
 For ever treasur'd in this faithful breast!
 Tho' long, long since the flame of youth is fled,
 And heav'n now warns me to my neighb'ring dead ;
 Thy dear remembrance rouses mad desire,
 And for a moment all my soul's on fire.

My dearest friend, to thee her charms were known,
 Ere yet she knew to call those charms her own ;
 The polish'd form, the dignity of mien,
 So oft affected, yet so rarely seen :
 The easy wit, the animating grace,
 And guiltless smiles that revel'd on her face.
 Yet, at those years when pleasure gives the rein,
 And love and riot dance in every vein,
 Her speaking eye each rude attempt suppress,
 Nor heav'n itself was chaster than her breast.

I saw, I lov'd, and oft in sighs convey'd
 My fears and wishes to the blushing maid ;
 Each dawning blush my raging passion fed,
 And more and more to sweet destruction led ;
 Till bolder grown the happiest hour I stole,
 And spoke the secret of my panting soul.
 Tho' low my state, no stern disdain depress
 My suit, (she saw my heart, and judg'd the rest,)
 But glances, such as pitying angels give
 To dying sinners, bade me hope and live.

Her parents saw ; and, rigidly severe,
 Convey'd from Paris all my soul held dear ;
 Rack'd for a moon I liv'd a plague to earth,
 And curs'd th' ill-boding star that rul'd my birth.
 When, lost in grief no language can express,
 A tender line disclos'd her lone recess ;
 I look'd and read, again I look'd and read,
 And swift as lightning to th' appointment sped.
 'Twas night, dead night ; I scal'd the silent wall,
 I gain'd her chamber : love conducted all.

I thought to press my lovely Laura's charms,
 And melt transported in her glowing arms :
 When (hold my heart) a lonely coffin stood ;
 The floor, the marble stain'd with recent blood ;
 A feeble taper stream'd a twinkling light,
 And barely serv'd to prove the hideous sight ;
 I rais'd a veil ; the taper just betray'd
 A headless corpse ; yet still I knew the maid ;

Her

Her polish'd form the unrival'd fair exprest,
And well, too well, I knew her snowy breast.

A marble vase stood near, I turn'd around,
I rais'd another veil—her head I found ;
O killing sight ! those once commanding eyes,
Those lips once ting'd with nature's richest dyes,
That cheek, that boasted spring's delightful bloom,
That breath, more sweet than summer's rich perfume :
That general grace, that struck the wondering sight,
All, all oppress'd by long and joyless night.

I scarce believ'd my sense, I gaz'd around,
While horror fix'd me torpid to the ground ;
I grasp'd my sword, resolv'd to end my wo,
But gracious heav'n restrain'd the impious blow ;
Then from the scene, with tottering steps I fled,
And gain'd my dwelling less alive than dead.

If there exists some far sequester'd sphere,
(I madly spoke) some dæmon whirl me there ;
Where ne'er the bell of pale Religion rung,
No gift was offer'd, and no anthem sung ;
No friendly talk to cheer the heavy hours,
Nor hope to spread her gay delusive pow'rs,
O bear me quickly to the welcome den,
Alike forlorn by Providence and men.

God of my life ! on that disastrous day
I felt, I own'd thy animating ray,
Thy hand paternal gave my pangs to rest,
And kindled nobler visions in my breast ;
I saw myself corrupted all within,
And gaz'd with horror on my daring sin ;
I paus'd on Death, on Hell's tremendous gloom,
And vast Eternity's unbounded womb ;
I saw the truly good were only blest,
And all this world gross vanity at best ;
I saw injustice every law controul,
And lust and rapine 'snare th' unwary soul ;
I saw each passion tend to certain wo,
And (worse) that human pride disdain'd to know ;
Scar'd at the view, I fled those scenes of death,
And gave my soul to him who gave me breath.

Resolv'd, resign'd, this wild recess I sought,
 With scenes for holy contemplation fraught;
 The rude, rough rocks, remind me to obey,
 The doddering oaks forewarn me of decay;
 And I, who first by fierce ambition fir'd,
 Blind youth impell'd, and vanity inspir'd,
 The sober charms of solitude despis'd,
 Nor aught but sin and fulsome pleasure priz'd,
 The lewd appointment, and the midnight ball,
 At length find rest, and find within this wall.

Here flock the train, to whom indulgent heav'n
 The precious gift of penitence has given;
 Those who, with vows, in early youth, betray'd
 To sin or death, the fond believing maid;
 Allur'd the easy matron's nuptial flame,
 Then spread the tale, and triumph'd in her shame;
 Oppress'd the weak, carous'd in orphans tears,
 And doom'd to friendless want their helpless years;
 Sapp'd private peace, engender'd public strife,
 And arm'd the hand against a brother's life;
 Bore down each virtue, marr'd each social end,
 And e'en the wretch who wrong'd a trusting friend,
 When cloyster'd here, feel heav'n's inspiring breath,
 Nor fear to triumph o'er eternal death.

For this we strive: long, long ere morn appears,
 We rise, we pray, we bathe the ground with tears,
 Then haste to labour, drain the putrid fen,
 Or break th' ungrateful grounds of other men;
 Th' unheeded roots we gather yield us bread,
 The spring our beverage, and the earth our bed;
 When midnight hour to new devotion calls,
 We rise with awe, and bless those reverend walls,
 Where saints and martyrs kiss'd the chastening rod,
 Despis'd the world, and rested on their God.
 No gilded roofs, no silver lamps appear,
 But one poor torch, yet God himself is here.
 Let pride unlock ambition's sanguine springs,
 And wasted nations curse despotic kings;
 No stern alarms this lone retreat infest,
 We live in peace, and peaceful sink to rest.

In peace!—Who lov'd like me, and lov'd in vain,
 Must ne'er enjoy that virgin's golden reign;
 O no—the flies Corruption's tainted den,
 And sheds her blessed balm on guiltless men.—

When

When spent with toil, our midnight pray'r I close,
 And for an hour indulge in frail repose,
 Insidious dreams my former years renew,
 And all the Louvre rushes to my view ;
 My Laura comes, she leads the regal ball,
 Ador'd by thousands, and admir'd by all ;
 A hundred sighing nobles bend the knee :
 In vain they bend, her eyes are fixt on me.
 I grasp her hand, we fly to myrtle groves,
 She smiles, she yields, she answers all my loves ;
 I throw my eager arms—she's gone, she's fled,
 And lo ! once more the coffin strikes me dead.

I start, I shriek, I call on heav'n to bless,
 And plunge within our forest's last recess ;
 My aged head receives the dripping fleet ;
 The savage briar wounds my naked feet ;
 Unusual horror chills the sacred grove,
 The springs, the earth, the forest seem to move ;
 My spirits faint, my haggard eye-balls swim,
 And cold convulsions rack each tottering limb,
 When lo ! she passes in a flaming cloud,
 A headless form, and shows the bloody shroud !

God of my soul ! without thy strength'ning grace,
 How weak, how poor, how blind is human race !
 To sound thy praise ten thousand worlds agree,
 And Nature lifts the grateful song to thee.

To thee with awe the brute creation bends,
 When thunder bursts, or sickly rain descends.
 Obedient to thy will, the rocks and trees
 Now rest in snow, now bless the vernal breeze ;
 Yet man, presuming on his glimmering sense,
 Rash man alone disclaims thy providence ;
 The truth he dare not controvert, denies,
 And 'gainst conviction shuts his ears and eyes.

O fatal error ! heaven alone bestows,
 Joy free from pain, and undisturb'd repose.
 In thy vain world our best enjoyments gross,
 Allay'd and stain'd by sin's offensive dross :
 Howe'er disguis'd, rank passion rules us still,
 And each, in fact, indulges but his will ;
 That will, as changeful as an infant's mind,
 Shifts there, now here, and veers with every wind ;

One with indulg'd, another frenzy leads,
 Another and another yet succeeds,
 Till injur'd reason abdicates her post,
 And in the monster all the man is lost.

Not so, my friend, we pass the silent hours,
 In these secluded woods and mossy tow'rs.
 Here pure religion tolls our only bell,
 Here true devotion warms each humble cell ;
 Here contemplation clears the clouded eye,
 Expands the soul, and lifts it to the sky ;
 Propitious angels bless our frequent calls,
 And saints who rest retir'd within these walls,
 These, these alone our tottering steps attend,
 Confirm our faith, and hell's dark wiles forefend :
 On that curs'd night how black th' infernal scene,
 When fiends usurp'd my Laura's heavenly mien :
 They broke the clouds, they bade the storm retire,
 And all my bosom own'd celestial fire.
 Ill-fated Laura, had I never known
 Thy matchless form, I then had sinn'd alone ;
 A length of years, severest penitence,
 And hourly pray'rs might expiate my offence.

But you, alas ! you saw the early tomb,
 Unvers'd in heaven, in youth's intemperate bloom :
 When flattering tongues impart destructive fires,
 And melt the yielding soul to loose desires ;
 These warp the soul from virtue's awful shrine,
 And well I know that heavy guilt was mine.
 On that curs'd pride which obstinately blind
 Seduces man, and rules the softer kind,
 Inflam'd by love, with guileful art I wrought,
 And shut thy mind against each sober thought ;
 O dire reflection ! flattery suppress
 The holy flame that should have fir'd thy breast ;
 Religion else had lent her heav'nly grace,
 And stamp'd thy mind as beauteous as thy face ;
 Indulgent saints thy lovely eyes had clos'd
 In bliss, and all thy soul with God repos'd.

“ Thou traitor, falsest of thy perjur'd race !
 “ (She sternly cries) hast stol'n my soul from grace :
 “ For thee I'm doom'd to bear an age of pain,
 “ To call on heaven, and yet to call in vain ;
 “ Confin'd in night, I feel the scorching flame,
 “ Or bitter frosts congeal my tender frame ;

“ Or

“ Or yok’d with dæmons, cleave the murky air,
 “ To banish rest, and scatter wild despair :
 “ And dost thou, monster, dost thou hope to win
 “ Eternal bliss, and leave me drown’d in sin ?
 “ Forbid it truth, my ghost shall meet thy eyes,
 “ And heav’n, just heav’n will listen to my cries.”

Ye hoary woods, and desolated cells,
 Ye barren rocks, where savage horror dwells,
 I’ll brave your rage, if mercy can be wrought,
 And tenfold penitence erase her fault.
 Let spring produce nor herbage, fruit, nor flow’r,
 Let haggard winter all the year devour
 Where I shall roam ; let rains and tempests blow,
 And owls and ravens send the scream of wo :
 Let thunder burst, let mountain torrents roar,
 And wolves surround me on some desert shore :
 Let curses, plagues, distempers on me fall—
 Forgive but Laura, and I’ll bear them all.

Mean while, dear friend, my simple shroud I spread,
 And now prepare my last, and welcome bed ;
 Yon funeral torch, and slowly-moving bier,
 Remind my soul that Death is ever near ;
 But Death to us no pallid terror brings,
 We court his scythe, and brave his feeble stings ;
 Rejoice to see a brother gain the skies,
 The man we pitied, but the saint we prize.

Here, here, my friend, my plain rough coffin stands,
 Prepar’d and wrought by these laborious hands ;
 It calms my spirit, drives vain thoughts away,
 And reconciles me to my kindred clay ;
 I sleep in hope, I spurn my follies past,
 And fondly wish each sleep may prove my last ;
 Resign’d devotion o’er my cavern reigns,
 And peace——except poor Laura intervenes.

But you, my friend, whom mortal passion warms,
 To whom fair Italy expands her charms,
 Who rove enamour’d thro’ the fragrant woods,
 Or hang in raptures o’er the limpid floods ;
 Where soft Tibullus kindled loose desire,
 And lofty Maro strung the epic lyre ;
 Immers’d in vain delights, perchance may deem
 These lines a frantic bigot’s sickly dream :—

Alas! thou'rt wrong; correct thy fond mistake,
 And, ere too late, my sober counsel take;
 Dismiss thy follies, set thy spirit free
 From sin and death, and taste pure joys with me:
 With thee in youth the paths of vice I trod,
 Indulg'd each appetite, nor thought of God;
 For me its charms that flattering region spread,
 And pleasure courted to her luscious bed;
 Where nature, rob'd in constant beauty, shines,
 And still on nature polish'd art refines;
 Where clustering vines adorn the fruitful hills,
 Ten thousand flow'rets deck the crystal rills;
 Sweet groves of myrtle shade the blooming vale,
 And loved rapture swells each balmy gale;
 Where beauty spreads her heart-seducing smiles,
 And all the magic of Circean wiles;
 The practis'd glance, the modulated lay,
 That melts the soul, and charms the sense away;
 Where arts on arts enormous vice disguise,
 And shew her pleasing e'en to sober eyes;
 Till late remorse in squalid weeds appears,
 His lean, wan visage, drown'd in useless tears;
 Reflection wakes, distracted conscience wounds,
 And grim despair the prostrate wretch confounds.

Alas! my friend, how happier our repose,
 We feel the comforts peace with hope bestows,
 Surrounding saints our humble cells defend,
 And holy visions on our sleep descend,
 Repeated prayers sin by sin deface,
 And every hour we gain a step to grace;
 Our only emulation to excel
 In works of faith—But hold—I hear our bell—
 Some friend, I ween, who flies this mortal strife,
 And bends his course to everlasting life.

O matchless pow'r of unaffected grace,
 E'en now a saint has clos'd his tedious race;
 Celestial raptures sparkled in his eyes,
 And smiling angels bore him to the skies;
 My brother once, together oft we pray'd,
 And oft consoled in the holy shade,
 Resembling fortune bade our souls agree
 In stricter bonds, for he had lov'd like me;
 Like me in vain; like me in youth retir'd:
 All pitying heaven, had Laura thus expir'd!

And what avails this tenement of clay!
 Death hourly saps the base, and melts away:
 All nature yields to his despotic will,
 And all the elements conspire to kill:
 E'en whilst I write, a hecatomb expires,
 All young, all vain, all forming new desires;
 And now the sun emits a feeble ray
 On yonder grove, and shuns the parting day,
 The world around an awful silence keeps,
 And, as if dead, the whole creation sleeps.

I pant for heaven—avaunt my former fears!
 When worlds are wreckt, and spheres encounter spheres,
 When death resigns her empire o'er the ball,
 All nature sinks, and time itself must fall;
 And soon, full soon, that awful day may come,
 I'll burst my shroud, and fly to Laura's tomb:
 Then shall that face, which, basely rent away,
 Alas! now lies with undistinguish'd clay,
 Join'd to her form in primal beauty rise,
 We'll soar to bliss, we'll seek the opening skies,
 There strong in hope our mutual passions own,
 And plead our loves at God's indulgent throne.

And if, my friend, you sought this blest'd retreat,
 And scorn'd the world, my transports were compleat.
 O hear the call, reject the vale of sin,
 Collect thy soul, the glorious work begin,
 I'll guide thy steps, immortal truths impart,
 And next to Laura place thee in my heart.

The HERMIT, a BALLAD, supposed to be written by
 Dr. GOLDSMITH.

“TURN, gentle hermit of the dale,
 “And guide my lonely way,
 “To where yon taper cheers the vale
 “With hospitable ray:

“For here, forlorn and lost, I tread,
 “With fainting steps, and slow;
 “Where wilds, immeasurably spread,
 “Seem lengthening as I go.”

“Forbear,

“ Forbear, my son,” the hermit cries,
 “ To tempt the dangerous gloom ;
 “ For yonder phantom only flies
 “ To lure thee to thy doom.

“ Here to the houseless child of want,
 “ My door is open still ;
 “ And, though my portion is but scant,
 “ I give it with good will.

“ Then turn to-night, and freely share
 “ Whate’er my cell bestows ;
 “ My rushy couch, and frugal fare,
 “ My blessing and repose.

“ No flocks that range the valley free,
 “ To slaughter I condemn :
 “ Taught by that Power that pities me,
 “ I learn to pity them.

“ But from the mountain’s grassy side,
 “ A guiltless feast I bring ;
 “ A scrip with herbs and fruit supply’d,
 “ And water from the spring.

“ Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego ;
 “ For earth-born cares are wrong ;
 “ Man wants but little here below,
 “ Nor wants that little long.”

Soft as the dew from heav’n descends,
 His gentle accents fell ;
 The grateful stranger lowly bends,
 And follows to the cell.

Far shelter’d in a glade obscure,
 The modest mansion lay ;
 A refuge to the neighbouring poor,
 And strangers led astray.

No stores beneath its humble thatch
 Requir’d a master’s care ;
 The door, just open’d with a latch,
 Receiv’d the harmless pair.

And now, when worldly crowds retire
 To revels or to rest,
 The hermit trimm'd his little fire,
 And cheer'd his pensive guest :

And spread his vegetable store,
 And gayly press'd and smil'd ;
 And, skill'd in legendary lore,
 The ling'ring hours beguil'd.

Around in sympathetic mirth
 Its tricks the kitten tries ;
 The cricket chirrups in the hearth ;
 The crackling faggot flies.

But nothing could a charm impart
 To sooth the stranger's wo ;
 For grief was heavy at his heart,
 And tears began to flow.

His rising cares the hermit spy'd,
 With answering care oppress'd :
 " And whence, unhappy youth," he cry'd,
 " The sorrows of thy breast ?

" From better habitations spurn'd,
 " Reluctant dost thou rove ;
 " Or grieve for friendship unreturn'd,
 " Or unregarded love ?

" Alas ! the joys that fortune brings,
 " Are trifling, and decay ;
 " And those who prize the paltry things,
 " More trifling still than they.

" And what is friendship but a name,
 " A charm that lulls to sleep ;
 " A shade that follows wealth or fame,
 " But leaves the wretch to weep ?

" And love is still an emptier sound,
 " The haughty fair one's jest :
 " On earth unseen, or only found
 " To warm the turtle's nest.

“ For shame, fond youth, thy sorrows hush,
 “ And spurn the fex,” he said :
 But while he spoke, a rising blush
 The bashful guest betray’d.

He sees unnumber’d beauties rise,
 Expanded to the view ;
 Like clouds that deck the morning-skies,
 As bright, as transient too.

Her looks, her lips, her panting breast,
 Alternate spread alarms :
 The lovely stranger stands confest
 A maid in all her charms.

“ And, ah, forgive a stranger rude,
 “ A wretch forlorn,” she cry’d ;
 “ Whose feet unhallow’d thus intrude
 Where heaven and you reside.

“ But let a maid thy pity share,
 “ Whom love has taught to stray ;
 “ Who seeks for rest, but finds despair
 “ Companion of her way.

“ My father liv’d beside the Tyne,
 “ A wealthy lord was he ;
 “ And all his wealth was mark’d as mine :
 “ He had but only me.

“ To win me from his tender arms,
 “ Unnumber’d suitors came ;
 “ Who prais’d me for imputed charms,
 “ And felt, or feign’d a flame.

“ Each morn the gay fantastic crowd
 “ With richest proffers strove :
 “ Among the rest young Edwin bow’d,
 “ But never talk’d of love.

“ In humblest, simplest habit clad,
 “ No wealth nor power had he ;
 “ A constant heart was all he had,
 “ But that was all to me.

“ The blossom opening to the day,
 “ The dews of heaven refin’d,
 “ Could nought of purity display,
 “ To emulate his mind.

“ The dew, the blossom on the tree,
 “ With charms inconstant shine ;
 “ Their charms were his, but wo to me,
 “ Their constancy was mine.

“ For still I try’d each fickle art,
 “ Importunate and vain :
 “ And while his passion touch’d my heart,
 “ I triumph’d in his pain.

“ Till quite dejected with my scorn,
 “ He left me to my pride ;
 “ And sought a solitude forlorn,
 “ In secret, where he died.

“ But mine the sorrow, mine the fault,
 “ And well my life shall pay ;
 “ I’ll seek the solitude he sought,
 “ And stretch me where he lay.

“ And there, forlorn, despairing, hid,
 “ I’ll lay me down and die :
 “ ’Twas so for me that Edwin did,
 “ And so for him will I.”

“ Thou shalt not thus,” the hermit cry’d,
 And clasp’d her to his breast :
 The wandering fair one turn’d to chide——
 ’Twas Edwin’s self that press’d.

“ Turn, Angelina, ever dear,
 “ My charmer, turn to see,
 “ Thy own, thy long-lost Edwin here,
 “ Restor’d to love and thee.

“ Thus let me hold thee to my heart,
 “ And ev’ry care resign :
 “ And shall we never, never part,
 “ O thou—my all that’s mine ?

“ No, never, from this hour to part,
 “ We’ll live and love so true :
 “ The sigh that rends thy constant heart,
 “ Shall break thy Edwin’s too.”

The BIRTH of FASHION.

A SPECIMEN of a Modern ODE.

From the NEW BATH-GUIDE, lately published.

SURE there are charms by Heav’n assign’d
 To modish life alone,
 A grace, an air, a taste refin’d,
 To vulgar souls unknown.

Nature, my friend, profuse in vain
 May ev’ry gift impart,
 If unimprov’d, they ne’er can gain
 An empire o’er the heart.

Dress be your care in this gay scene
 Of pleasure’s blest’d abode,
 Enchanting dress ! if well I ween,
 Fit subject for an ode.

Come then, nymph, of various mien,
 Vot’ry true of beauty’s queen,
 Whom the young and ag’d adore,
 And thy diff’rent arts explore.

Fashion, come.—On me a while
 Deign, fantastic nymph, to smile ;
 MORIA † thee in times of yore,
 To the motly PROTEUS bore :
 He, in bishop’s robes array’d,
 Went one night to masquerade,
 Where thy simple mother stray’d.
 She was clad like harmless Quaker,
 And was pleas’d my Lord should take her
 By the waist, and kindly shake her ;
 And, with look demure, said she,
 “ Pray, my Lord,—do you know me ?”

† The Goddess of FOLLY.

He with soothing flatt'ring arts,
 Such as win all female hearts,
 Much extoll'd her wit and beauty,
 And declar'd it was his duty,
 As she was a maid of honour,
 To confer his blessing on her.
 There, 'mid dress of various hue,
 Crimson, yellow, green, and blue,
 All on furbelows and laces,
 Slipt into her chaste embraces;
 Then, like fainted rogue, cry'd he,
 " Little Quaker,—you know me."

Fill'd with thee she went to France,
 Land renown'd for complaisance,
 Vers'd in science debonnair,
 Bowing, dancing, dressing hair;
 There she chose her habitation,
 Fix'd thy place of education.
 Nymph, at thy auspicious birth
 HEBE strew'd with flow'rs the earth;
 Thee to welcome all the graces,
 Deck'd in ruffles, deck'd in laces,
 With the god of love attended,
 And the CYPRIAN queen descended,
 Now you trip it o'er the globe,
 Clad in party colour'd robe,
 And, with all thy mother's sense,
 Virtues of your fire dispense.

Goddess, if from hand like mine
 Ought be worthy of thy shrine,
 Take the flow'ry wreath I twine,
 Lead, oh! lead me by the hand,
 Guide me with thy magic wand:
 Whether thou in lace and ribbons
 Chuse the form of Mrs. GIBBONS,
 Or the nymph of smiling look,
 At Bath yclept JANETTA COOK.
 Bring, O bring, thy essence pot,
 Amber, musk, and bergamot,
 Eau de Chipre, eau de Luce,
 Sans pareil, and citron juice,
 Nor thy band-box leave behind,
 Fill'd with stores of ev'ry kind;
 All th' enraptur'd bard suppoles,
 Who to FANCY odes composes;

All that FANCY's self has feign'd,
 In a band-box is contain'd.
 Painted lawns, and chequer'd shades,
 Crape that's worn by love-lorn maids,
 Water'd tabbies, flower'd brocades ;
 Vi'lets, pinks, Italian posies,
 Myrtles, jessamine, and roses,
 Aprons, caps, and 'kerchiefs clean,
 Straw-built hats, and bonnets green,
 Catgut gauzes, tippets, ruffs,
 Fans and hoods and feather'd muffs,
 Stomachers and Paris nets,
 Ear-rings, necklaces, aigrets,
 Fringes, blonds, and mignonets,
 Fine vermilion for the cheek,
 Velvet patches à la Grecque,
 Come, but don't forgot the gloves,
 Which, with all the smiling loves,
 VENUS caught young CUPID picking
 From the tender breast of chicken ;
 Little chicken, worthier far
 Than the birds of JUNO's car,
 Soft as CYTHEREA's dove,
 Let thy skin my skin improve ;
 Thou by night shalt grace my arm,
 And by day shalt teach to charm.

Then, O sweet Goddess, bring with thee
 Thy boon attendant, Gaiety,
 Laughter, Freedom, Mirth, and Ease,
 And all the smiling deities ;
 Fancy spreading painted sails,
 Loves that fan with gentle gales. —
 But, hark !—methinks I hear a voice,
 My organs all at once rejoice ;
 A voice that says, or seems to say,
 “ Sister, hasten, sister gay,
 “ Come to the Pump-room,—come away.”

PROLOGUE to the CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Written by Mr. GARRICK, and spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

POETS and painters, who from nature draw
 Their best and richest stores, have made this law :
 That each should neighbourly assist his brother,
 And steal with decency from one another.

To night your matchless Hogarth gives the thought,
 Which from his canvass to the stage is brought,
 And who so fit to warm the poet's mind,
 As he who pictur'd morals and mankind?
 But not the same the characters and scenes;
 Both labour for one end by different means:
 Each, as it suits him, takes a separate road,
 Their one great object, Marriage-alamode:
 Where titles deign with cits to have and hold,
 And change their blood for more substantial gold!
 And honour'd trade from interest turns aside,
 To hazard happiness for titled pride,
 The painter's dead, yet still he charms the eye;
 While England lives, his fame can never die:
 But he who struts his hour upon the stage,
 Can scarce extend his fame for half an age;
 Nor pen nor pencil can the actor save,
 The art, and artist, share one common grave.

O let me drop one tributary tear
 On poor Jack Falstaff's grave, and Juliet's bier!
 You to their worth must testimony give;
 'Tis in your hearts alone their fame can live.
 Still as the scenes of life will shift away,
 The strong impressions of their heart decay.
 Your children cannot feel what you have known,
 They'll boast of Quin's and Cibber's of their own;
 The greatest glory of our happy few,
 Is to be felt, and be approv'd by you.

EPILOGUE,

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

CHARACTERS of the EPILOGUE.

Lord Minum,
 Colonel Trill,
 Sir Patrick Mahony,
 Miss Crotchet,
 Mrs. Quaver,
 1st Lady,
 2d Lady,
 3d Lady,

Mr. Dodd.
 Mr. Vernon.
 Mr. Moody.
 Mrs. Abington.
 Mrs. Lee.
 Mrs. Bradshaw.
 Miss Mills.
 Mrs. Dorman.

SCENE,

S C E N E, an Assembly.

Several persons at cards, at different tables; among the rest Col. Trill, Lord Minum, Mrs. Quaver, Sir Patrick Mahony.

At the Quadrille-table.

Col. T. **L**ADIES, with leave—

2d Lady. Pafs!

3d Lady. Pafs!

Mrs. Qu. You must do more,

Col. T. Indeed I can't.

Mrs. Qu. I play in hearts.

Col. T. Encore!

2d Lady. What luck!

Col. T. To-night at Drury-lane is play'd

A Comedy, *tout nouvelle*—a spade!

Is not Miss Crotchet at the play?

Mrs. Qu. My niece

Has made a party, Sir, to damn the piece.

At the Whist-table.

Ld. Min. I hate a play-house—trump!—It makes me sick.

1st Lady. We're two by honours, Ma'am.

Ld. Min. And we the odd trick.

Pray do you know the author, Colonel Trill?

Col. T. I know no poets, heaven be prais'd—Spadille!

1st Lady. I'll tell you who, my Lord!

(whispers my Lord)

Ld. Min. What, he again?

“And dwell such daring souls in little men!”

Be whose it will, they down our throats will cram it!

Col. T. O, no.—I have a club—the best.—We'll damn it.

Mrs. Qu. O bravo, Colonel!—Music is my flame.

Ld. Min. And mine, by Jupiter—We've won the game.

Col. T. What, do you all love music?

Mrs. Qu. No, not Handel's.

And nasty plays—

Ld. Min. Are fit for Goths and Vandals.

(Rise from the table, and pay.)

From the Picquett-table.

Sir Pat. Well, faith and troth!—that Shakepeare was no fool.

Col. T. I'm glad you like him, Sir!—so ends the pool!

(Pay, and rise from table.)

S O N G *by the Colonel.*

I hate all their nonsense,

Their Shakespeares and Johnsons,

Their plays, and their playhouse, and bards:

'Tis

'Tis finging, not faying,
 A fig for all playing,
 But playing as we do at cards!
 I love to see Jonas,
 Am pleas'd too with Comus;
 Each well the spectator rewards,
 So clever, so neat in
 Their tricks, and their cheating!
 Like them we would fain deal our cards.

Sir Pat. King Lear is touching!—And how fine to see
 Ould Hamlet's ghost!—"To be or not to be."
 What are your op'ras to Othello's roar?

Oh, he's an angel of a blackamoor!

Ld. Min. What, when he chokes his wife?

Col. T. And calls her whore?—

Sir Pat. King Richard calls his horse—and then Macbeth,
 Whene'er he murders—takes away the breath.

My blood runs cold at ev'ry syllable,

To see the dagger—that's invifible. *(All laugh.)*

Sir Pat. Laugh if you please, a pretty play—

Ld. Min. Is pretty.

Sir Pat. And when there's wit in't—

Col. T. To be fure 'tis witty.

Sir Pat. I love the playhoufe—now fo light and gay,

With all thofe candles they have ta'en away! *(All laugh.)*

For all your game, what makes it fo much brighter?

Col. T. Put out the light, and then—

Ld. Min. 'Tis fo much lighter.

Sir Pat. Pray do you mane, Sirs, more than you exprefs?

Col. T. Juft as it happens.

Ld. Min. Either more or lefs.

Mrs. Qu. An't you afham'd, Sir? *(To Sir Pat.)*

Sir Pat. Me!—I feldom blufh—

For little Shakefpeare, faith! I'll take a puff.

Ld. Min. News! news!—here comes Mifs Crotchet from the play.

Enter Mifs Crotchet.

Mrs. Qu. Well, Crotchet, what's the news?

Mifs Cro. We have loft the day.

Col. T. Tell us, dear Mifs, all you have heard and feen.

Mifs Cro. I'm tir'd—a chair—here, take my capuchin!

Ld. Min. And is'nt damn'd, Mifs?

Mifs Cro. No, my Lord, not quite:

But we fhall damn it.

Col. T. When?

Mifs Cro. To-morrow night.

There is a party of us, all of fafhion,

Refolv'd t'exterminate this vulgar paffion:

A playhouse, what a place!—I must forswear it;
A little mischief only makes one bear it.

Such crouds of city-folks! so rude and pressing!
And their horse-laugh! so hideously distressing.

Whene'er we his'd, they frown'd and fell a swearing,
Like their own Guildhall giants—fierce and staring!

Col. T. What said the folks of fashion? were they cross?

Ld. Min. The rest have no more judgment than my horse.

Miss Cro. Lord Grimly swore 'twas execrable stuff.

Says one, why so, my Lord!—My Lord took snuff.

In the first act Lord George began to doze,
And criticiz'd the author—through his nose;

So loud, indeed, that, as his Lordship snor'd,

The pit turn'd round, and all the brutes encor'd.

Ld. Min. We have among us, Miss, some foolish folks.

Miss Cro. Says poor Lord Simper—Well, now to my mind

The piece is good;—but he's both deaf and blind.

Sir Pat. Upon my soul a very pretty story!

And quality appears in all its glory!

There was some merit in the piece no doubt.

Miss Cro. O, to be sure! if one could find it out.

Col. T. But tell us, Miss, the subject of the play.

Miss Cro. It was a marriage—yes, a marriage—stay!

A Lord, an aunt, two sisters and a merchant,

A baronet—ten lawyers—a fat serjeant—

All are produc'd—to talk with one another;

And about something make a mighty pother.

They all go in and out, and to and fro;

And talk, and quarrel—as they come and go—

Then go to bed, and then get up—and then—

Scream, faint, scold, kiss—and go to bed again. (*All laugh.*)

Such is the play—your judgment! never sham it.

Col. T. Oh damn it!

Mrs. Qu. Damn it!

1st Lady. Damn it!

Miss Cro. Damn it!

Ld Min. Damn it!

Sir Pat. Well, faith, you speak your minds, and I'll be free—

Good night! this company's too good for me. [*Going.*]

Col. T. Your judgment, dear Sir Patrick, makes us proud.

Sir Pat. Laugh if you please, but pray don't laugh too loud.

[*Exit.*]

R E C I T A T I V E.

Col. T. Now the barbarian's gone, Miss, tune you tongue,
And let us raise our spirits high with song.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Miss Cro. Colonel, *de tout mon cœur*—I've one in *petto*,
Which you shall join, and make it a *Duetto*.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Ld. Min. Bella Signora, et Amico mio!

I too will join, and then we'll make a *Trio*.

Col. T. Come all and join the full-mouth'd Chorus,
And drive all Tragedy and Comedy before us.

All the company rise, and advance to the front of the stage.

Col. T. Would you ever go to see a Tragedy?

Miss Cro. Never, never.

Col. T. A Comedy?

Ld. M. Never, never,

Live forever.

Tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

C H O R U S.

Would you ever go to see, &c.

P R O L O G U E to the DOUBLE MISTAKE.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

TO lead attention thro' five acts of prose,
Where to soft notes no tuneful couplet flows;
To please each heart, each judgment, eye and ear,
The attempt how bold! the labour how severe!

Thus I address'd our bard, who quick reply'd,
With honest diffidence and modest pride:

“ If I should fail, I shall not think it shame

“ To miss, what few have gain'd, the wreath of Fame.

“ This spot I deem the public treasury,

“ Where wits, rare coins, for general service lie;

“ Where Critics, strict examiners, are plac'd

“ To try each piece by that nice standard, Taste;

“ And what to public use may be apply'd,

“ Is justly sav'd, what faulty thrown aside.

“ Hence

" Hence, 'tis the Poet's duty to dispense
 " Each various vein of humour, wit, or sense ;
 " Not, miser-like, to his own board confine
 " The smallest spark of Nature's genuine mine ;
 " But to the muse his graceful tribute pay,
 " And in the common mint his quota lay."

On this resolve, he to your sterling store
 Presents a specimen of untry'd ore ;
 If any worth it bears, assay'd by you,
 His private talent is the public due ;
 And should it not disgrace your brilliant mass,
 Give it your stamp, and let the metal pass.

E P I L O G U E.

Spoke by Miss WILFORD, in the character of Lady LOUISA.

I Had an Epilogue to speak to-night ;
 But I'm so hurried, put in such a fright,
 Deuce take me ! if I ha'nt forgot it quite.
 To see my name in first night's play-bill printed,
 A character quite new, in time quite stinted ;
 An Epilogue, besides, to get by heart,
 'Tis most unmerciful, too long a part—
 But they so coax'd and wheedled me to duty,
 Lest I should fret—for fretting spoils one's beauty,—
 That, in obedience to the kind command,
 A suppliant to your favour here I stand ;
 And hope, instead of what had been prepar'd,
 Some nonsense of my own may now be heard.

Well ! I have had a great escape I own,
 From being made the jest of all the town ;
 For from the court-end I could claim no pity,
 Nor had I more to hope for from the city ;
 Such matches rarely answer either side,
 For industry is suited ill with pride.

But, to divert your censure, let me shew
 A folly more complete, a city-beau !
 What contrast can there be so strong in nature,
 As English plainness apeing *Petit-maitre* !
 And yet, poor I, by missing such a lover,
 May wait, till all my dancing days are over !

Next shift the scene—behold a virtuoso !
 An old, illiterate, feeble Amoroso !
 What weakness can the human heart discover,
 More shameful than a climacteric lover ?

Men

Men who have turn'd the period of three-score,
Become mere Virtuoso's—in amour.

Nor does aunt Bridget merit better quarter,
Who, scorning to abide by female charter,
Invades a province to our sex deny'd,
Aiming at knowledge with a pedant's pride;
When, after all our boast, we find, at length,
To know our weakness is our surest strength.
One path of science only, wise men say,
Is left for female learning—to obey. [Courtſying.]

If characters like theſe your mirth excite,
And furniſh ſome amuſements for the night,
If nought offend the maxims of the ſtage,
Or ſhock the nicer morals of the age,
If only venial errors here you find,
Critics, be dumb—ye men of candour, kind.

The HAWTHORN BOWER. *A SONG.*

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

PALEMONT, in the hawthorn bower
With fond impatience lay,
He counted every anxious hour
That ſtretch'd the tedious day.

The roſy dawn, Paſtora nam'd,
And vow'd that ſhe'd be kind;
But ah! the ſetting ſun proclaim'd
That woman's vows are—wind.

The fickle ſex, the boy defy'd!
And ſwore in terms profane,
That beauty in her brighteſt pride
Might ſue to him in vain.

When Delia from the neighb'ring glade
Appear'd in all her charms,
Each angry vow Palemon made,
Was loſt in Delia's arms.

The lovers had not long reclin'd
Before Paſtora came;
Inconſtancy, ſhe cry'd, I find
In every heart's the ſame.

For young Alexis sigh'd and prest,
 With such bewitching power,
 I quite forgot the wishing guest,
 That waited in the bower.

The ANT *and* CATERPILLAR.

A F A B L E.

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

AS an ant, of his talents superiorly vain,
 Was trotting with consequence over the plain.
 A worm, in his progress, remarkably slow,
 Cry'd, " Bless your good worship, where-ever you go!
 ' I hope your great mightiness won't take it ill,
 ' I pay my respects from an hearty good will."

With a look of contempt, and ineffable pride,
 ' Begone, you vile reptile, his antship reply'd:
 ' Go, go, and lament your contemptible state:
 ' But first—look at me—see—my limbs how complete:
 ' I guide all my motions with freedom and ease;
 ' I run back and forward, and turn when I please.
 ' Of nature (grown weary) thou shocking essay!
 ' I spurn you thus from me;—crawl out of my way."

The reptile insulted, and vex'd to the soul,
 Crept onwards, and hid himself close in his hole;
 But nature, determin'd to end his distress,
 Soon sent him abroad in a butterfly dress.

Ere long the proud ant was repassing the road,
 (Fatigu'd from the harvest, and tugging his load)
 The beau on a violet bank he beheld,
 Whose vesture, in glory, a monarch's excell'd;
 His plumage expanded!—'twas rare to behold
 So lovely a mixture of purple and gold!
 The ant, quite amaz'd at a figure so gay,
 Bow'd low with respect, and was trudging away:

" Stop, friend," says the butterfly, " don't be surpriz'd;
 " I once was the reptile you spurn'd and despis'd;
 " But now I can mount—in the sun-beams I play,
 " While you must, forever, drudge on in your way."

M O R A L.

A wretch that to-day is o'erloaded with sorrow,
 May soar above those that oppress'd him, to-morrow.

CONTENT:

CONTENT: A PASTORAL:

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

O'ER moorlands and mountains, rude, barren and bare,
 As wilder'd and weary'd I roam,
 A gentle young sheperdess fees my despair,
 And leads me—o'er lawns—to her home.
 Yellow sheaves from rich Ceres her cottage had crown'd,
 Green rushes were strew'd on her floor,
 Her casement sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
 And deck'd the sod seats at her door.

II.

We sat ourselves down to a cooling repast:
 Fresh fruits! and she cull'd me the best:
 While, thrown from my guard by some glances she cast,
 Love sily stole into my breast!
 I told my soft wishes; she sweetly reply'd,
 (Ye virgins, her voice was divine!)
 I've rich ones rejected, and great ones deny'd,
 But take me, fond shepherd—I'm thine.

III.

Her air was so modest, her aspect so meek!
 So simple, yet sweet, were her charms!
 I kiss'd the ripe roses that glow'd on her cheek,
 And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.
 Now jocund together we tend a few sheep,
 And if, by yon prattler, the stream,
 Reclin'd on her bosom, I sink into sleep,
 Her image still softens my dream.

IV.

Together we range o'er the slow rising hills,
 Delighted with pastoral views,
 Or rest on the rock whence the streamlet distils,
 And point out new themes for my muse.
 To pomp or proud titles she ne'er did aspire,
 The damsel's of humble descent;
 The cottager, Peace, is well known for her fire,
 And shepherds have nam'd her Content.

To Mr. D E R R I C K,

Upon his recalling his Orders against dancing Minuets in Sackts.

By D A V I D G A R R I C K, Esq;

L Y C U R G U S of Bath,
Be not given to wrath,
Thy rigours the fair should not feel:
Still fix them your debtors,
Make laws like your betters,
And as fast as you make them—REPEAL.

O D E for his MAJESTY's Birth-day, *June 4, 1766.*

H A I L to the man, so sings the Hebrew bard,
Whose numerous offspring grace his genial board;
Heaven's fairest gift, Heaven's best reward,
To those who honour, who obey his word.
What shall he fear tho' drooping age
Unnerve his strength, and pointles sinks his spear;
In vain the proud, in vain the mad shall rage;
He fears his God, and knows no other fear.
Lo! at his call a duteous race
Spring eager from his lov'd embrace,
To shield the fire from whom their virtues rose;
And fly at each rever'd command,
Like arrows from the giant's hand,
In vengeance on his foes.
So Edward fought on Cressy's bleeding plain,
A blooming hero, great beyond his years,
So William fought—but cease the strain,
A loss so recent bathes the muse in tears.
So shall hereafter every son,—
Who now with prattling infancy relieves
Those anxious cares which wait upon a throne,
Where, ah too oft, amidst the myrtles, weaves
The thorn its pointed anguish——So
Shall every youth his duty know
To guard the Monarch's right, and people's weal;
And thou, great George, with just regard
To Heaven, shalt own the Hebrew bard
But sing the truths you feel.

Blest be the day which gave thee birth !
 Let others tear the ravag'd earth,
 And fell Ambition's powers appear
 In storms, which desolate the year.
 Confess'd thy milder virtues shine,
 Thou rul'st indeed, our hearts are thine.
 By slender ties our kings of old
 Their fabled right divine would vainly hold.
 Thy juster claim ev'n Freedom's sons can love,
 The King who bends to Heav'n, must Heaven itself approve.

O D E for His M A J E S T Y 's Birth-Day.

Performed at the Castle of Dublin, on the fourth of June.

RECITATIVE.

W Here-e'er Hibernia's tuneful lyre is strung,
 Let Royal GEORGE's birth be sung;
 By honest gratitude inspir'd,
 Let every loyal heart be fir'd,
 And with an undissembing voice,
 Awak'd by duty and by choice,
 Let all the sons of Liberty rejoice.

AIR.

Heav'nly muses, tune your lyres,
 Let each loyal heart be gay;
 The pleasing theme new life inspires,
 To joy and pleasure give the day.

Da Capo.

RECITATIVE.

The happy MONARCH, truly wise,
 Our welfare makes his own;
 Justice, and courage, awful rise
 The columns of his throne.

AIR.

Fond to swell the public voice,
 Proud with nations to rejoice;
 Warbling to the vocal strings;
 Lo! the muse delighted sings;
 Sings her Sov'reign good and great,
 Sings the guardian of the state,
 Chanting loud in ev'ry strain
 All the glories of his reign.

Da Capo.

RECITATIVE.

RECITATIVE.

But see, that name immortal to adorn,
 What future crowds shall yearly tribute pay :
 Think, mighty PRINCE, what numbers yet unborn
 Shall bless the dawn of this auspicious day.

AIR.

Fir'd with the thought, the muse, transported, flies
 Thro' the bright scenes of ages yet to rise,
 In ev'ry region charm'd to find

Her King inroll'd

With chiefs of old,

The great deliv'ers of mankind.

Da Capo.

RECITATIVE.

Hear, gracious Heav'n, our pious pray'r,
 Long be our Monarch's life thy care.

DUET and CHORUS.

Prais'd for ever be the day

Which, propitious

To our wishes,

Calls forth the tributary lay:

Heav'n preserve to our possessing

Still secure the mighty blessing:

Happy thus beyond expressing,

Ever let us hail the day.

Da Capo.

The SHEPHERD'S LIFE preferred.

Imitated from the Greek of Moschus.

WHEN western breezes fan the shore,
 And gently swell the azure wave;
 I yield unto the soft'ning pow'r:
 (The muse's transports then would grieve).

When loud the thick'ning tempests fly,
 Enrage, and dash the foaming floods;
 From the rude scene I trembling hie,
 And plunge into the safer woods.

Nor sea, nor deaf'ning din, is there,
 The stormy fury straight does please;
 I hear it sounding from afar;
 It sings or murmurs through the trees.

A fisherman I would not live,
 Who labours in the pathless deep;
 Whose cruel art is to deceive,
 Whose dwelling is a brittle ship.

Let me my bleating ewes attend,
 (Harmless myself, and bless'd as they);
 With them my morning steps I'll bend,
 With them I'll wait the closing day.

Now, underneath a plane-tree laid,
 Or careless by a lulling stream,
 Let me enjoy the cooling shade,
 Or sweetly sink into a dream.

ELEGY to a PINE-TREE.

NOW to the rosy-finger'd train of May,
 At length the dreary hours of winter yield:
 No more the hoar-frost chills the new-born day,
 No more the wild winds blast the flow'ry field.

Now from yon orchard, lovely to the sight!
 A balmy fragrance breathe the zephyrs bland!
 While in luxuriant foliage, proudly dight,
 The sacred fathers of the forest stand.

Behold yon pine, that lifts its silver head,
 Deep in the bosom of the pathless glade:
 Who now, to wander where its branches spread,
 Will quit the fragrance of the vernal shade?

Yet when the blooming beauties of the wood,
 By winter chill'd, their leafy glories yield,
 Thy boughs superior to the storm have stood,
 And flourish'd, verdant 'midst the russet field.

Mindful of this, my votive hands shall cull
 Each product fair of April's fruitful show'rs,
 From each gay shrub its blushing honours pull,
 And on thy branches hang the various flow'rs.

And here, when Phœbus gilds the rising day,
 I'll often strike with grateful hand the lyre;
 And thou, 'midst vernal groves, shalt hear a lay,
 Which friendship, faith, and constancy inspire.

H. P.

PROLOGUE *spoken by Mr. POWELL, and said to be written by
Mr. G——, on the opening of the Bristol Theatre.*

BEFORE you see, one of your stage-directors ;
Or, if you please, one of those strange projectors,
Whose heated brain, in fatal magic bound,
Seeks for that stone which never can be found :
But in projection comes the dreadful stroke,
The glasses burst, and all is bounce and smoke !
Though doubtful still our fate—I bite my thumbs,
And my heart fails me—for projection comes ;
Your smiles would chace our fears——still I could dream,
Rich as a Nabob, with my golden scheme !

That all the world's a stage, you can't deny ;
And what's our stage ?——a shop——I'll tell you why :
You are the customers, the tradesmen we ;
And well for us, you pay before you see :
We give no trust, a ready money trade ;
Should you stop payment, we are bankrupts made.
To feast your minds, and soothe each worldly care,
We'll LARGELY traffic in dramatic ware ;
Then swells our shop, a warehouse to your eyes,
And we, from small retailers, merchants rise !
From Shakespear's golden mines we'll fetch the ore,
And land his riches on this happy shore !
For we, theatric merchants, never quit
His boundless stores of universal wit !
But we, in vain, shall richly-laden come,
Unless deep water brings us safely home ;
Unless your favour in full tides will flow,
Ship, crew, and cargo, to the bottom go !
Indulge us then, and from our hearts receive
Our warmest wishes ;——all we have to give.
May honour'd commerce, with her sails unfurl'd,
Still bring you treasures from each distant world ;
From East to West, extend this city's name,
Still to her sons increasing wealth with fame.
And may this merit be our honest boast,
To give you pleasure, and no virtue lost !

E P I L O G U E.

IN days of yore, it was a constant rule,
That ev'ry Knight should have his 'Squire and Fool ;
When forth the Hero went, they follow'd after—
One bore his shield ; the other rais'd his laughter ;

The stage should have 'em all—but prudent we
 Join 'Squire and Fool in one—and I am he!
 Our Hero in the prologue took his rank,
 Don Quixote he, and I his Sancho Panc'.
 If ours should prove a windmill scheme!——alas,
 I know and, I will tell you, what will pass;
 We all—each son of Thespis, and each daughter,
 Must, for sweet * Bristol milk, drink Bristol water;
 Which, though a cure for some, who fall away,
 Yet we, poor souls! shall feel a quick decay;
 The wisest face amongst us will look silly;
 And mine may change its roses for the lily.
 But how prevent this terrible condition?
 There is one way——be you our kind physician;
 For you, with other doctors disagree,
 And, when you make your visits, give a fee.
 Hold, cries a prude (thus rising from her stays)
 ' I hate a play-house, and their wicked plays:
 ' O 'tis a shame to suffer such an evil!
 ' For seeing plays is dealing with the Devil!
 I beg your pardon, Madam——'tis not true;
 We play'rs are moral folks——I'll prove it too.
 Man is a froward child—naughty and cross,
 Without its rattle, and its hobby-horse:
 We players are little master's bells and coral,
 'To keep the child from mischief——A'nt we moral?
 In such a happy, rich, and crowded place,
 What would become of the sweet babe of grace,
 Should not you act unkindly to refuse it,
 This little harmless play-thing to amuse it?
 Good plays are useful toys——as such enjoy 'em——
 Whene'er they make you naughty, then destroy 'em.

The SHEEP and the BRAMBLE-BUSH.

From Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S Poems.

A Thick-twisted brake, in the time of a storm,
 Seem'd kindly to cover a sheep:
 So snug, for a while, he lay shelter'd and warm,
 It quietly sooth'd him asleep.

The clouds are now scatter'd——the winds are at peace,
 The sheep to his pasture inclin'd;
 But ah! the fell thicket lays hold of his fleece,
 His coat is left forfeit behind.

* A wine so called.

My

My friend, who the thicket of law never try'd,
 Consider before you get in;
 Tho' judgment and sentence are pass'd on your side,
 By Jove, you'll be fleec'd to your skin.

A RECEIPT how to make L'eau de Vie. By the late Mr. CHARLES KING.

Written at the Desire of a Lady.

GROWN old, and grown stupid, you just think me fit,
 To transcribe from my grandmother's book a receipt;
 And a comfort it is to a wight in distress,
 He's of some little use——but he can't be of less.
 Were greater his talents,——you might ever command
 His head,——(“that's worth nought”)——then, his heart and
 his hand.

So your mandate obeying, he sends you, d'ye see,
 The genuine receipt to make L'eau de la vie.

Take seven large lemons, and pare them as thin
 As a wafer, or, what is yet thinner, your skin;
 A quart of French brandy, or rum is still better;
 (For you ne'er in receipts should stick close to the letter);
 Six ounces of sugar next take, and pray mind
 The sugar must be the best double refin'd;
 Boil the sugar in near half a pint of spring-water,
 In the neat silver sauce-pan you bought for your daughter;
 But be sure that the syrup you carefully skim,
 While the scum, as 'tis call'd, rises up to the brim;
 The fourth part of a pint you next must allow
 Of new milk, made as warm as it comes from the cow.
 Put the rinds of the lemons, the milk and the syrup,
 With the rum, in a jar, and give 'em a stir up:
 And, if you approve it, you may add some perfume;
 Goa-stone, or whatever you like in its room.
 Let it stand thus three days,——but remember to shake it;
 And the closer you stop it, the richer you make it.
 Then filter'd through paper, 'twill sparkle and rise,
 Be as soft as your lips, and as bright as your eyes.
 Last, bottle it up; and believe me the vicar
 Of E—— himself ne'er drank better liquor;
 In a word, it excels, by a million of odds,
 The nectar your sister presents to the gods.

PROLOGUE *to the* EARL of WARWICK.*Written by Mr. COLMAN. Spoken by Mr. BENSLEY.*

SEVERE each poet's lot : but sure most hard
 Is the condition of the Play-house bard :
 Doom'd to hear all that wou'd-be critics talk,
 And in the go-cart of dull rules to walk !
 " Yet authors multiply," you say. 'Tis true,
 But what a numerous crop of Critics too !
 Scholars alone of old durst judge and write ;
 But now each Journalist turns stagyrite.
 Quintilians in each coffee-house you meet,
 And many a Longinus walks the street.

In Shakespeare's days, when his advent'rous muse,
 A muse of fire ! durst each bold licence use,
 Her noble ardour met no critic's phlegm,
 To check wild fancy, or her flights condemn :
 Ariels and Canibals unblam'd she drew,
 Or goblins, ghosts, and witches, brought to view.
 If to historic truth she shap'd her verse,
 A nation's annals freely she'd rehearse ;
 Bring Rome's or England's story on the stage,
 And run, in three short hours, thro' half an age.
 Our Bard, all terror-struck, and fill'd with dread,
 In Shakespeare's awful foot-steps dares not tread ;
 Thro' the wide field of hist'ry fears to stray,
 And builds, upon one narrow spot, his play ;
 Steps not from realm to realm, whole seas between,
 But barely changes twice or thrice his scene.
 While Shakespeare vaults on the poetic wire,
 And pleas'd spectators fearfully admire,
 Our bard, a critic pole between his hands,
 On the tight rope, scarce balanc'd, trembling stands ;
 Slowly and cautiously his way he makes,
 And fears to fall at ev'ry step he takes :
 While then fierce Warwick he before you brings,
 That setter-up and puller-down of Kings,
 With British candour dissipate his fear !
 An English story fits an English ear.
 Though harsh and crude you deem his first essay,
 A second may your favours well repay :
 Applause may nerve his verse, and cheer his heart,
 And teach the practice of this dangerous art.

EPILOGUE.

EPILOGUE. *Written by Mr. GARRICK.**Spoken by Mrs. YATES.*

EXhausted quite with prisons, racks, and death,
 Permit me here to take a little breath !
 You who have seen my actions, known their springs,
 Say, are we Women such insipid things ?
 Say, lords of the creation, mighty men !
 In what have you surpass'd us, *where?* and *when?*
 I come to know to *whom* the palm is due ;
 To us weak vessels, or to stronger you ?
 Against your conqu'ring swords I draw—my fan,
 Come on ! now parry Marg'ret, if you can.

[Sets herself in a posture of defence.

Stand up ye boasters ! *[to the Pit]* don't there sneaking sit :
 Are you for *pleasure, politics, or wit?* }
 The boxes smile to see me scold the pit. }
 Their turn is next,—and tho' I will not wrong 'em,
 A woful havoc there will be among 'em.
 You, our best friends, love, cherish, and respect us,
 Not take our fortunes, marry, and neglect us.
 You think indeed, that as you please, you rule us,
 And with a strange importance often school us !
 Yet let each Citizen describe a brother,
 I'll tell you what you say of one another.
My neighbour leads, poor soul, a woeful life,
A worthy man,—but govern'd by his wife !
 How say you !—what, all silent ! then 'tis true,
 We rule the City—Now, great Sirs, to You

[To the Boxes.

What is your boast ? Wou'd you like me have done,
 To free a captive wife, or save a son ?
 Rather than run such dangers of your lives,
 You'd leave your children, and lock up your wives.
 When with your noblest deeds a nation rings,
 You are but puppets, and we play the strings—
 We plan no battles—true,—but out of sight,
 Crack goes the fan, and armies halt or fight !
 You have the advantage, Ladies ! wisely reap it,
 And let me hint the only way to keep it.
 Let men of vain ideas have their fill,
 Frown, bounce, stride, strut, while you with happy skill,
 Like anglers, use the finest silken thread ;
 Give line enough, nor check a tugging head ;

The

The fish will flounder, you with gentle hand,
 And soft degrees, must bring the trout to land :
 A more specific nostrum cannot be,
Probatum est—and never fails with me.

VERSES on a PEN ; *from a POEM lately published.*

LIGHT toy !—but in a skilful hand,
 More potent than a forc'rer's wand !
 Nor talisman, nor charm, nor spell,
 Nor all the witching tricks of hell,
 Can with such potency controul,
 And in enchantment hold the soul !
 Its touches can create, transform,
 Rouse sleeping Neptune with a storm :
 Or bid the howling tempest cease,
 And rock old Ocean into peace :
 Can snatch from Time his scythe at will,
 And make his glowing wheels stand still ;
 Pluck from Decay its cank'ring tooth,
 And give to Nature constant youth.

Drawn by old Homer's hand, the rose
 Still on the cheek of Helen blows,
 Her beauty suffers no decay,
 Nor moulders for the worm a prey ;
 Time's chissel cuts no wrinkles in
 The velvet-smoothness of her skin ;
 Nor can the thirst of old age sip
 The dewy moisture of her lip ;
 And now her eyes as brilliant shew,
 As Paris saw them long ago :
 For tho' her beauteous body must
 Have crumbled into native dust,
 Yet still her features live in song,
 Like Hebe, ever fair and young.

Fades the thick leafy grove ; the Pen
 Can bid its verdure live again,
 Can with imagination's dew,
 Cherish each leaf to bloom anew,
 And call forth greenest wreaths t'endow
 The Patriot's and the Poet's brow.

In a fine phrensy of the soul
 When Poets glance from pole to pole,

Bearing on visionary wings
 The shadowy forms of real things;
 When eagle-plum'd they soar on high
 To bring down virtue from the sky:
 Or cowering low upon the wing,
 Vice's grim form from Hell they bring.
 The Pen, each phantom which they bear,
 Embodies, ere it melts to air;
 To each fugacious image gives
 A fixedness, and while it lives
 Arrests the fleeting thought, before
 It vanishes, and is no more.—

Useless were study, vain the toil
 Of sages o'er the midnight oil,
 Fruitless their labours to mankind,
 The harvest to themselves confin'd,
 If Cadmus' art did not transmit
 Their knowledge, and embalm their wit.

VERSES found hanging upon a Tablet in the Temple of Venus, in Lord
 Jersey's Wood, at Middleton Stoney; by Mr. WHITEHEAD.

*Quisquis es, O juvenis, nostro vagus advena luco,
 Cui cor est tenerum, cuique puella comes;
 Quisquis es, ab fugias; hic suadent omnia amorem,
 Inque causa latitans omnia suadet amor.
 Aspice flora capri quam circum astringitur ilex
 Hærenti amplexu, et luxuriante comâ:
 Sylva tegit tacitum, sternit tibi lana cubile;
 Aut tumet in vivos mollior herba toros.
 Si quis adest, subitum dant tintinnabula signum,
 Et strepit in primo limine porta loquax.
 Nec rigidum ostendit nostro de pariete vultum
 Aetæusve senex, dimidiusque Cato:
 At nuda aspirat dulces Cytherea furores,
 Atque suos ritus consecrat ipsa Venus.*

T R A N S L A T I O N.

W Hœ'er thou art, whom chance ordains to rove,
 A youthful stranger to this fatal grove;
 Oh! if thy breast can feel too soft a flame,
 And with thee wanders some unguarded dame,

*

Fly,

Fly, fly the place—each object thro' the shade
 Persuades to love, and in this cottage laid,
 What cannot, may not, will not love persuade?
 See to yon oak how close the woodbine cleaves,
 And twines around its luxury of leaves.
 Above, the boughs a pleasing darkness shed,
 Beneath, a downy couch soft fleeces spread,
 Or softer herbage forms a living bed.
 Do spies approach? shrill bells the sound repeat,
 And from the entrance screams the conscious gate.
 Nor from these walls do rigid busto's frown,
 Or philosophic censors threat in stone:
 But Venus self does her own rights approve
 In naked state, and thro' the raptur'd grove
 Breathes the sweet madness of excessive love.

The INVITATION.

TO my best my friends are free,
 Free with that and free with me;
 Free to pass the comic joke,
 Or the tube sedately smoke;
 Free to drink just what they please,
 As at home, and at their ease;
 Free to speak, as free to think,
 No informers with me drink;
 Free to stay a night or so,
 When uneasy, free to go.

Account of Books for 1766.

THE *History of Greenland, containing a description of the country and its inhabitants, and of the mission carried on for above thirty years by the Unitas Fratrum at New Herrnbuth in that country.* By David Crantz. [Translated from the High Dutch, in 2 volumes 8vo.]

David Crantz, the author of this work, is a Moravian or *Herrnbuther*, and was deputed by the society in 1759, to go to Greenland, and stay there a year, that he might be able to give a history of the mission, and a description of the country and its inhabitants.

He set out from Neuwied on the Rhine in March 1761, took shipping at Copenhagen for Davis's Straits on the 17th of May, and arrived at New *Herrnbuth* in Greenland on the first of August following.

It is necessary that the word *Herrnbuth* should be explained. Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, having, while he was yet a lad, conceived a design of forming a new religious sect, put his project in execution as soon as he came of age, which was in the year 1721.

He purchased an estate in Berthelsdorf in Upper Lusatia, where he settled himself with some persons whom he had made proselytes to his opinions, and sent out one Christian David, a carpenter, to propagate the new faith: David

in a short time returned with some obscure Moravians whom he had converted from Popery, and they were directed to build a house in a wood about half a league from the village. In this house their first religious assembly was held on Saint Martin's day, 1722; and other persons from Moravia continually taking shelter under the protection of the Count, the house in the wood was quickly surrounded by others, and the inhabitants in a few years amounted to near one thousand. Between this wood and the town or village, is an hill called *Huthberg*, that is, *Town-guard-hill*; this gave occasion to the colonists to call themselves *Huth des Herrn*, and afterwards *Herrnbuth*, that is, the guard or protection of the Lord.

Encouraged by the success of David the Carpenter, the Count himself travelled all over Europe, and was twice in America; he also sent out fellow-labourers throughout the world, who have planted *Herrnbuthers* in Pensylvania, at the Cape of Good Hope, at China, in Denmark, the United Provinces, Westervia, all parts of the British dominions, and in Greenland.

The *Herrnbuth* mission to Greenland was set on foot in the year 1733, and the first missionaries were Christian David, and Matthew and Christian Slack, two brothers. An historical account of the success of these people, and others who followed them from time to time on the same errand, will

will afford but little entertainment to our readers; many journals of the same kind have been published among us, and he that has read one, may be said to have read all, for they differ little from each other, except in names and dates. It must, however, in justice to these poor people, be observed, that there can be no reason to doubt the piety or sincerity of a man who goes to propagate Christianity in Greenland, a region of cold, gloom, and desolation, where nature has scattered no herbage, and art can produce no grain; where there are neither flocks nor herds, nor woods nor fields; where almost the whole country is a naked rock of ice or snow, and the inhabitants are savages, deplorably wretched, and grossly ignorant, living in hovels no better than the dens of wild beasts, and subsisting upon the oil and flesh of whales and seals, frequently in a state of putrefaction.

The sincerity that makes a missionary to such a country, certainly gives authority to his relation, with respect to those objects at least, concerning which enthusiasm will not render him liable to error.

Mr. Crantz has consulted all the accounts of Greenland that he could procure, particularly Anderson's relation of Iceland and Greenland, and a natural history of Greenland by bishop Egede, who was sent thither as a missionary by the court of Denmark, before there were any *Herrnhuthers* in the world; he has supplied defects, retrenched superfluities, and corrected mistakes.

Greenland is the remotest tract of land in the north. It lies between

Europe and America, and is commonly ranked by geographers among the northern countries that are still unknown. It reaches from the southernmost point of Cape-Farewell, and Statenhook, in the 59th degree, on the right side north-eastward, towards Spitzberg, to the 80th degree; and on the left side opposite to North America, north-west and north, till about the 78th degree. So far the coasts have been discovered.

Whether it is an island, or contiguous with some other land, has not yet been decided, as no ship has yet penetrated to the uttermost end towards the north, on account of the ice. The conjecture of its joining on the east with Spitzberg, Nova-Zembla, and Tartary, is pretty well, if not entirely confirmed, by the new discoveries of the Dutch and Russians. It might be supposed with more probability, that the north-west side borders on America; because, in the first place, Davis's Straits, or rather Baffin's Bay, grows narrower and narrower towards the 78th degree north. Secondly, Because the coast, which in other places is very high towards the sea, grows lower and lower northward. Thirdly, The tide, which at Statenhook, nay even as far up as Cockin's Sound, in the 65th degree, rises 18 feet at the new and full moon, so decreases in the north above Disko, that in the 70th degree it does not rise much above 8 feet, and probably loses itself entirely at last*. To this may be subjoined, Fourthly, The relation of the Greenlanders (which, however,

* See Ellis's voyages to Hudson's Bay, for the discovery of the north-west passage, p. 50 to 54. For this reason the English capt. Baffin gave up all hopes of finding a passage into the South Sea through Davis's Straits, and consequently concluded that Greenland joins with America,

cannot be much depended upon), namely, that the Strait contracts itself so narrow at last, that they can go on the ice so near to the other side, as to be able to call over to the inhabitants, and that they can strike a fish from both sides at once, but that there runs such a strong current from the north into the strait, that they cannot come to one another.

The name *Greenland* was given to the east side of this land several hundred years ago, by the Norway-men and Icelanders, who first discovered it; and the reason of the appellation or epithet *Greenland* was, because that it looked greener than Iceland. But this east side, which is commonly called *Old* or *Loft* Greenland, is now almost totally unknown, because ships cannot navigate this coast, on account of the great quantities of floating ice.

Some are of opinion, that Old Greenland, so pompously described by the Iceland authors as adorned with churches and villages, is not now to be found; and therefore are curious to know if we cannot gather some account of it from the Greenlanders. But the west side may with the same propriety be called old Greenland, for the old Norwegians had houses and churches there too, plain traces of which are still to be found; and the soil produces, now at least, as much as the east side, which was so famous, and is so much sought for.

When sailors speak of Greenland, they generally mean the Spitzberg islands above Lapland, between the 75th and 80th deg. together with the east coast of Greenland, lying opposite to them; and if they were told of a

mission in Greenland, they would look upon it as a fiction, because they know that no men live in those countries. They call the west side, which is now again inhabited by Europeans from the 62d to the 71st degree, Davis's Straits, from that great gulf which separates Greenland from America. These Straits were first discovered by an Englishman, John Davis, in the year 1585, in his attempt to find a north-west passage; they have since been frequently traversed for the sake of the whale-fishery by several nations, particularly by the Dutch, who have also given us the best charts of them. What is properly called Davis's Straits, is only the space which reaches between Cape Walsingham on James's island in North America, and the South-bay in Greenland, from the 67th to the 71st deg. above Disko island, and is about 60 leagues broad; for lower south there is a wide sea between Greenland and Terra Labrador. But the sailors chuse to call the whole compass of water on the west side by this name.

The west side is high, rocky, barren land, which rears its head, in most places, close to the sea, in lofty mountains, and inaccessible cliffs, and is seen 40 leagues at sea. All these, except some excessive steep and slippery rocks, are constantly covered with ice and snow, which has also in length of time filled all the elevated plains, and many vallies, and probably increases from year to year. Those rocks and cliffs that are bare of snow, look at a distance of a dark brown colour, and appear to be quite naked; but, when approached, are to be found interspersed with many veins of variegated coloured

loured stone, here and there spread over with a little earth and turf, and a scanty portion of grass and heath; and in the valleys, where there are many little brooks and ponds, some small shrubs are also found.

The coast is dented with many bays and creeks, that enter far into the land; and it is lined with innumerable great and small islands, and both visible and sunken rocks.

Within land there are no inhabitants, and on the coast but very few; most of the Greenlanders live from Statenhook to the 6th degree; or, as the inhabitants say, in the south: but no Europeans live there, and therefore these parts are but little known to us.

In the year 1730, the inhabitants of Greenland were computed to be 30,000; in 1746, 20,000; and are now supposed to be reduced to 10,000.

The Greenlanders in Disko say, that the country is inhabited for 200 leagues upward, that is, as far as the 78th deg. yet very thinly; for though there is plenty of edder-fowls, white bears, seals, and whales, yet nobody likes to live there long, because of the tedious melancholy winter-nights. They had also a want of wood and iron, which they procured in barter from the southlanders for unicorn horn. The land was nothing but dreary rock and ice, and did not produce so much grass as they used in their shoes, therefore they bartered for grass too. Instead of making their houses with wood-work and turf, they make them with the horn of unicorn-fish, clay, and seal skins.

The land stretches north-west towards America, and is fenced with many islands. Here and there, they say, are stones standing erect, with arms extended, like the guide posts in our country. Fear has also persuaded them, that there stands a great Kablunak, or European, on a certain hill, to whom they offer a piece of whale-bone when they pass by.

In the Dutch maps of Davis's Straits, there are three places marked as passages to the east, Forbisher's Straits, the straits of Bearfoud, and Icebay in Disko: but the place pretended by Forbisher to have been a strait, is now a bay, wholly blockaded with ice, and is called Sermeliarfon, the great ice bay; and as several northern navigators have sought Forbisher's Straits in vain so long ago as the year 1723, and as no mention is made of them by the Icelanders in their description of old Greenland, there is great reason to suspect that Forbisher never discovered or sailed through any such strait*.

The sea about this dreary country is filled with floating mountains of ice of monstrous magnitude and form: some look like a church, or a castle with square or pointed turrets, others like ships in full sail, and others like islands with plains, valleys, and hills, which often rise more than 200 yards above the level of the sea.

This ice is for the most part clear and transparent as glass, of a pale, green colour, and in some places of a sky-blue; some appear grey, and some black; but if these are examined, they are found to

* Martin Forbisher was sent out to make discoveries by Queen Elizabeth in 1576.

contain earth-stones and brush-wood. It is remarkable also, that this ice is not salt, but fresh; it is therefore conjectured to be formed on the shores and promontories of Tartary, Nova Zembla, and Spitzberg, of springs and snows, and to crumble away at the bottom, and grow still heavier at the top, till at length it falls into the sea; some of it may also come from the many large rivers which flow out of Great Tartary into the frozen sea.

To the same cause that brings this ice, the Greenlanders are indebted for all the wood they have, for their whole country does not produce a tree. The drift-wood that comes with this floating ice consists of willow, alder, birch, larch, and fir: it is supposed to come from Siberia, or Asiatic Tartary, where trees are washed from the mountains, by rains, and floods, which frequently carry away considerable pieces of land with the trees growing upon them; these falling into the rivers are carried out to sea, and driven by the easterly current with the floating ice towards the pole, where the northerly current from Spitzberg meets it, and conducts it between Iceland and Greenland, to the east side round Statenhook, into Davis's Straits, and up to the 65th degree of north latitude.

In latitude 61 or 62, the variation of the needle is 28 degrees west, and in Baffin's Bay it is 56, the greatest variation that has been observed any where.

It is remarkable, that the wells or springs in the land rise and fall in proportion to the wax and wane of the moon; and in winter when all is covered with ice and snow, new unknown fountains of water

rise at spring-tide, and disappear again, in places where there is commonly no water, and which are elevated far above the level of the sea.

As this country is covered in most places with everlasting ice and snow, it is easy to imagine, that it must be very cold. In those places where the inhabitants enjoy the visits of the sun, for an hour or two in a day, in winter, the cold is bearable; though even there strong liquors will freeze out of the warm rooms, nay, sometimes in them. But where the sun entirely forsakes the horizon, while people are drinking tea, the emptied cup, when deposited, will freeze to the table. Mr. Paul Egede, in his journal of Jan. 1738, records the following amazing effects of the cold at Disko. "The ice and
" hoar frost reach through the chim-
" ney to the stove's mouth, with-
" out being thawed by the fire in
" the day-time. Over the chim-
" ney is an arch of frost with little
" holes, through which the smoke
" discharges itself. The door and
" walls are as if they were plaist-
" ered over with the frost, and,
" which is scarce credible, beds
" are often frozen to the bedstead.
" The linen is frozen in the draw-
" ers. The upper elder-down-bed
" and the pillows are quite stiff
" with frost an inch thick from the
" breath. The flesh barrels must
" be hewn in pieces to get out the
" meat: when it is thawed in
" snow-water, and set over the
" fire, the outside is boiled suffi-
" ciently before the inside can be
" pierced with a knife."

The most severe cold sets in, as every where, after the new year, and is so piercing in February and

T

March,

March, that the stones split in twain, and the sea reeks like an oven, especially in the bays. When one boils water, it first freezes over the fire, till at length the heat gains the mastery. The frost then proceeds and paves a path of ice over the fluid sea between the islands, and in the confined coves and inlets. At such times the Greenlanders are almost starved with hunger, as the cold and ice lay an embargo on their excursions for food.

We may fix the limits of their summer from the beginning of May to the end of September: for during these five months the natives encamp in tents. Yet the ground is not mellowed by a thorough thaw till June, and then only on the surface; and till then it does not quite leave off snowing. In August it begins to snow again: but it seldom lasts on the ground for a winter carpet till October. In many years the snow lies from September to June, blows in drifts in some places several fathoms high, and soon freezes so hard that people can walk over it in snow-shoes; and then it must continue raining for several days before it melts.

In the longest summer days it is so hot, says Mr. Crantz, that we are obliged to throw off the warmer garments, especially in the bays and valleys, where the sun-beams centre, and the fogs and winds from the sea are excluded. The sea-water, that remains behind in the basins of the rocks at the recesses of the tide, coagulates by the power of the sun to a beautiful white salt. Nay, it is sometimes so hot, in serene weather and clear sun-shine, upon the open sea, that the pitch melts on the ships sides.

Yet we can never have a perfect enjoyment of the Greenland warmth, partly on account of the chilling air emitted from the islands of ice, which is so penetrating in the evening that we are glad to creep into our furs again, and can often bear them double; and partly on account of the fogs that prevail on the coast almost every day from April to August, and are frequently so thick that we cannot see a ship's length before us. Sometimes the fog is so low that it can scarce be distinguished from the water, but then the mountains and upper regions are seen so much the clearer. The most agreeable and settled weather is in autumn, but then its duration must be transient, and it is interrupted with sharp night-frosts.

When the mist in the cold air congeals to hoar-frost, the subtle icy *spicula* may be discerned like fine needles or glittering atoms, and they overspread the water with a concretion that appears like that of a spider's web.

In general there is a wholesome, pure, light air here, in which a person may remain brisk and healthy, if he has but warm garments, eats moderately, and has sufficient bodily exercise. Therefore we seldom hear of the diseases common in Europe, except the scurvy, or boils, and some disorders in the breast and eyes, which may proceed partly from the unwholesome Greenland diet, and partly from the cold and the dazzling of the snow; but even these are not very common.

In summer there is no night at all in this country; for above the 66th deg. the sun does not set in the longest days; and at Good-Hope,

Hope, which is in the 64th deg. it does not go down till 10 minutes after ten o'clock, and 50 minutes after one it rises again, so that it only stays three hours and 40 minutes beneath the horizon. In June and July it is so light here all night long, that a person may read or write the smallest characters in a room without a candle, and in June one may see the tops of the mountains painted with the rays of the sun all the night. This is of great benefit to the Greenlanders, who, in their short summer, can hunt and fish all the night through; and also to the sailors, who would otherwise run great hazards from the quantities of ice. Where the sun never sets in the midst of the summer, it, however, does not shine with such lustre at night as at noon, but loses its splendor, and shines like a very bright moon, which a person may look at without being dazzled. On the other hand, the winter-nights are so much the longer, and in Disko-creek the face of the sun is never seen above the horizon from Nov. 30. to Jan. 12. During that period the inhabitants enjoy but a moderate twilight, which arises from the repercussion of the sun-beams on the summits of the highest hills, and on the cold damps in the atmosphere. And yet there are never such quite dark nights here, as there are in other countries. For the moon and the stars yield such a bright repercussion in the clear, cold air, from the quantities of snow and ice, that people can do very well out of doors without a lantern, and can see plainly to read print of a middle size. And in the shortest days sometimes the moon never goes down, as

on the other hand we see little of it in summer, and never see the stars from May to August. And even if the moon does not shine in the winter, the northern lights, with their sportive streams of variegated colours, often supply its place still better. Of late years people have seen balls of fire in the winter falling down the sky. On my voyage back, says Mr. Crantz, I saw a rainbow, which, instead of its usual variegated gaiety, was only white with a pale grey stripe. But nothing more surprized me, or entertained my fancy more, than the appearance of some islands that lie four leagues west of Good Hope, called Kookoernan, which presented a quite different form than what they have naturally. We not only saw them far greater, as through a magnifying, perspective glass, and plainly descried all the stones, and the furrows filled with ice, as if we stood close by; but when that had lasted a while, they all looked as if they were but one contiguous land, and represented a wood or tall cut hedge. Then the scene shifts, and shews the appearance of all sorts of curious figures, as ships with sails, streamers and flags, antique, elevated castles, with decayed turrets, storks nests, and a hundred such things, which at length retire aloft or distant, and then vanish.

At such times the air is quite serene and clear, but yet compressed with subtile vapours, as it is in very hot weather; and, according to my opinion, when those vapours are ranged at a proper distance between the eye and the islands, the object appears much larger, as it would through a convex glass; and commonly a couple of hours afterwards

afterwards a gentle west-wind and a visible mist follows, which puts an end to this *lusus naturæ* *.

It is remarkable, that, although no trees grow in this country, yet turf is found in some fenny places that contains rotten wood, interspersed with roots, grass, moss, and bones.

The valleys produce no herbage but moss and four moor grass. The Europeans have often sown barley and oats, but though the stalk shoots, they never ear. A few hardy shrubs are thinly scattered here and there, and three sorts of willow, but they creep upon the ground like broom-bushes. The Greenlanders report, as a wonder not hastily to be credited, that, in the southern parts of their country, there are willows, birches, and alders, twice as high as a man, and as thick as a man's leg.

The quadrupeds of this country are hares, rein-deers, foxes, bears, and dogs; the birds are, the great dark-brown eagle, which, when its wings are extended, measures 8 feet from point to point, grey and spotted falcons, owls, ravens, rypens or northern partridges, which in summer are grey, and in winter white, a kind of snipe, linnets, and a few other small birds. Europeans have, from time to time, brought poultry and pigeons, but they are too expensive in this country to be kept. Of sea-fowl the Greenlanders have great variety, the wild grey goose, the wild duck, the so-

land goose, the sea pheasant, a kind of coot, the elder fowl or black duck, which yields the fine down called elder down, the penguin, the diver, the gull, and many others.

The sea affords whales and seals in great plenty, with some other fish, particularly a small herring called *Angmarset*, the toad-fish, cod, and halibut. There are many relations extant of monsters of an astonishing magnitude in these seas, particularly the sea-serpent and kraken: but none are credibly attested, except the following, by Capt. Paul Egede, probably brother to the Danish missionary, who would scarcely have published a falsehood, in which the whole ship's crew could have detected him. In the continuation of his account of Greenland is the following paragraph. "On the 6th of July, 1734, as I was proceeding on my second voyage to Greenland, in the latitude of Good Hope, a hideous sea monster was seen to raise the forepart of its body so high above the water, that its head overtopped our main-sail. It had a long pointed nose, and spouted out water like a whale; instead of fins it had great broad flaps like wings; its body seemed to be grown over with shell-work, and its skin was very rugged and uneven: when it dived into the water again, it threw up its tail, which was like that of a serpent, and

* I have observed something like this at Bern and Neufchatel, of the Glaciers, lying towards the south. When these mountains appear nearer, plainer, and larger than usual, the countryman looks for rain to follow, which commonly makes good his expectation the next day. And the Tartars, at the mouth of the river Jenfeil, in Siberia, look upon a magnified appearance of the islands as the presage of a storm. Gmelin's Journey, P. III. p. 129.

" was,

“ was, at least, a whole ship’s
 “ length above the water; we
 “ judged the body to be equal in
 “ bulk to our ship, and to be three
 “ or four times as long.” Of this wonderful creature, Capt. Egede made a drawing, and the circumstances of his account seem to render it worthy of credit. To the Greenlander, seals are more needful than sheep are to us, though they furnish us with food and raiment, or than the cocoa-tree is to the Indians, although that presents them not only with food to eat, and cloaths to cover them, but also houses to dwell in, and boats to sail in. The seal’s flesh (together with the rein-deer, which is already grown scarce) supplies the natives with their most palatable and substantial food. Their fat furnishes them with oil for lamp-light, chamber and kitchen fire; and whoever sees their habitations, presently finds, that if they had wood, they could not burn it. They also soften their dry food, mostly fish, in the train: and, finally, they barter it for all kinds of necessaries with the factor. They can sew better with fibres of the seal’s sinews, than with thread or silk. Of the skins of the entrails they make their windows, curtains for their tents, shirts, and part of the bladders they use at their harpoons; and they make train-bottles of the maw. Formerly, for want of iron, they made all manner of instruments, and working tools of their bones. Neither is the blood wasted, but boiled with other ingredients, and eaten as soup. Of the skin of the seal they stand in the

greatest need; for, supposing the skins of rein-deer and birds would furnish them with competent clothing for their bodies, and coverings for their beds; and their flesh, together with fish, with sufficient food; and provided they could dress their meat with wood, and also new model their houses, so as to have light, and keep themselves warm with it too; yet without the seal-skins they would not be in a capacity of acquiring these same rein-deer, fowls, fishes, and wood, because they must cover over with seal-skin both their large and small boats, in which they travel and seek their provision. They must also cut their thongs or straps out of them, make the bladders for their harpoons, and cover their tents with them, without which they could not subsist in summer.

Therefore no man can pass for a right Greenlander, who cannot catch seals. This is the ultimate end they aspire at, in all their device and labour from their childhood up. It is the only art (and in truth a difficult and dangerous one it is) to which they are trained from their infancy, by which they maintain themselves, make themselves agreeable to others, and become beneficial members of the community.

The first inhabitants of Greenland are supposed to have been Norwegians, and to have been long totally extinct. The savages that now people it are thought to have come thither first in the 14th century from North America, after having been driven to that continent from the north-east regions of

Great Tartary between the ice sea and Mungalia; * they greatly resemble the Kalmucks in their stature and manners, and likewise in several surnames which the Greenlanders have preserved without knowing their meaning. If this renders it probable that they came originally from Tartary, the following facts make it certain that they came immediately from America. A Herrnhuth missionary to Greenland, who understands the language of the country, made a voyage to Labrador in America, in 1764, by the consent and assistance of Hugh Palliser, Esq; then governor of Newfoundland; on the 4th of September he met with about two hundred savages; the first that he spoke to was very reserved, but seeing him in his own dress, and hearing him speak his own language, he called out to the others with shouts of joy, "Our friend is come." It was found that the difference between the language of the Greenlanders, and the inhabitants of Labrador, was not greater than between the dialects of the northern and southern Greenlanders, which is less than the difference between high and low Dutch. Their stature, features, way of living, and manners, dress, tents, darts, and boats, are also the same.

None of the Greenlanders are more than five feet high, but are well shaped: their face is commonly broad and flat, their cheek-bones high, but their cheeks round and plump: their eyes are small and black, but without fire; their nose is small, and projects but little;

their mouth is commonly small and round, and the under-lip somewhat thicker than the upper. Their natural complexion is brown, or olive, but dirt and train-oil have rendered the rest of their bodies of a dark grey: they have all coal-black, straight, strong, and long hair on their heads, but the men have scarce any beard, because they constantly root it out.

They have high breasts, and broad shoulders, especially the women; the whole body is fleshy and plump, and their constitution so hot, that in their houses they commonly sit naked, except their breeches.

They are very nimble and light of foot, and remarkable for manual dexterity: there are but few maimed or infirm people among them, and fewer misshapen births. They are hardy and strong: for a man that has eaten nothing, at least nothing but sea-grass for three days, can manage his boat in the most tempestuous weather, and the women will carry a whole rein-deer four leagues, or a piece of timber or stone twice the weight that an European could lift.

Their disposition seems to be a compound of the sanguine and phlegmatic; they are not lively, yet are good-humoured, social, and unconcerned about the future; they are patient, even when injured, and when any one incroaches upon them, they recede; they may, however, be pushed beyond their forbearance, and then they are furious and implacable. In the summer they sleep 5 or 6 hours, in the

* It is now certainly known that Kamschatka, the north-east extremity of Tartary, approaches so near to America in lat. 66, that, if the two continents do not join, there is but a very narrow strait between them.

winter 8 ; but if they have worked hard, or been kept long waking, they will sleep the whole day. In the morning, when they stand pensive and silent upon some eminence, and take a survey of the ocean and the weather, they appear melancholy and dejected, because the labour and the dangers of the day stand in prospect before them ; but when they return at night, especially if they have been successful, they are chearful and conversable.

They make their cloaths of the skins of rein-deer, seals, and birds. Their outer garment is sewed fast on all sides like a waggoner's frock, only not so long and loose, so that they first put in both arms, and draw it over their heads like a shirt, but there is no open slit before, 'tis sewed together up to the chin. At the top of it, a cap or hood is fastened, which they can draw over their heads in cold or wet weather. The man's outer coat reaches only half down his thigh, nor does it fit tight about him ; yet it admits no cold air to penetrate, because 'tis close before. They don't sew with the gut, but with the sinews of rein-deer and whale, which they split very thin and small, and then twist them together double or threefold with their fingers. Formerly they used the bones of fishes, or the very fine bones of birds instead of needles, and their knives were of stone. But now they use steel needles, and we cannot sufficiently admire the neatness and ingenuity of their work. The furriers and workers in fur-cloaths, confess that they cannot come up to them in that branch. The skins of fowl with the feathers inward, are made up into what may be called their shirts,

though they make them of rein-deer-skins too. They put another garment of skin over this, and some of them use for that purpose a fine-haired rein-deer pelt ; but these are now grown so rare, that none but the wealthy dames can cut a figure with them. The seal-pelts are the most common, and they generally turn the rough side outwards, and the borders and seams are ornamented with narrow stripes of red leather and white dog-skin. But at present most of the men of substance wear their upper garment of cloth, striped linen, or cotton, yet made after the Greenland cut. Their breeches are of seal's-skin, or the thin haired skins of rein-deer, and are very short both above and below. Their stockings are made of the skins of young seals found in the dam's body, and their shoes of smooth, black, dressed seal's leather. They are tied on the instep with a thong drawn through the sole beneath. The soles stand out bending upwards for two inches breadth behind and before, and are folded with a great deal of nicety, but they have no heels. Their boots are made just the same. The Greenlanders that are rich wear now sometimes woollen stockings, breeches, and caps. When they travel by sea, they put on as a great coat over their common garment, a *tuelick*, i. e. a black, smooth seal's hide, that keeps out water ; and perhaps underneath too a shirt of the intestines of some creature, in order to keep in their natural heat, and keep off the wet.

The women's cloaths differ from the men's only in a few things. Their jackets have high shoulders and a higher hood ; they are not

cut all round even at the bottom like the men's, but they round off from the thigh downward, and form both behind and before a long flap, the pointed extremity of which reaches below the knee, and is bordered with red cloth. They also wear breeches, with short drawers under them. They are fond of making their shoes and boots of white or red leather, and the seam which is before is figured and sewed very neat. The mother's, and children's nurses or waiters, put on an *amaut*, i. e. a garment, that is so wide in the back as to hold the child, which generally tumbles in it quite naked, and is accommodated with no other swaddling cloaths or cradle. To keep the infant from falling through, they bind the garment fast about their waist with a girdle that hath a button or buckle before. Their every day's dress drips with grease, and swarms with lice, which they don't throw away when they catch them, but crush them between their teeth. But they keep their new and holiday dress very neat.

The men wear their hair short, commonly hanging down from the crown of their head on every side, and squared off at their foreheads. Some cut it off as high as their poll, that their locks may be no impediment to their work. But it would be a reproach to a woman to cut off her hair. They never do it, but in cases of the deepest mourning, or if they resolve never to marry. They bind their hair in a double ringlet at the top of their head, in such manner that a long broad roll or tuft, and another little one over it, decorate the crown of the head, which they bind with some gay bandage,

adorned perhaps also with glass-beads. They wear the same kind of gems in their ears, round their neck and arms, and round the borders of their cloaths and shoes. They also begin to alter one thing or another in the mode of their dress, and the rich ones bind a fine figured strip of linen or silk round their forehead, yet so that the ringlet of hair, as their most stately ornament, may not be covered and hidden. But if they aim at being very beautiful, they must have a thread, blackened with soot, drawn through the skin of their chin, and also their cheeks, hands and feet, which leaves such a black mark behind when the thread is drawn away, as if they had a beard. The mother performs this painful operation on her daughter in her childhood, for fear she might never get a husband. The Indians in North America, and several tribes of the Tartars, have the same custom, not only the women, but the men also, to make themselves look beautiful or terrible. The baptized Greenlanders have relinquished this practice long ago.

In winter they live in houses, and in summer, in tents. The houses are two fathoms in breadth, and from 4 to 12 fathoms in length, according as more or fewer live in them, and just so high as a person can stand erect in. They are not built under ground, as is commonly thought, but on some elevated place, and preferably on a steep rock, that the melted snow water may run off the better. They lay great stones one upon another near a fathom broad, and layers of earth and sods between them. On these walls they rest the beam, the
length

length of the house; if one beam is not long enough, they join two, three, or even four together, with leather straps, and support them with posts. They lay rafters across these, and small wood again between the rafters. All this they cover with bill-berry bushes, then with turf, and last of all throw fine earth on the top. As long as it freezes, the roofs hold pretty well; but when the summer-rains come, they fall mostly in, and both roof and wall must be repaired again the ensuing autumn. They never build far from the water, because the sea affords them subsistence, and the entrance is towards the sea-side. Their houses have neither door nor chimney. The use of both is supplied by a vaulted passage made of stone and earth two or three fathoms long; entering through the middle of the house. It is so very low, that it is scarce sufficient to stoop, but one must almost creep in on hands and feet, especially where we first step down into the passage both from within and without. This long entry keeps off the wind and cold excellently, and lets out the thick air, for smoke they have none. The walls are hung with old worn tent and boat-skins, fastened with nails made of the ribs of seals; this is to keep off the damp; the roof is also covered with them on the outside.

From the middle of the house to the wall, the whole length of the house, there is a raised floor or broad bench a foot high, made of boards, and covered with skins. This floor is divided into several apartments resembling horses stalls, by skins reaching from the posts

that support the roof to the wall. Each family has such a separate stall, and the number of families occupying one such house is from three to ten. On these floors they sleep on pelts; they also sit upon them all the day long, the men foremost, with their legs hanging down, and the women commonly cross-legged behind them in the Turkish mode. The woman cooks and sews, and the man carves his tackle and tools. On the front-wall of the house where the entry is, are several square windows, the size of two full feet, made of seal's guts and halibut's maws, and sewed so neat and tight, that the wind and snow is kept out, and the day-light let in. A bench runs along under the windows the whole length of the house; on this the strangers sit and sleep.

By every post is a fire-place. They lay a block of wood upon the ground, and upon that a flat stone: on the stone, a low three-legged stool, and on that the lamp, hewn out of their French chalk or soft bastard marble, a foot long, and formed almost like a half-moon; it stands in an oval wooden bowl to receive the train that runs over. In this camp, filled with train of seals, they lay on the right side some moss rubbed fine instead of cotton, which burns so bright, that the house is not only sufficiently lighted with so many lamps, but warmed too. But the chief article is still behind, viz. that over this lamp a bastard marble kettle hangs by four strings fastened to the roof, which kettle is a foot long and half a foot broad, and shaped like a longish box. In this they boil all their meat. Still over that

that they fasten a wooden rack, on which they lay their wet cloaths and boots to dry.

As there are as many fire-places as families in every house, and as there is more than one lamp burning in each of them day and night, their houses are more equally and more durably warmed, and yet not so hot as the German stove-heated rooms. At the same time there is no sensible exhalation, much less smoke, neither is there the remotest danger of fire. But then the stink of so many train lamps, the reek of so much flesh and fish, often half rotten, boiling over these lamps, and above all, of their urine-vessels, standing in the house, with their skins in them for dressing, is extremely offensive.

On the outside of the mansion-house they have their little store-houses, in which they lay up their stock of flesh, fish, train and dried herrings. But all that they catch in winter, is preserved under the snow; and the train it produces is stowed up in large leather pouches of seal-skin. Close by they lay up their boats with the bottom upwards, on some raised posts, under which they hang their hunting and fishing-tackle and their skins. In September they build or repair their houses, for commonly the rains make the roof fall in before the summer is over; this masonry falls to the women's share, for the men never put their hand to any land-labour save wood-work. After Michaelmas they move in for their winter, and in March, April, or May, according as the snow melts sooner or later, and threatens to run through the roof, they move out again with rejoicing, and spend the summer in tents. They lay

the foundation of these tents with little flat stones in form of an oblong quadrangle; between these they fasten from ten to forty poles, which lean upon a kind of rest or door frame about a man's height, and terminate in a spire at top. They clothe these ribs with a double covering of seal-skins, and those that are rich hang it with rein-deer skins, the hair turned inwards. The bottom of the covering that reaches the ground, is stopped close with moss, and loaded with stones that the wind may not overturn the tent. They hang a curtain before the entrance, instead of a door; it is made of the tenderest pellucid entrails of the seal, is finely wrought with needle-work, has an edging of blue or red cloth, and ties with white strings. This keeps out the cold air, and yet gives admission to a sufficient glimmer of light. But the skins hang above, and on both sides, a good way further than the door, and form a kind of porch, where they can place their stores as well as their dirty vessels.

They do not in common boil their victuals in the tent, but in the open air, for which they then make use of a brass kettle, and burn wood under it. The mistress of the house lays up her furniture in a corner of the tent, (for she lets all her finery be seen only in summer): she hangs a white leather curtain over it, wrought by the needle, with a variety of figures. On this she fastens her looking-glass, pin-cushion, and ribbands. Every family has a tent of their own, though sometimes they take in their relations, or a couple of poor families with them, so that frequently twenty people live in one tent.

tent. Their sleeping place and fire place is the same as in the winter-houses, only every thing is more cleanly and orderly, and much more tolerable to an European, both as to the smell and warmth.

Their most agreeable food is rein-deer flesh. But as that is now very scarce, and even when they get any, it is mostly eaten during the hunt, so now their best meat is the flesh of seals, fishes, and sea-fowls; for they don't much regard partridges and hares. They don't eat raw flesh, as some think, and much less raw fish. It is true, as soon as they have killed a beast, they eat a little bit of the raw flesh of fat, and also drink a little of the warm blood, but perhaps this is more out of superstition than hunger; and when the woman skins the seal, she gives each of the female lookers-on a couple of bits of the fat to eat. The head and legs of the seals are preserved in summer under the grass, and in the winter the whole seal is preserved under the snow, and the Greenlanders feast on such half-frozen or half-rotten seal's flesh, called by them *mikiak*, with the same appetite and goût, as other nations do on venison, or ham and chickens. The ribs are dried in the air, and laid up in store. The other parts of the beasts, and especially all their birds and fishes, are well boiled or stewed, yet without salt, but with a little sea-water; though indeed the largest fishes, as the halibuts, cod, and salmon, are cut in long slices, wind-dried, and so eaten. The little dried capelins are their daily bread. When they have caught a seal, they stop up the wound directly, that the blood may be kept in till it can after-

wards be rolled up in balls like force-meat to make soup of. The inwards are not thrown away neither. They make windows, tent-curtains, and shirts, of part of the seal's entrails. Those of the smaller creatures are eaten, with no other purgation or preparative, but pressing out their contents between their fingers. They set a great value upon what they find in the maw of a rein-deer, and send some of it as a present to their best friends, calling it *nerukak*, that is to say, eatable; this, and what is found in the guts of the partridge, they mix with fresh train and berries, and make a delicacy of it, that relishes as high to them as wood-cocks or snipes do to others. Again, they take fresh, rotten, and half-hatched eggs, some crow-berries, and some angelica, and throw them all into a seal-skin sack filled with train, and this they reserve for a winter's cordial. Out of the skins of sea-fowl they suck the fat with their teeth and lips; and when they come to dress the seal-skins, they take a knife and scrape off the fat, which could not be clean separated at the flaying, and make a kind of pancake of it, which they eat very favourily.

They don't drink train, as some have reported, but use it in their lamps, and what they don't want, they barter. Yet they like to eat a bit or two of seal-fat with their dry herrings, as also to fry their fish in it, first chewing it well in the mouth, and then throwing it out into the kettle. Their drink is clear water, which stands in the house, in a great copper vessel, or in a wooden tub, which is very neatly made by them, ornamented with fish-bone, diamonds and rings, and provided

provided with a pewier ladle or dipping-dish. They bring in a supply of fresh water every day in a pitcher, which is a seal-skin sewed very tight, that smells like half-tanned sole-leather; and that their water may be cool, they chuse to lay a piece of ice or a little snow in it, which they seldom want.

They are very dirty in dressing their meat, as well as in every thing else. They seldom wash a kettle; the dogs often spare them that trouble, and make their tongue the dish-clout. Yet they like to keep their bastard marble vessels neat. They lay their boiled meat in wooden dishes, having first drank the soup, or eat it with spoons made of bone or wood; but their undressed meat lies on the bare ground, or on an old skin not much cleaner. Fish, they take out of the dish with their hands, pull fowls to pieces with their fingers or their teeth, and flesh-meat they take hold of with their teeth, and bite off the mouthful. When all is over, they make the knife serve the office of a napkin, for they give their chops a scrape with it, lick the blade, and lick their fingers, and so conclude the meal. In like manner when they are covered with sweat, they stroke that too down into their mouths. And when they vouchsafe to treat an European genteelly, they first lick the piece of meat he is to eat, clean from the blood and scum it had contracted in the kettle, with their tongue; and should any one not kindly accept it, he would be looked upon as an unmannerly man for despising their civility.

They eat when they are hungry; but in the evening, when the men bring home the spoils of the day,

they have the principal meal, and are very free in asking the other families in the house that may perhaps have caught nothing, to be their guests, or send them part of it. The men eat first alone by themselves, but the women don't forget themselves neither. Nay, as all that the man brings falls into their hands, they often feast themselves and others, in the absence of the men, to their detriment. At such times their greatest joy is to see their children stuff their paunches so full, that they roll about on the floor, in order to be able to make room for more.

If their fire goes out, they can kindle it again, by turning round a stick very quick with a string through a hole in a piece of wood.

With respect to morals, the Greenlanders excel many nations that think much more highly of themselves: they are chaste, friendly, and liberal. At twenty they marry; the man looks out for a wife, and when he has made his choice, the match is brought about by the relations on both sides. Polygamy is allowed among them, yet Crantz says it is not reputable. If it happens that a couple are divorced, the children always go with the mother. They are not in general prolific; few women having more than four children, and none more than six; they suffer little from lying-in, and do all their common business just before, and directly after delivery. They are extremely fond of their children, whom they suckle till they are three or four years old, and carry about with them wherever they go, in a conveniency made in their dress, between the shoulders.

As soon as a boy can use his hands,

hands, he is taught to shoot at a target with a bow and arrows: when he is ten years old, he is taught to manage a little boat, and at sixteen he goes a fishing with his father.

The girls do nothing till they are fourteen; when they are women, they divide the labour of life with the men: the men make their hunting and fishing-tackle, and prepare the wood-work of the boat, the women cover it with skins: the men hunt and fish, the women drag the seal up upon the shore. The women are butchers, and cooks, and curriers, and taylor, and shoemakers. The men seldom live to be older than fifty; the women frequently reach seventy.

They know nothing of salutations, tokens of respect, or reverence: they laugh at European compliments, and at a man's standing uncovered before his superior; and wonder to see a master strike a servant.

They sometimes visit, and give entertainments. The following is the bill of fare at a great entertainment, given by some principal Greenlanders to a factor: 1. Dried herrings. 2. Dried sea-fish. 3. Boiled ditto. 4. Half-raw and half-rotten ditto, called *mikiak*. 5. Boiled willocks. 6. Piece of half-rotten whale's tail; this was the dainty dish, or haunch of venison to which the guests were properly invited. 7. Dried salmon. 8. Dried rein-deer venison. 9. A desert of crow-berries, mixed with the chile from the maw of a rein-deer. 10. The same enriched with train-oil.

The principal articles of their trade are fox, and seal-skin, and blubber; for these they receive iron points to their darts, knives,

lock-saws, gimblets, chissels, and needles; striped linen and cotton, kerseys, woollen stockings and caps, some wooden ware, tobacco, guns, powder, and shot.

The winter-solstice is a season of universal merriment; they then celebrate what they call the sun-feast, and rejoice at the return of that planet, and the approach of good weather, for hunting and fishing: at these feasts, they sing and dance; their only music, however, is a drum: the subject of their songs is the achievement of their heroes, and the return of the sun. They have several sports: among others, playing at ball, and spinning a round board on an axle, which has a finger-piece in the side; and he to whom this points, when the board stands still, wins the prize.

They have some other dancing-seasons in the year; and it is very remarkable, that they decide their quarrels by singing and dancing in what they call a single combat.

If one Greenlander imagines himself injured by another, he betrays not the least trace of vexation or wrath, much less revenge, but he composes a satirical poem; this he repeats so often with singing and dancing, in the presence of his domestics, and especially the women, till they have all got it in their memory. Then he publishes a challenge every where, that he will fight a duel with his antagonist, not with a sword, but a song. The respondent betakes himself to the appointed place, and presents himself in the encircled theatre. Then the accuser begins to sing his satire to the beat of the drum, and his party in the auditory back every line with a chorus,

rus, and also sing every sentence with him; and all this while he discharges so many taunting truths at his adversary, that the audience have their fill of laughing. When he has sung out all his gall, the defendant steps forth, answers the accusation against him, and ridicules his antagonist in the same manner, all which is corroborated with the united chorus of his party, and so the laugh changes sides. The plaintiff renews the assault, and tries to baffle him a second time: in short, he that maintains the last word wins the process, and acquires a name. At such opportunities they can tell one another the truth very roundly and cuttingly, only there must be no mixture of rudeness or passion. The whole body of beholders constitute the jury, and bestow the laurel, and afterwards the two parties are the best friends.

The Greenlanders, when the missionaries first came among them, appeared to have no notion of a Deity; nor any religious ceremony among them: yet, upon being better known, they were found to have some confused notions of a future state, which, in general, they imagined to be better than this, and which, they believed, would never end.

They have conjurors among them, who pretend to converse with invisible beings. And in the beginning of their acquaintance with Europeans, when they perceived that they could convey intelligence by writing, they were so affrighted at the speaking-paper, that they could not be persuaded to carry a letter, or touch a book; believing that it could only be by conjuration,

that one man could know the thoughts of another in consequence of a few black scrolls; on a piece of white paper.

They reckon their years by winters, and their days by nights; they can count how many winters a person has lived, till they come to twenty, and at twenty their power of numeration is exhausted.

They guess at the winter solstice by the sun-beams upon the rocks; from this time they reckon three moons in spring; in the fourth moon, April, they know that the small birds make their appearance, and the ravens lay eggs: in the fifth, their small herrings, and the seals with their young, renew their circular visits; in the sixth the edder fowls breed; and now they would be quite confounded in their calculations, as the moon does not appear in the bright summer nights, if they did not carry it on by the growth of the edder fowl, the size and shape of the seals, and the shining of the sun on the rocks and mountains, which, by observation, form a kind of natural dial.

The day is divided by the ebb and flood; notwithstanding they alter according to the change of the moon; and the night by the rising and setting of certain stars.

They think the earth stands upon posts, which are so rotten that they often crack; and would have sunk long ago, if they had not been repaired by their conjurors, who sometimes bring a piece of rotten wood as a proof of their service. They suppose the firmament to rest on a lofty and pointed hill in the north, and to perform its revolution on that centre.

Such is Greenland, and such are the

the Greenlanders; it is some consolation to a benevolent reader, that

“What happier natures shrink at
with affright,

“The hard inhabitant contends is
right.”

POPE.

Letters written by the late Jonathan Swift, D. D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and several of his friends, from the year 1703, to 1740; published from the originals, with notes explanatory and historical, by John Hawkesworth, L.L.D.

WE cannot give a better general account of this work, or its use, than in the words of the editor.

The letters here offered to the public, says he, were a present from the late Dr. Swift to Dr. Lyon, a clergyman of Ireland, for whom he had a great regard; they were obtained of Dr. Lyon, by Mr. Thomas Wilkes of Dublin, and of Mr. Wilkes by the booksellers for whom they are published.

They are indisputably genuine: the original, in the hand-writing of the parties, or copies indorsed by the Dean, being deposited in the *British Museum*; except of those in the appendix mentioned to have

come to the proprietors hands after the rest were printed, the originals of which are in the hands of a gentleman of great eminence in the law in Ireland.

They are all written by persons eminent for their abilities, many of whom were also eminent for their rank; the greater part are the genuine effusions of the heart, in the full confidence of the most intimate friendship, without reserve, and without disguise. Such in particular are the letters between the Dean and Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Dingley, Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Gay.

They relate many particulars, that would not otherwise have been known, relative to some of the most interesting events that have happened in this century: they abound also with strains of humour, turns of wit, and refined sentiment: they are all strongly characteristic, and enable the reader “to catch the manners living as they rise.” Those from the Dean to Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Dingley, are part of the journal mentioned in his life*, and from them alone a better notion may be formed of his manner and character than from all that has been written about him.

But this collection must not be considered as affording only entertainment to the idle, or specu-

* Swift, while he was courted and caressed by those whom others were making interest to approach, seems to have enjoyed his distinction only in proportion as it was participated with Stella; for amidst all the business and all the honours that crowded upon him, he wrote every day an account of whatever occurred, and sent a journal regularly, dated every fortnight, during the whole time of his connection with Queen Anne's ministry.

lative knowledge to the curious ; it most forcibly impresses a sense of the vanity and the brevity of life, which the moralist and the divine have always thought an important purpose, but which mere declamation can seldom attain.

In a series of familiar letters between the same friends for thirty years, their whole life, as it were, passes in review before us ; we live with them, we hear them talk, we mark the vigour of life, the ardour of expectation, the hurry of business, the jollity of their social meetings, and the sport of their fancy in the sweet intervals of leisure and retirement ; we see the scene gradually change ; hope and expectation are at an end ; they regret pleasures that are past, and friends that are dead ; they complain of disappointment and infirmity ; they are conscious that the sands of life which remain are few ; and while we hear them regret the approach of the last, it falls, and we lose them in the grave. Such as they were, we feel ourselves to be : we are conscious to sentiments, connections, and situations like theirs : we find ourselves in the same path, urged forward by the same necessity ; and the parallel in what has been, is carried on with such force to what shall be, that the future almost becomes present, and we wonder at the new power of those truths, of which we never doubted the reality and importance.

These lettets will, therefore, contribute to whatever good may be hoped from a just estimate of life ; and for that reason, if for no other, are by no means unworthy the attention of the public.

Among these letters are some between Dr. Swift and Miss Vanhomrigh, the lady whom he has celebrated by the name of Vanessa. These, it must be confessed, should have been buried in oblivion, yet for these the editor is not answerable. “ The publication of them,” says he, “ is not my own act, nor at my own option, but the act of those to whom they had been sold for that purpose, before I knew they had a being.”

Of the collection, considered as an whole, there can be no epitome, and it is difficult to select an extract : a single letter can no more be considered as a specimen, than a single brick can be considered as the sample of an house : there is however an event, the publication of Lord Bolingbroke’s posthumous works, that such an extract, as it comes within the bounds of this miscellany, will perfectly include. It is an event of some importance, as by shewing that the enemies of Christianity are not honest, *upon their own principles*, it will proportionably lessen their authority, and render their professions suspected. On this consideration, we have selected the following letters and note.

Lord Bolingbroke to D. Swift.

Sept. 12, 1714.

IT is neither sickness, nor journey, nor ill humours, nor age, nor vexation, nor stupidity, which has hindered me from answering sooner your letter of the month of June ; but a very prudent consideration, and one of the greatest strains of policy I ever exercised in
my

my life. Should I answer you in a month, you might think yourself obliged to answer me in six; and, scared at the fore fatigue of writing twice a year to an absent friend, you might (for aught either you or I can tell) stop short, and not write at all. Now, this would disappoint all my projects; for, to confess the truth, I have been drawing you in these several years, and by my past success, I begin to hope, that in about ten more, I may establish a right of hearing from you once a quarter. The gout neither clears my head, nor warms my imagination, and I am ashamed to own to you, how near the truth I kept in the description of what passed by my bedside in the reading of your letter. The scene was really such as I painted it; and the company was much better than you seem to think it. When I, who pass a great part, very much the greatest, of my life alone, sally forth into the world, I am very far from expecting to improve myself by the conversation I find there; and still farther from caring one jot of what passes there. In short, I am no longer the bubble you knew me; and therefore, when I mingle in society, it is purely for my amusement. If mankind divert me (and I defy them to give me your distemper, the spleen), it is all I expect or ask of them. By this sincere confession you may perceive, that your great matters of reason are not for my turn; their thorough bays benumbs my faculties.

I seek the fiddle or the flute, something to raise, or something to calm my spirits agreeably; gay flights, or soothing images. I do not dislike a fellow, whose imagination runs away with him, and who has wit enough to be half-mad; nor him, who atones for a scanty imagination by an ample fund of oddnesses and singularity. If good sense and great knowledge prevail a little too much in any character, I desire there may be at least some latent ridicule, which may be called forth upon occasion, and render the person a tolerable companion. By this sketch you may judge of my acquaintance. The dead friends, with whom I pass my time, you know. The living ones are of the same sort, and therefore few.

I pass over that part of your letter, which is a kind of an elegy on a departed minister*; and I promise you solemnly neither to mention him, nor think of him more, till I come to do him justice in an history of the first twenty years of this century, which I believe I shall write, if I live three or four years longer. But I must take a little more notice of the paragraph which follows. The verses I send you are very bad, because they are not very good: *Mediocribus esse poetis non dii, non homines, &c.* I did not send them to be admired; and you would do them too much honour, if you criticized them. Pope took the best party; for he said not one word to me about them. All I desire of you is to

* The Earl of Oxford, who died in June, 1724.

consider them as a proof, that you have never been out of my thoughts, though you have been so long out of my sight; and, if I remember you upon paper for the future, it shall be in prose.

I must, on this occasion, set you right, as to an opinion, which I should be very sorry to have you entertain concerning me. The term *esprit fort*, in English, free-thinker, is, according to my observation, usually applied to them, whom I look upon to be the pests of society; because their endeavours are directed to loosen the bands of it; and to take at least one curb out of the mouth of that wild beast man, when it would be well if he was checked by half a score others. Nay, they go farther. Revealed religion is a lofty and pompous structure, erected close to the humble and plain building of natural religion. Some have objected to you, who are the architects *et les concierges* (we want that word in English) of the former, to you who build, or at least repair the house, and who shew the rooms, that, to strengthen some parts of your own building, you shake and even sap the foundation of the other. And between you and I, Mr. Dean, this charge may be justified in several instances; but still your intention is not to demolish: whereas the *esprit fort*, or the free-thinker, is so set upon pulling down your house about your ears, that if he was let alone, he would destroy the other for being so near it, and mingle both in one common ruin. I therefore not only disown, but detest this character. If indeed by

esprit fort, or free-thinker, you only mean a man, who makes a free use of his reason, who searches after truth without passion or prejudice, and adheres inviolably to it, you mean a wise and honest man, and such an one as I labour to be. The faculty of distinguishing between right and wrong, true and false, which we call reason, or common sense, which is given to every man by our bountiful Creator, and which most men lose by neglect, is the light of the mind, and ought to guide all operations of it. To abandon this rule, and to guide our thoughts by any other, is full as absurd, as it would be, if you should put out your eyes, and borrow even the best staff, that ever was in the family of the staffs, when you set out upon one of your dirty journeys. Such free-thinkers as these I am sure you cannot, even in your apostolical capacity, disapprove: for since the truth of the divine revelation of Christianity is as evident, as matters of fact, on the belief of which so much depends, ought to be, and agreeable to all our ideas of justice, these free-thinkers must needs be Christians on the best foundation; on that which St. Paul himself established, I think it was St. Paul; *Omnia probate: quod bonum est, tenete*.

But you have a further security from these free-thinkers, I do not say a better, and it is this: the persons I am describing think for themselves, and to themselves. Should they unhappily not be convinced by your arguments, yet they will certainly think it their duty not to disturb the peace of the

the world by opposing you*. The peace and happiness of mankind is the great aim of these free-thinkers; and, therefore, as those among them, who remain incredulous, will not oppose you, so those, whom reason, enlightened by grace, has made believers, may be sorry, and may express their sorrow, as I have done, to see religion perverted to purposes so contrary to her true intention, and first design. Can a good Christian behold the ministers of the meek and humble Jesus exercising an insolent and cruel usurpation over their brethren? or the messengers of peace and good news setting all mankind together by the ears? or that religion, which breathes charity and universal benevolence, spilling more blood, upon reflection and by system, than the most barbarous heathen ever did in the heat of action, and fury of conquest? can he behold all this without an holy indignation, and not

be criminal? nay, when he turns his eyes from those tragical scenes, and considers the ordinary tenour of things, do you not think he will be shocked to observe metaphysics substituted to the theory, and ceremony to the practice of morality?

I make no doubt but you are by this time abundantly convinced of my orthodoxy, and that you will name me no more in the same breath with *Spinoza*, whose system of one infinite substance I despise and abhor, as I have a right to do, because I am able to shew why I despise and abhor it.

You desire me to return home, and you promise me in that case, to come to London, loaded with your travels. I am sorry to tell you, that London is, in my apprehension, as little likely as Dublin to be our place of rendezvous. The reasons for this apprehension I pass over; but I cannot agree to what you advance with the air of

* Notwithstanding the declaration made by Lord Bolingbroke in this letter, he left his writings against religion to Mr. Mallet, with a view to their being published, as appears by his will; and with a positive and direct injunction to publish them, as appears by a letter from Mr. Mallet to Lord Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, now in the British Museum. We have therefore his Lordship's own authority to say, that he was one of the pests of society, *even if the opinions, which he has advanced against religion, are true*; for his endeavour is certainly directed to loosen the bands of it, and to take at least one curb out of the mouth of that wild beast man. Expressly to direct the publication of writings, which, he believed, would subvert the morals and the happiness of society, at a time when he could derive no private advantage from the mischief, was perhaps an act of wickedness more purely diabolical, than any hitherto upon record in the history of any age or nation. Mallet had a pecuniary temptation to assassinate the morals and happiness of his country at Bolingbroke's instigation: his crime therefore is not equally a proof of natural depravity, though it is impossible to suppose he had less conviction of the mischief he was doing; and it is also impossible to suppose, that he could seriously think any obligation to print Bolingbroke's infidelity, in consequence of his injunction, equivalent to the obligation he was under to suppress it, arising from the duty, which, as a man, he owed to human nature.

a maxim, That exile is the greatest punishment to men of virtue, because virtue consists in loving our country. Examine the nature of this love, from whence it arises, how it is nourished, what the bounds and measures of it are: and after that, you will discover, how far it is virtue, and where it becomes simplicity, prejudice, folly, and even enthusiasm. A virtuous man in exile may properly enough be stiled unfortunate; but he cannot be called unhappy. You remember the reason, which Brutus gave, because, wherever he goes, he carries his virtue with him. There is a certain bulky volume which grows daily, and the title of which must, I think, be *Noctes Gallicæ*. There you may perhaps one day or other see a dissertation upon this subject: and to return you threatening for threatening, you shall be forced to read it out, though you yawn from the first to the last page.

The word Ireland was struck out of the paper you mention; that is, to satisfy your curiosity, and to kindle it anew, I will tell you, that this anecdote, which I know not how you came by, is neither the only one, nor the most considerable one of the same kind. The person you are so inquisitive about returns into England the latter end of October. She has so great a mind to see you, that I am not sure she will not undertake a journey to Dublin. It is not so far from London to Dublin, as from Spain to Padua; and you are as well worth seeing as Livy. But I had much rather you would leave the humid climate, and the dull company, in which, according to your account, a man might grow

old between twenty and thirty. Set your foot on the continent; I dare promise, that you will, in a fortnight, have gone back the ten years you lament so much, and be returned to that age, at which I left you. With what pleasure should I hear you *inter vina fugam Stellæ mœrere protervæ*? Adieu.

Extract from Lord Bolingbroke's will, in which his writings are bequeathed to Mr. Mallet.

AND whereas I am the author of the several books or tracts following; viz.

Remarks on the history of England, from the minutes of Humphrey Oldcastle. In twenty-four letters.

A dissertation upon parties. In nineteen letters to Caleb D'Anvers, Esq;

The occasional writer. Number 1, 2, 3.

The vision of Camilik.

An answer to the London Journal of December 21, 1728, by John Trot.

An answer to the defence of the enquiry into the reasons of the conduct of Great Britain.

A final Answer to the remarks on the Craftman's Vindication.

All which books or tracts have been printed and published; and I am also the author of

Four letters on history, &c. Which have been privately printed, and not published; but I have not assigned to any person or persons whatsoever the copy, or the liberty of printing or reprinting any of the said books, or tracts, or letters. Now I do hereby, as far as by law I can, give and assign to

David

David Mallet, of Putney, in the county of Surry, Esq; the copy and copies of all and each of the before mentioned books, or tracts, or letters, and the liberty of reprinting the same. I also give to the said David Mallet, the copy and copies of all the manuscript books, papers, and writings, which I have written or composed, or shall write or compose, and leave at the time of my decease. And I further give to the said David Mallet all my books, which, at the time of my decease, shall be in the room called my library.

Lord Bolingbroke died on the 15th of December, 1751; and Lord Hyde having heard at Paris that he had left all his writings, printed and manuscript, to Mr. Mallet, wrote him the following letter, the original of which was sent by the widow Mallet, with the manuscript of Lord Bolingbroke's philosophical works, to the British Museum, in order to justify her husband's integrity in the edition of them.

Lord Hyde to David Mallet, Esq;

Paris, March 7, N. S. 1752.

I Learn from England, Sir, that Lord Bolingbroke has left his manuscripts to you. His friends must see with satisfaction those title-deeds of his reputation in the hands of the author of the life of the great Lord Bacon; and you will have had the distinguished honour of having been guardian to the fame of two of the greatest geniuses which our country, and perhaps humanity, has produced; but with greater honour to you in

this last instance, because you are such by the designation and choice of the author himself.

What works of his you may have for the public, I know not. That, for which I was solicitous, because I believe it would be most instructive to the world, and might be most for his honour, he told me himself he had laid aside; I mean the history of the great transactions of Europe from the time when he began to consider and know them. There remains of that, I believe, no more than a summary review, which I had the good fortune some time ago to draw from him, upon an application which I made to him to direct me in the study of history. You will probably have seen that summary review, which is in a collection of letters upon history, which he did me the honour to write me. It is but a sketch of the work he had proposed to himself; but it is the sketch of Lord Bolingbroke. He will probably have told you, that those letters were by his direction delivered up by me to Mr. Pope, who burnt, as he told me, the manuscripts, and printed off by a private press some very few copies, which were to be considered still as manuscripts, one of which Mr. Pope kept, and sent another to Lord Bolingbroke. Sir William Wyndham, Lord Bathurst, Lord Marchmont, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Lyttelton, I think, had each one. I do not remember to have been told of any copies given, except to myself, who have always preserved mine, as I would a MS. which was not my own, observing not only the restrictions which Lord Bolingbroke

broke himself had recommended to me, but securing likewise, as far as I could, even in case of my death, that this work should never become public from that copy, which is in my possession. I enlarge upon this, because I think myself particularly obliged, out of regard to Lord Bolingbroke, to give this account of that work to the person whom he has entrusted with all his writings, in case you might not have known this particularity. And at the same time I think it my duty, to the memory of Lord Bolingbroke, to myself, and to the world too, to say something more to you in relation to this work.

It is a work, Sir, which will instruct mankind, and do honour to its author; and yet I will take upon me to say, that, for the sake of both, you must publish it with caution.

The greatest men have their faults, and sometimes the greatest faults: but the faults of superior minds are the least indifferent, both to themselves and to society. Humanity is interested in the fame of those who excelled in it; but it is interested before all in the good of society, and in the peace of the minds of the individuals that compose it. Lord Bolingbroke's mind embraced all objects, and looked far into all; but not without a strong mixture of passions, which will always necessarily beget some prejudice, and follow more. And on the subject of Religion particularly (whatever was the motive that inflamed his passions upon that subject chiefly) his passions were the most strong; and I will venture to say, when called upon, as I

think, what I have said more than once to himself, with the deference due to his age and extraordinary talents, his passions upon that subject did prevent his otherwise superior reason from seeing, that, even in a political light only, he hurt himself, and wounded society, by striking at establishments, upon which the conduct at least of society depends, and by striving to overturn in men's minds the systems which experience at least has justified, and which authority at least has rendered respectable, as necessary to public order and to private peace, without suggesting to their minds a better, or indeed any system.

You will find, Sir, what I say to be true in a part of the work I mentioned, where he digresses upon the criticism of church-history.

While this work remained in the hands only of those I have mentioned (except, as I have been telling you, to himself and to them in private conversation), I have otherwise been silent upon that subject; but I must now say to you, Sir, that for the world's sake and for his, that part of the work ought by no means to be communicated further. And you see, that it is a digression not necessary to that work. If this digression should be made public, it will be censured, it must be censured, it ought to be censured. It will be criticised too by able pens, whose erudition, as well as their reasonings, will not be easily answered. In such a case, I shall owe to myself and to the world to disclaim publicly that part of a work, which he did me the honour to address to me; but I owe to the re-
gard

gard which he has sometimes expressed for me, to disclaim it rather privately to you, Sir, who are intrusted with his writings, and to recommend to you to suppress that part of the work, as a good citizen of the world, for the world's peace, as one intrusted and obliged by Lord Bolingbroke, not to raise new storms to his memory.

I am,

Sir, your very humble servant,
HYDE.

David Mallet, Esq; to Lord Hyde.

My Lord,

I Received a very real pleasure, and at the same time a sensible concern from the letter your Lordship has honoured me with. Nothing could be more agreeable to me than the favourable opinion of one, whom I have long admired for every quality that enters into an estimable and an amiable character; but then nothing can occasion me more uneasiness than not to be able to suppress that part of a work which you would have kept from public view.

The book was printed off before your Lordship's letter reached my hands; but this consideration alone would have appeared trifling to me. I apprehend, that I cannot, without being unfaithful to the trust reposed in me, omit or alter any thing in those works, which my Lord Bolingbroke had deliberately prepared for the press, and I will publish no other. As to this in particular, his repeated commands

to me were, that it should be printed exactly according to the copy he himself, in all the leisure of retirement, had corrected with that view.

Upon the whole, if your Lordship should think it necessary to disclaim the reflections on sacred history, by which I presume is meant some public and authentic declaration, that your notions on this head differ entirely from those of your noble friend; even in this case I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition, and with all the tenderness to his memory, that the particular regard he always bore you can deserve.

I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord, &c.

The publication, however, of Lord Bolingbroke's works, though it leaves him without apology, as, whether his notions were erroneous or true, he did what he professes he ought not to have done, has yet eventually done rather good than harm; it has shewn that the world gave him credit for powers, which he did not possess, and undeceived those who imagined he had defended Deism, by a series of clear, deep, and solid reasoning: his work is found to be lively, slight, and unconvulsive; its reputation has declined in proportion as it has been known, and great part of the impression, which was to enlighten the world, and enrich Mallet, is now rotting unfold in the warehouse.

Mona Antiqua Restaurata: An Archeological Discourse on the Antiquities natural and historical of the Isle of Anglesey; by Henry Rowlands, Vicar of Llanidan in the Isle of Anglesey. The second edition.

THe first edition of this work was very incorrectly printed at Dublin in the year 1723; the present editor is Dr. Owen, who has removed many inaccuracies; and some improvements have been added by the late ingenious Mr. Lewis Morris, the author of a curious work, intitled, *Celtic Remains*, not yet published.

Mr. Rowlands, as the title of his book, an *Archeological Discourse*, implies, has endeavoured to trace the inhabitants of the island of Anglesey back to the origin of nations after the deluge, which he supposes to have been universal, not only upon the credit of Scripture, but because, allowing, as it is generally allowed, that it rose to the tops of the highest mountains of Asia, it could not but be universal, by the known laws of matter and motion, and the principles of gravity.

* The Isle of Man was also anciently called *Mona*, and belonged to the Druids; Anglesey was their metropolis to the time of the Roman conquest, and Man, from the Roman conquest to the time of Christianity; so that the Welch and Scotch antiquaries, who have eagerly disputed the question concerning the ancient *Mona*, as a seat of the Druids, may both be right.

† The great colony that overspread lower Asia, after the confusion of Babel, went under the name of Titans, from a Gaulish compound *tud*, earth; and *tan*, or *tanu*, spreading, i. e. an overspreading people; and from their invincible prowess, the characteristic attribute of *Celtæ*, or *Galli*, from *Galla*, or power, was given them: thence their language was called *Celtic* or *Gallic*. Our calling it British, is only a national distinction; it was the same in Gaul and Britain in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Anglesey was anciently called *Mona*, from *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, signifying the farthest, or lowest country of that part of Britain to which the first colonists last found their way*.

These colonists, the author supposes to have been the progeny of Japhet, not more than five descents from Noah, who, having moved westward to the Belgic and Gallic shores, came at length into Albion, on that side farthest from Anglesey in Wales.

Their language, the Celtic†, he supposes to be one of the primary vocal modes after the dispersion of Babel, which, with some gradual improvements, principally by the Druids, is the same that is now spoken in this part of Wales. This language, he says, has its portion of Hebrew words, in common with all the ancient languages in the world, in which the relics and ruins of that original language are to be found.

As the first colonists in Anglesey were not more than five descents from Noah, they certainly brought with them the mode of worship by sacrifice; and as so awful an event as the destruction of the world, was then recent, and

their

their minds impressed with an awful sense of an invisible and irresistible power, it was natural for them to erect altars wherever they sojourned during their peregrinations, and to multiply them where they took up their abode.

The huge broad flat stones raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, now called *Crom-lechs*, the author supposes to be the remains of these altars; and he conjectures that *Crom-lech* is derived from the Hebrew *Caremluach*, a devoted stone or altar.

The heaps of stones that are called *Carnedde* in this island, are supposed to have been originally thrown together on the same, or a like occasion, with the heap mentioned in the 46th verse of the 31st chapter of Genesis, to confirm and commemorate a covenant. “And Jacob said to his brethren, Gather stones; and they brought stones; and made an heap, and they did eat upon the heap.”

There are also in Anglesey, near these heaps, pillar stones, which agree also with the patriarchal practice described by Moses in the same chapter. “Moreover Laban said to Jacob, Behold this heap, and behold this *pillar* which I have set between me and thee; this heap shall be a witness, and this *pillar* shall be a witness, that I will not come over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not come over this heap and this *pillar* to me, for evil.”

It is probable that these stones, when the remains of the true religion degenerated into idolatry, were worshipped, particularly the pillar stones: for the same thing happened among the Jews: they

made them *matzebah*, says the Sacred History, i. e. standing pillars; for though our translators render *matzebah* by *images*, yet it means a rough, unhewn, uneffigiated pillar. The stones set up by Jacob, Rachel, and Absalom, are expressed by the same word *matzebah*.

We learn from Scripture, that the first temples, or local consecrations, were groves of *oak*, under which God appeared, angels were entertained, covenants formed, and oblations offered. Abraham, says Moses, passed through the land to the *oaks* of Moreh, for so the words *ad allon Moreh* should be rendered, where the Lord appeared to him, Genesis xii. 6. We also read, that the men of Shechem gathered together, and made Abimelech king by the *oak* of the *pillar*, Judges ix. 6. The same regard to the oak was paid by the Jews during their idolatry; for we are told in the 13th verse of the 6th chapter of Ezekiel, “that under every thick *oak* did they offer sweet sacrifice to their idols.”

From the oak therefore, our first masters of knowledge, and guides in religion, took their distinction, and from *der-w*, an oak, were called *Derwid*, Druids.

This author supposes, that when the Druids had acquired such reputation and power as to prescribe law to others, they looked about for a commodious place where to establish their model, and at length fixed upon Mona, now Anglesey, which he shews to be eminently fit for their purpose, especially as it was well stored with spacious groves of their favourite *oak*.

That the Druids established themselves

themselves in Anglesey as their metropolis, the author proves by the consent of ancients and moderns, by the joint authority of Cæsar and Tacitus, and by a great variety of ancient remains and monuments, which their names, and other circumstances, shew to be relics of Druidical rites and customs.

The Druids are known to have had a chief, or head, who was attended by the inferior orders, by whose dwellings his own was surrounded; and in Anglesey there is now a place called *Tre'r Dryw*, Druids Town; the other orders, as appears from Strabo, and Ammianus Marcellinus, were called *Drudau*, *Offwyr*, and *Beirdd*; and round the place called *Tre'r Dryw*, Druids Town, there are now places called *Boddrudau*, *Bodoŵyr*, and *Tre'r Beirdd*, i. e. the precinct or allotment of the *Drudau*, the *Offwyr*, and the *Beirdd*.

The Druids had a supreme consistorial court, and in Anglesey there is now a circular bank of earth, called *Brein Gwyn*, the Supreme Court or Consistory. They affected walks and solitude; and there is a place, called *Myfyrion*, the place of contemplation; they cultivated groves of oak, and there is a place called *Trev-ir-ŵydd*, the township of young trees, or nursery of oaks.

In the middle of Druids Town there are the ruins of the principal Druid's house, a raised square, fifty paces over, doubly intrenched and moated round; in the middle of it is the foundation of a round tower, or stair-case; and it appears to have been surrounded by a grove of oaks, for the mud that now fills the ditches is little more than one mass of rotten oak leaves.

Near the residence of the principal Druid it is natural to look for his great temple and supreme tribunal, and here remains of both are to be found; at one end of the town, which contains the remains of the Druid's house, there appears a large circus, or theatre, raised to a great height with earth and stones, with an opening directly to the west: and at about a furlong distant are the remains of a ring or circus of very large stone pillars; three are standing entire, and there is the stump of a fourth still in an erect position; the whole number seems to have been eight; they were placed in a circular form, and included an area of about fourteen yards diameter. The theatre of earth and stones is called *Bryn-Gwyn*, the supreme tribunal; and the pillars appear to be the remains of a temple, by a *farnedde*, or place of sacrifice, still remaining in the middle of it, and other stones that were known to be used in their religious rites.

In the neighbourhood of this town there are many other Druidical remains, particularly a *Cromlech* of a very large size. As some of the stones of these *Cromlechs*, that are raised upon other stones, in the manner of Stone-henge, upon Salisbury-plain, are of an enormous magnitude, weighing more than thirty ton, the manner in which they were removed and raised has always puzzled the learned, nor has the problem been hitherto satisfactorily solved. The solution however is attempted by Mr. Rowlands in the following manner.

“ The powers of the lever and inclined plane, being some of the first

first things understood by mankind in the use of building, it may be well conceived, that our first ancestors made use of them. And in order to erect those prodigious monuments, we may imagine they chose places where they found, or made where such were not ready to their hands, small *aggers*, or mounts of firm and solid earth, for an inclined plane, flatted and levelled at top; up the sloping sides of which, they might with great wooden levers upon fixed fulciments, and with balances at the ends of them, to receive into them proportionable weights and counterpoises, and with hands enough to guide and manage the engines; I say, they might that way, by little and little, heave, and roll up those stones they intended to erect, to the top of the hillock; where laying them along, they might dig holes in that earth, at the end of every stone intended for a column or supporter, the depth of which holes were to be equal to the length of the stones; and then (which was easily done) let slip the stones into these holes straight on end; which stones so sunk and well closed about with earth, and the tops of them appearing level to the top of the mount, on which the other flat stones lay; it was only placing those incumbent flat stones upon the tops of the supporters, duly poised and fastened, and taking away the earth from between them almost to the bottom of the supporters; then there appeared what we now call *Stonehenge*, *Rollrick*, and our *Cromlech*: and where they laid no incumbent stones, our standing columns and pillars. This being the easiest and most natural

way we can imagine for the erecting of them, we may probably conclude it was so done."

But if this account of setting up stones of such magnitude be admitted, we are still at a loss to conceive whence these masses were dug, and how they were brought from the quarry. There is no quarry, at this time, near Stonehenge that could supply the stones we find there; and the digging them out from the living rock, of which they were a part, supposing the quarry to be upon the spot, is an operation, to which no mechanical powers, now known in the world, are equal, any more than removing them from the quarry to the place where they stand, at the distance of fifty or sixty miles.

Mona, or Anglesey, being at length subdued by the Romans, under Suetonius Paulinus, and Julius Agricola, the Druidical hierarchy, which was become hateful by various abominations, particularly human sacrifices, was destroyed; the island was included in that part of Britain which the Romans called *Britannia Secunda*, and received the same form of government as the rest of the district. It seems to have been frequented by people of condition, by the great quantity of coins and medals that have, from time to time, been found in digging up the ground.

Soon after the Roman conquest, Christianity was introduced in this country; but of this great event our accounts must necessarily be very imperfect, as the Saxons destroyed almost all the writings in which it was recorded. Mona had a school of Christian learning many years before 182, when there was an archbishop at *Caer-Llion*,

Llion, and suffragans under him; but the clergy had no distinct parishes, either in Anglesey or any other part of the kingdom, till many years afterwards.

About the year 390, when, upon the dissolution of the Roman government in Britain, the Saxons were invited over to make head against the Picts and Scots, Wales, including Anglesey, came under the dominion of the sons of Cyne-tha Weledig, a northern Prince, whose mother was sister to Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great.

A descendant of this family named Maelgwn, who was born in Mona, which his ancestors had defended against the Saxons, erected the see of Bangor, in the year 550; and Mona, some time after the Britons were driven unto the mountains of Wales, became the capital seat of the remains of the Welsh sovereignty, and, except one short interval, continued so during all the time of the Welsh princes, who held their court at Aberffraw*.

At this place was born Walter Steward, from whom, says this author, the late Queen Anne of glorious memory, had the name of her family, and the crown of Scotland; Owen Tudor, from whom she inherited the kingdom of England; and Kewelyn ap Jorwerlh, who transmitted to her the principality of Wales.

He says too that one Madoc ap

Owen Gwynedd, who was born in Anglesey, discovered America three hundred years before Columbus; returned, and went thither again with a colony of Welchmen, and that, in consequence of premier seizin, his present Majesty is, in right of the crown of Great Britain, intitled to all that country, upon the same principles that it is claimed by Spain; it being a general maxim, confirmed by the Pope, that all countries belong to the sovereignty of those states, whose subjects first discovered them.

To this discourse is added a critical dissertation on the British names of places and things, particularly of their remains of antiquity, intended to support the author's proposition, that the people, at first spread over Great Britain and Ireland, and the adjacent islands, were aboriginals, and did not descend from the ruins of any disgraced or beaten people, as those pretend who derive them from one Brutus of Trojan extraction; with this view he endeavours to show, that our language is one of the primary vocal modes, produced among the builders of Babel, by pointing out the remains of Hebrew, supposed to be an original language, with which the first man was miraculously inspired by his Creator, that are to be found in it; and to prove that the British antiquities, particularly the Cromlech, has relation to the same

* When the Saxons at length prevailed, and reduced Great Britain under one monarchy, which they called England, and their whole nation Englishmen; they possessed themselves also of Mona, the capital of the Cambrian province; but being some time afterwards again driven out of it, it was from them called Anglesey, Englishman's Island, a name which it has retained ever since.

rites that are recorded in Scripture to have been practised by the patriarchs.

This part of the work contains many things very curious, and many also that are fanciful and superstitious.

The author supposes the Druids to have dealt in *diabolical* magic, and that the names of the patriarchs contain a prophecy of the Messiah, which, for aught that appears, the world would never have known, if this account of Anglesey had never been written.

The names, says he, imposed by the Hebrew language, were generally such as betokened the nature or some eminent properties of the things named, or were compounded of such as did so, as appears by almost all the antediluvian names recorded in Scripture, particularly those of the patriarchs, which in consort together exhibit a concise and wonderful scheme and prophecy, in that language, of the restitution of depraved mankind by a promised Messiah; as appears by the explanation of the patriarchal names in the following table.

<i>Adam,</i>	-	-	-	Man
<i>Seth,</i>	-	-	-	set or placed
<i>Enosh,</i>	-	-	-	in misery
<i>Kainan,</i>	-	-	-	lamentable,
<i>Mabaleel,</i>	-	-	-	blessed God,
<i>Jared,</i>	-	-	-	shall come down,
<i>Enoch,</i>	-	-	-	teaching,
<i>Methuschela,</i>	that his death will send			
<i>Lamech,</i>	to humbled smitten man			
<i>Noah,</i>	-	-	-	consolation.

which amounts to this, that when these names are written at length, the Hebrew purport of them is, "That man set or placed in misery

very lamentable, God blessed for evermore, will in his due time come down, teaching the world, that his death will bring to miserable man, rest, refreshment, and consolation." Gen. v. 29. The Hebrew Lexicons abundantly prove this signification of these names, deriving *Kainen*, from *Kun* or *Konnen*, i. e. lamenting; which it may well admit of, and is more pertinent and agreeable with the current sense of this prophecy, than from *Kanna*, to purchase or possess, which our expositors generally ascribe it to. And the latter part of this proposition is evident from the exact significancy of many antediluvian words, particularly from Adam's calling his wife *Ischa*, because taken out of him who was *Isch* in that tongue, viz. man. And his first-born, *Kain*, from the word *Kanna*, importing to receive or possess, saying, *Kan-neti isch æth Jehovah*, I have gotten a man [from] the Lord, Gen. iv. 1.

The author supposes also that what he calls the Titan princes, who overspread Europe with conquests, and afterwards became gods, were of our own race and language; and this he says appears from the following names.

Achmon, i. e. *Bon-ach* or *Achau*; probably so called by his posterity, as being head of their lineage.

Varanus, i. e. *Vrenin*. *wr en* (vir supremus) *Achmon's* son.

Saturnus, i. e. *Saf-teyrn* (imperator stabilis) the first fixed and settled monarch; son of *Vranus*.

Jupiter, *Jovis*, i. e. (juvenis princeps) *Saturn's* son.

Hercules, i. e. *Erchyll* (horrendus) a noted tyrant and destroyer of people.

Vulcanus,

Vulcanus, i. e. *Mael-gyn* or *Mael-gynta* (M pro V, ut sæpe in vocib. Brit.) the inventor, or first wearer of steel armour.

Mars, *Mavors*, i. e. *Mawr-rwyse*, powerful, warlike; now *Maurice* or *Maris*.

Mercurius, i. e. *March-wr*, horseman, or a speedy messenger; hence the Britons called him *Teutates*, *Duw-taith*, the traveller's deity.

Neptunus, i. e. *Nof-ddyfn* (super aquas natans) a sea-faring prince.

Triton, i. e. *Trwydon* (per undas vagans) another sea-captain.

Apollo, i. e. *ap Haul*; *Apollinis*, *ap Heulyn* (filius solis.)

Rhea, *Jove's* mother, i. e. *Rhies*, a lady or princess.

Juno, i. e. *Gain* or *Cain*, fair; now *Gainor*.

Venus, i. e. *Gwen*, white.

Diana, i. e. *Di-anaf*; spotless, chaste, unharmed.

Minerva, i. e. *Min-arfau*; as if, among other arts, inventress of tempering and sharpening of mechanical tools and weapons.

This seems to have been ridiculed by the celebrated Dr. *Swift*, in what he calls an attempt to prove the antiquity of the English language, where, among other instances, he pretends that *Archimedes* is derived from the English words *Hark ye maids*. See the posthumous pieces lately published by Mr. *Dean Swift*.

Mr. *Rowlands* has, at the end of his work, printed a table to shew more at large, the affinity and near resemblance, both in sound and signification, of many words of the ancient languages of Europe, with the original Hebrew tongue.

He premises, however, that letters of the same organ are of com-

mon use in different languages: M. B. V. F. P. are labials; T. D. S. dentals; G. Ch. K. C. gutturals; and therefore that if the Hebrew word begins with, or contains any one of the labials, any other of the same organ will answer it in the derivative language; so that to make out the similitude, M must be considered as the same with B, and T as the same with S; if this is not allowed, his instances of similitude will be greatly diminished.

Among the most remarkable are the following.

Hebrew	English.
<i>Evil</i>	Evil
<i>Beasch</i>	Base
<i>Babel</i>	to babble
<i>Baroth</i>	Broth
<i>Gaah</i>	Gay
<i>Dum</i>	Dumb
<i>Dusch</i>	Dash
<i>Hebisch</i>	to abash
<i>Haras</i>	to harass
<i>Mesurah</i>	a measure
<i>Aanna</i>	to annoy
<i>Phæer</i>	Fair
<i>Spor</i>	a sparrow
<i>Kinneb</i>	a cane
<i>Rechus</i>	riches
<i>Kre</i>	a crow
<i>Pasa</i>	to pass
<i>Ragez</i>	to rage
<i>Shevah</i>	seven
<i>Dakar</i>	dagger
<i>Shelet</i>	a shield
<i>Hever</i>	over, above
<i>Shibber</i>	to shiver or quake
<i>Filed</i>	a child
<i>Chæbal</i>	a cable
<i>Hannab</i>	to annoy

There are many Hebrew names and words that have equal similitude

tude to names and words of the same signification in other languages.

Dissertations on subjects relating to the genius and evidences of Christianity; by Alexander Gerard, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

THESE dissertations are two. The design of the first is, to show, that "the evidences of Christianity were at first proposed in the properest manner:" the design of the second, to show, "that Christianity has been confirmed by the opposition of Infidels."

To these dissertations, there is prefixed an introductory discourse, containing, among others, the following observations, which are equally ingenious and important.

The evidences of the Christian religion, may very properly be distinguished into two kinds, the *direct* and the *collateral*. It is on the former of these that Christian writers have bestowed the greatest part of their attention. They are commonly reduced to two heads, *internal* and *external* evidences. Both have been fully illustrated, and frequently urged. The external evidences of Christianity are, miracles, and prophecy: these are the directest proofs of its divinity. Its internal evidence, however, has likewise considerable force; much greater force, it might easily be shown, than some Christian writers have allowed it. This evidence arises from its excellence. But when its excellence is urged as a *direct* proof of its truth and divinity, it will be pro-

per to consider that excellence in reference to the main and principal end of Christianity. The want of attention to this, has often led Christians into gross perversions of the doctrines of their religion; and has given occasion to many of the objections of infidels against it, which would be shown at once to be frivolous and impertinent, by only ascertaining the *kind* of excellence which it is reasonable to demand in Christianity. We talk at random concerning the excellence or the defects of any system, till we have first discovered the precise end and design of that system: excellence always consists in the fitness of a thing for answering some determined end of real importance. It is sufficient for rendering any institution excellent in its kind, that it be adapted to the end which it in fact proposes, though there may be many other ends, very valuable in themselves, which it has no tendency to promote. The end which Christianity professedly aims at, is the spiritual improvement of mankind, the present virtue and comfort, and the future perfection and happiness, of all who yield themselves up to its power. It keeps this end continually in view; it represents all its doctrines and all its precepts as means of promoting this end; it is careful to set them in that attitude in which they most directly and powerfully contribute to it. Christians have not always considered the gospel in this light; they have not searched it with a design only to find food by which their souls may be nourished unto eternal life; but they have sought for what may gratify their curiosity, give an occasion for displaying their ingenuity, or

counte-

countenance refinements into which they had previously run; and, while they were intent on drawing from the gospel imaginary benefits which it was never designed to afford, they have too often lost sight of the real and important advantages of which it is naturally productive. A misapprehension of the proper and ultimate end of Christianity, and a desire, consequent on that misapprehension, of applying it to purposes remote from its intention, is the source to which we may trace up most of the subtle and intricate discussions imposed on the world, in all ages, as the doctrines of Christ, and most of the frivolous and abstruse controversies, which have been agitated as questions very essential to religion. When Christians have thus overlooked the design of that religion which they profess to believe, it is no wonder that Infidels have mistaken it too. Their mistake concerning it, is the only foundation of many of their objections. When they hear it asserted, that Christianity is excellent, they suppose that it ought to contribute something to every end that is valuable in any sense, however foreign to its professed design: and if they can think of any purpose which they are pleased to reckon desirable, but to which Christianity contributes not, they take it for granted, that this is contrary to excellence, that it is a defect, and an objection against a divine original. But as the professed end of Christianity is indisputably most important, and what ought to be the ultimate end of all religion, so it is solely by examining its fitness for promoting

this end, that we ought to determine, whether it is excellent or not. If it contains powerful means of virtue, if it affords solid grounds of joy, suited to the condition of human creatures, it is excellent; it not only is such a religion as may have been revealed by God, and ought to be received on a positive proof that it was revealed by him; but its very structure indicates that it actually is divine, in a manner similar to that in which the benign and wise contrivance of the world, proves it to be the work of God. Admit, that it throws no new light upon any of the sciences, that it corrects not the errors of the vulgar concerning the constitution of nature, that it gives no decision in many questions which speculative men have raised concerning religion and morality, that it affords not the means of gratifying idle curiosity with respect to all the circumstances, and motives, and uses of the very dispensation which itself brings to light, that it is in no degree subservient to many purposes very desirable to mankind; a thousand objections of this sort are of no weight: they are wholly beside the purpose: they amount only to this, that Christianity promotes not ends which it never had in view: it is sufficient, that it is exactly adapted to its own end: it is from the importance of this, and from its fitness for promoting it, that the proper excellence of Christianity arises.

The author then observes, that whatever does not belong either to the excellence of Christianity considered in this light, or fall under the head of miracles wrought to

to attest it, or of prophecies fulfilled, and yet affords any proof or presumption of its truth and divinity, is a *collateral* evidence for it. The subject of these dissertations, therefore, are collateral evidences of Christianity.

In the first the author observes, that Christ and his Apostles proposed the evidences of their mission, in two very different situations: they proposed them to those who had not yet expressed any prejudice against the gospel, or the proofs of its divinity that were offered; and they proposed them to those who were already engaged in opposition, and had moved objections. In these different situations they proposed them in different manners: when they addressed those who did not raise objections against the gospel, they satisfied themselves with barely exhibiting its evidences; when they addressed persons who formed objections, they illustrated the evidence that had been exhibited, urged it, and answered the objection. The author endeavours to show that each was proper in the circumstances in which it was used; that each had peculiar advantages, by means of which it affords collateral evidence of the truth of the gospel; and that if both are considered together, it will appear that the evidence of our religion was proposed in a manner, which is absolutely complete, and which bears the strongest marks of a divine original.

In the second dissertation he endeavours to shew how the proof of Christianity has received strength from opposition, and urges the strength that it has

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thus received, as a proof of its truth.

His arguments are managed with great dexterity and strength; and yet it would perhaps be more for the advantage of Christianity, to keep its defence simple and succinct, than to branch it out into innumerable ramifications, and introduce doubtful disputations, concerning collaterals and circumstances, which more rarely convince infidels, than suggest doubts to the believer.

Nothing is more certain, than that belief and unbelief are *necessary*, and wholly independent upon the will; and those who suppose that the belief of certain propositions is requisite to salvation, suppose this saving faith to be produced by the immediate and extraordinary operation of divine grace upon the soul. All evidence sufficient for conviction convinces; all evidence that does not convince, is insufficient evidence, though the same evidence that with respect to one person may be sufficient, may be insufficient with respect to another.

It is certain, that with respect to some persons, the first evidences of Christianity were insufficient, whatever they were, and however proposed: why they were so, is a vain inquiry; to prove that it was best they should be so, an impossible attempt. No proof therefore that Christianity is true, can be drawn from the manner in which the evidence of it was first proposed; because we cannot prove, that such evidence as was only sufficient for the conviction of some, was more suitable to the views of the divine mercy, in the promulgation

mulgation of Christianity, than such evidence as would have been sufficient for the conviction of all*.

As to the second dissertation, it seems to be incumbered with this difficulty, that what produces infidelity, produces belief. The opposition of infidels, says Dr. Gerard, has furnished some evidences for Christianity; which, if there had been no infidels, we should not have had: let it be remembered, that they are such evidences, as, if there had been no infidels, we should not have wanted.

That Christianity is now in dispute, both with respect to its evidence and principles, must not however be allowed as an objection against it, which the Christian is obliged either to obviate, or to renounce his religion. There are in nature innumerable facts and phænomena equally difficult to reconcile with our ideas of divine perfection. We can as little account for a state of things that made Christianity necessary, as for the partial promulgation of Christianity, or any insufficiency in its evidences, or uncertainty in its doctrine. Upon the same principles that are assumed to prove, that Christianity is not a revelation of

God, it would be easy to prove, that the world in which we live is not his work. We can have no idea of the divine being but from revelation or nature; if nature is consistent with his attributes, so may revelation, notwithstanding all the objections that have been brought against it, and the weakness of those who have in vain attempted to answer them, upon a supposition, that, except they could be answered, revelation must be given up.

Interesting historical events relative to the provinces of Bengal, and the empire of Indostan. Part II. &c. By J. Z. Holwell, Esq.

MR. Holwell, in a preliminary discourse to the first part of this work, informs us, that he resided thirty years at Bengal, and that he employed his leisure hours, during that time, in collecting materials relative to its revolutions and religion; that he had, at considerable expence, procured many curious manuscripts relating to the philosophical and religious principles of the Gentoos, particularly two correct copies of their

* The pretence, that such evidence is impossible, cannot be supported. Upon what evidence did the early adversaries of Christianity believe those facts and doctrines, which they held in opposition to it? their very opposition presupposes conviction. Is it then possible, that there should be stronger evidence for falshood, than for truth, when the advocate for truth is almighty and all-wise? How far it is possible for a man to admit that the dead had been raised, and yet have evidence that outweighs the miracle, is a question, which the author has not considered, and which, therefore, cannot properly be discussed in this account of his work.

Bible, called the Shasta; that he had translated great part of it, but that he lost both the originals and the translation at the capture of Calcutta, when it was deserted by Drake, the governor, after he had drawn the resentment of the Nabob upon the settlement, in 1756.

During the last eight months of his residence at Bengal, he recovered some MSS. by accident, which, in some degree, repaired his loss, and enabled him to give a better account than has hitherto appeared, of the religion of the Gentoos, both in its original simplicity, and its present corruption, and a translation of the whole first book and the eighth section of the second book of the Shasta.

Of this account and translation, the book now published principally consists; and it is therefore a very curious and important acquisition to the general stock of literature in Europe.

The account of the religious principles of the Gentoos, is to this effect.

The Supreme Being created three super-angelic spirits, who had pre-eminence in heaven, *Birmah*, *Bistnoo*, and *Sieb*: the word *Birmah*, is formed of *Brum*, or *Bram*, a spirit, or essence, and *mab*, mighty; *Bistnoo* signifies a cherisher, a preserver, a comforter; and *Sieb*, a destroyer, avenger, or punisher.

He created also spirits of an inferior order, or angels: part of these angels rebelled against him, and being expelled from heaven were doomed to eternal punishment: but upon the intercession of the faithful angels, God chang-

ed the sentence to a course of punishment only, a state of probation and purgation, through which they might work out their restoration to the felicity they had lost.

The delinquents were at first impressed with a proper sense of this mercy, and disposed to improve it, except their leaders, who at length regained their influence, and confirmed their associates in their disobedience.

These delinquents, during their probationary state, were passing from one planet to another, and transmigrating through various bodies. The last planet, in which their state was to be finally determined, was the earth, and the body they animated was man. Human souls, therefore, are spirits, that have offended in a pre-existent state, and are now in their last state of probation.

After the second defection of the fallen angels, the first created beings, *Birmah*, *Bistnoo*, and *Sieb*, and the rest of the angelic host, that had preserved their integrity, concluding that the wickedness of the delinquents proceeded from their having forgotten the terms of salvation, petitioned the Almighty that he would suffer the conditions of their restoration to be digested into a body of *written laws*, and that he would permit some of the angelic beings to descend into the planets of probation, particularly the earth, in the form of men, and promulgate this body of laws among them.

The Divine Being consented, and all the angels immediately offered to undertake the mission;

but God selected from among them, those whom he thought proper, and appointed them to the different regions of the universe.

To the angel whom he commissioned to fulfil this work of mercy upon earth, he gave the name of *Bramah*, alluding to the divinity of his office.

Then *Birmah*, by the command of God, dictated to *Bramah*, and other angels of the mission, the conditions of salvation, which had at first been verbally delivered to the fallen angels, and *Bramah* wrote them down in the language of angels.

Bramah, then, at the beginning of the present age, about four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six years ago, descended upon the earth, and assumed the form of man, and the government of Indostan. He translated the divine law out of the language of angels, into the *Samscrit*, or *Samscritan*, a language then universally known in Indostan, and called his translation the *Chartah Bhade Shasta of Birmah*; or the *Six Scriptures of Divine Words of the Mighty Spirit*. This he promulgated to the delinquents, as containing the only terms of salvation. Bramah appointed others under him to preach the word of God, who, from him, were called Bramins, and the doctrines of the *Shasta* were preached in their original purity a thousand years.

About this time, some Gentoo bishops and expositors wrote a paraphrase on the *Chartah Bhade*, which they called the *Chartah Bhade of Bramah*: in this work

the original text was preserved, but the Samscrit character began now to be appropriated by the Bramins, and they instituted the common Indostan character, which is still used in its stead. About this time also the simple doctrines of Bramah began to be veiled in mystery.

About five hundred years afterwards, the bishops and expositors published a second exposition, or commentary on the *Chartah Bhade*, which swelled the Gentoo scriptures into eighteen books.

This commentary was called the *Aughtorrah Bhade Shasta*, or the *Eighteen Books of Divine Words*. It was written in a mixed character, compounded of the common Indostan, and the Samscrit: the original text of the *Chartah Bhade* was, in a manner, sunk, and only alluded to: the histories of the country, and its governors, were introduced under figures and symbols, and a multitude of ceremonies, and exterior modes of worship were instituted under pretence that they were implied in Bramah's *Chartah Bhade*, though not expressed.

This innovation of the *Aughtorrah Bhade* produced a schism among the Gentoos: it was made by those who dwelt along the course of the Ganges; and those of Coromandel and Malabar, not being willing to receive it, set up for themselves, and formed a scripture of their own, which they also pretended to be founded upon the *Chartah Bhade of Bramah*; this they called the *Viedam of Birmah*, or divine words of the mighty spirit; for *Viedam*, in the Malabar

Malabar language, signifies the same as *Sbasta*, in the Samscrit*. The *Viedam*, however, was not more conformable to the *Chartah Bhade* than the *Aughtorrah*; the system of religion was not the same, and there was mixed with it, the history of the country, and its governors, under various symbols and allegories; so that, upon the whole, it was not more correct than the commentary which those who formed it, thought fit to reject.

The original *Chartah Bhade* was thus thrown aside, and at length wholly unknown, except to a few families, who can still read and expound it in the Samscrit character.

With the establishment of the *Aughtorrah Bhade*, and the *Viedam*, which, according to the Gentoos account, is three thousand three hundred and sixty-six years ago, their polytheism commenced: and the principles of religion became so obscure, and the ceremonies so numerous, that every head of a family was obliged to keep a Bramin as a guide both in practice and in faith.

Such is the account which the Bramins, who still adhere to the *Chartah Bhade*, give of its origin and corruption.

By whom, or when, these original scriptures were written, Mr. Holwell does not suggest; but he is of opinion, that they are most ancient and original, not copied from any other system of the-

ology, promulgated to, or obtruded upon mankind.

It appears by the preceding account, that the Gentoos do not attribute them to Zoroaster; and Mr. Holwell supposes them to have been ancient in his time; and he is generally supposed to be cotemporary with Romulus. He supposes, indeed, that both Zoroaster and Pythagoras visited Indostan, but, in his opinion, it was not to instruct, but to be instructed.

The arguments brought by Mr. Holwell to prove the antiquity and originality of the Gentoo scriptures, are not so clear and conclusive as might be wished. The principal is, that the Gentoos have now a fundamental doctrine and law, which prohibits the admission of proselytes to their faith and worship, under the severest penalties; that this doctrine and law tend to preserve their nation unmixed; that their nation is now unmixed; that therefore this doctrine and law may fairly be presumed to have existed ever since they were a nation, capable of admitting the mixture of other nations; and that as they never admitted proselytes to their faith, they cannot be supposed to have adopted the faith of others.

The translation of the first book, and the eighth section of the second book of the *Chartah Bhade*, or original scripture of the Bramins, as exhibited by Mr. Holwell, is as follows.

* The Samscrit is sometimes said to be a character only, and sometimes a language; probably it is both.

BOOK I. SECT. I.

“Of God and his attributes.”

“GOD is the one that ever was, creator of all that is.—God is like a perfect sphere, without beginning or end.—God rules and governs all creation by a general providence resulting from first determined and fixed principles.—Thou shalt not make inquiry into the essence and nature of the existence of the ETERNAL ONE, nor by what laws he governs.—An inquiry into either is vain, and criminal.—It is enough, that day by day, and night by night, thou seest in his works, his *wisdom*, *power*, and his *mercy*.—Benefit thereby.”

SECT. II.

The creation of Angelic beings.

“THE ETERNAL ONE, absorbed in the contemplation of his own existence, in the fulness of time, resolved to *participate* his glory and essence with beings capable of feeling and sharing his beatitude, and of administering his glory.—These beings then were not.—The ETERNAL ONE willed,—and they were.—He formed them, in part, of his own essence: capable of perfection, but with the powers of imperfection; both depending on their voluntary election.—The ETERNAL ONE first created Birmah, Bistnoo, and Sieb; then Moisafoor, and all the angelic host.—The *eternal one* gave pre-eminence to Birmah, Bistnoo, and Sieb.—He appointed Birmah, prince of the angelic

host, and put the angels under subjection to him; he also constituted him his vicegerent in heaven, and Bistnoo and Sieb were established his co-adjutors.—The ETERNAL ONE divided the angels into different bands and ranks, and placed a leader or chief over each.—These worshipped round the throne of the *eternal one* according to their degree, and harmony was in heaven.—Moisafoor, chief of the first angelic band, led the celestial song of praise and adoration to the Creator, and the song of obedience to Birmah his first-created.—And the eternal One rejoiced in his new creation.”

SECT. III.

The lapse of part of the angelic bands.

“FROM the creation of the angelic host, joy and harmony encompassed the throne of the eternal ONE, for thousands of thousands of years; and would have continued to the end of time, had not envy and jealousy took possession of Moisafoor, and other leaders of the angelic bands; amongst whom was Raabon, the next in dignity to Moisafoor;—they, unmindful of the blessing of their creation, and the duties enjoined them, rejected the powers of *perfection*, which the eternal ONE had graciously bestowed upon them, exerted their powers of *imperfection*, and did evil in the sight of the eternal ONE.—They withheld their obedience from him, and denied submission to Birmah, his *vicegerent*, and his coadjutors, Bistnoo, and Sieb, and said to themselves,—We will rule!—And fearless

fearless of the omnipotence and anger of their Creator, they spread their evil imaginations amongst the angelic host, deceived them, and drew a large portion of them from their allegiance.—And there was a separation from the throne of the eternal ONE.—Sorrow seized the faithful angelic spirits, and anguish was now first known in heaven.”

SECT. IV.

The punishment of the delinquent angels.

“THE eternal ONE, whose omniscience, prescience, and influence, extended to all things, except the actions of beings, which he had *created free*, beheld with grief and anger, the defection of Moisafoor, Raabon, and the other angelic leaders and spirits.—Merciful in his wrath, he sent Birmah, Bistnoo, and Sieb, to admonish them of their crime, and to persuade them to return to their duty;—but they exulting in the imagination of their independence, continued in disobedience.—The eternal ONE then commanded Sieb, to go armed with his omnipotence, to drive them from heaven, and plunge them into utter darkness, there doomed to suffer for ever.”

SECT. V.

The mitigation of the punishment of the delinquent angels, and their final sentence.

“THE rebellious angels groaned under the displeasure of their Creator in darkness, for the space of four hundred and twenty-

six millions of years; during which period, Birmah, Bistnoo, and Sieb, and the rest of the faithful angels, never ceased imploring the eternal ONE, for their pardon and restoration.—The eternal ONE, by their intercession, at length relented,—and although he could not foresee the effect of his mercy on the future conduct of the delinquents, yet unwilling to relinquish the hopes of their repentance, he declared his will,—That they should be released from the darkness, and be placed in such a state of *trial and probation*, that they should still have power to work out their own salvation. The eternal ONE then promulged his gracious intentions, and delegating the power and government of heaven to Birmah, he retired into himself, and became invisible to all the angelic host, for the space of five thousand years.—At the end of this period he manifested himself again, resumed the throne of light, and appeared in his glory.—And the faithful angelic bands celebrated his return in songs of gladness.

“When all was hushed—the eternal ONE said, Let the universe of fifteen planets for purgation and purification appear, for the residence of the rebellious angels.—And it instantly appeared.

“And the eternal ONE said, Let Bistnoo, armed with my power, descend to the new creation, and release the rebellious angels from the darkness, and place them in the lowest of the fifteen planets.

“Bistnoo stood before the throne and said, Eternal ONE, I have done as thou hast commanded.—And all the faithful angelic host stood with astonishment, and beheld the

wonders and splendor of the new creation.

“ And the eternal ONE spake again unto Bistnoo, and said,—I will form *bodies* for each of the delinquent angels, which shall for a space be their prison and habitation; in which they shall be subject to natural evils, in proportion to the degree of their original guilt.—Do thou go and command them to hold themselves prepared to enter therein, and they shall obey thee.

“ And Bistnoo stood again before the throne, and bowed, and said, Eternal ONE, thy commands are fulfilled.—And the faithful angelic host stood again astonished at the wonders they heard, and sung forth the praise and mercy of the eternal ONE.

“ When all was hushed, the eternal one said again unto Bistnoo, The bodies which I will prepare for the reception of the rebellious angels, shall be subject to change, decay, death, and renewal, from the principles wherewith I shall form them; and through these mortal bodies shall the delinquent angels undergo alternately *eighty-seven* changes, or *transmigrations*; subject, more or less, to the consequences of natural and *moral evil*, in a just proportion to the degree of their original guilt, and as their actions, through those successive forms shall correspond with the limited powers which I shall annex to each;—and this shall be their state of *punishment* and *purgation*.

“ And it shall be,—that when the rebellious angels shall have accomplished and passed through the *eighty-seven* transmigrations,—they shall, from my abundant fa-

vour, animate a new form, and thou Bistnoo shalt call it the Cow.

“ And it shall be,—that when the mortal body of the Cow shall, by a *natural* decay, become inanimate, the delinquent angels shall, from my more abundant favour, animate the form of man,—and in this form I will enlarge their intellectual powers, even as when I first created them free; and in this form shall be the chief state of their *trial* and *probation*.

“ The cow shall, by the delinquent angels, be deemed sacred and holy; for it shall yield them a new and more delectable food, and ease them of part of the labour to which I have doomed them.—And they shall not eat of the cow, nor of the flesh of any of the mortal bodies, which I shall prepare for their habitation, whether it creepeth on the earth, or swimmeth in water, or flieth in air, for their food shall be the milk of the cow, and the fruits of the earth.

“ The mortal forms wherewith I shall encompass the delinquent angels are the work of my hand; they shall not be destroyed, but left to their natural decay; therefore whichsoever of the angels shall by designed violence bring about the dissolution of the mortal forms, animated by their delinquent brethren,—thou, Sieb, shalt plunge the offending spirit into the darkness for a space, and he shall be doomed to pass again the *eighty-seven* transmigrations, to whatsoever stage he may be arrived, at the time of such his offence.—But whosoever of the delinquent angels shall dare to *free himself*, by violence, from the mortal form, in which I shall inclose him,—thou

Sieb

Sieb shalt plunge him into the darkness for ever.—He shall not again have the benefit of the fifteen planets of purgation, probation, and purification.

“ And I will distinguish by tribes and kinds, the mortal bodies which I have destined for the punishment of the delinquent angels, and to these bodies I will give different forms, qualities, and faculties, and they shall *unite* and propagate each other in their tribe and kind, according to a natural impulse which I will implant in them; and from this natural union, there shall proceed a succession of forms; each in his kind and tribe, that the progressive transmigrations of the delinquent spirits may not cease.

“ But whosoever of the delinquent angels shall *unite* with any form out of his own tribe and kind; thou Sieb shalt plunge the offending spirit into the darkness for a space, and he shall be doomed to pass through the eighty-seven transmigrations, at whatsoever stage he may be arrived, at the time he committed such offence.

“ And if any of the delinquent angels shall (contrary to the natural impulse which I shall implant in the forms which they shall animate) dare to *unite* in such unnatural wise, as may frustrate the increase of his tribe and kind; thou Sieb shalt plunge them into the darkness for ever.—And they shall not again be entitled to the benefit of the fifteen planets of purgation, probation, and purification.

“ The delinquent and unhappy angels shall yet have it in their power, to lessen and soften their pains and punishment, by the

sweet intercourse of social compacts; and if they love and cherish one another, and do mutual good offices, and assist and encourage each other in the work of repentance for their crime of disobedience; I will strengthen their good intentions, and they shall find favour.—But if they persecute one another, I will comfort the persecuted, and the persecutors shall never enter the ninth planet, even the *first* planet of purification.

“ And it shall be,—that if the angels benefit themselves of my favour in their eighty-seventh transmigration of man, by repentance and good works, thou Bistnoo shalt receive them into thy bosom, and convey them to the second planet of punishment and purgation, and in this wise shalt thou do, until they have passed progressively the eight planets of punishment, purgation, and probation; when their punishment shall cease, and thou shalt convey them to the ninth; even the first planet of purification.

“ But it shall be,—that if the rebellious angels do not benefit of my favour in the eighty-seventh transmigration of man, according to the powers wherewith I will invest them;—thou, Sieb, shalt return them for a space into the darkness, and from thence after a time which I shall appoint, Bistnoo shall replace them in the lowest planet of punishment and purgation for a second trial;—and in this wise shall they suffer, until by their repentance and perseverance in good works, during their eighty-seven mortal transmigration of man, they shall attain the ninth planet, even the first of the seven planets

planets of purification.—For it is decreed that the rebellious angels shall not enter heaven, nor behold my face, until they have passed the eight planets of punishment, and the seven planets of purification.

“ When the angelic faithful host heard all that the eternal ONE had spoken, and decreed, concerning the rebellious angels, they sung forth his praise, his power, and justice.

“ When all was hushed, the eternal ONE said to the angelic host, I will extend my grace to the rebellious angels, for a certain space, which I will divide into four ages. In the first of the four ages, I will, that the term of their probation in the eighty-seventh transmigration of man shall extend to 100,000 years,—in the second of their four ages, the term of their probation in man, shall be abridged to 10,000 years,—in the third of the four ages, it shall be yet abridged to 1000 years,—and in the fourth age to 100 years only.—And the angelic host celebrated, in shouts of joy, the mercy and forbearance of God.

“ When all was hushed, the eternal ONE said, It shall be,—that when the space of time, which I have decreed for the duration of the universe, and the space which my mercy has allotted for the probation of the fallen angels, shall be accomplished, by the revolutions of the four ages,—in that day, should there be any of them who remaining reprobate, have not passed the eighth planet of punishment and probation, and have not entered the ninth planet, even the first planet of purifica-

tion;—thou Sieb shalt, armed with my power, cast them into darkness for ever.—And thou shalt then destroy the eight planets of punishment, purgation and probation, and they shall be no more.—And thou Biltnoo shalt yet for a space preserve the seven planets of *purification*, until the angels who have benefited of my grace and mercy, have by thee been purified from their sin;—and in the day when that shall be accomplished, and they are restored to their state, and admitted to my presence,—thou Sieb shalt then destroy the seven planets of purification, and they shall be no more.

“ And the angelic faithful host trembled at the power and words of the eternal ONE.

“ The eternal ONE spoke again and said,—I have not withheld my mercy from Moisafoor, Raabon, and the rest of the leaders of the rebellious angels;—but as they thirsted for power, I will enlarge their powers of *evil*;—they shall have liberty to pervade, and enter into the eight planets of purgation and probation, and the delinquent angels shall be exposed and open to the same temptations that first instigated their revolt: but the exertion of those enlarged powers, which I will give to the rebellious leaders, shall be *to them* the source of aggravated guilt and punishment; and the resistance made to their temptation, by the perverted angels, shall be *to me* the *great proof* of the sincerity of their sorrow and repentance.

“ The eternal ONE ceased.—And the faithful host shouted forth songs of praise and adoration, mixed with grief and lamentation for the fate of their lapsed brethren.

thren.—They communed amongst themselves, and, with one voice, by the mouth of Bistnoo, besought the eternal ONE, that they might have permission to descend occasionally to the *eight* planets of punishment and purgation, to assume the form of man, and by their presence, counsel, and example, guard the unhappy and perverted angels, against the further temptations of Moisafoor, and the rebellious leaders.—The eternal ONE assented, and the faithful heavenly band shouted their songs of gladness and thanksgiving.

“When all was hushed, the eternal ONE spake again, and said, —Do thou, Birmah, arrayed in my glory, and armed with my power, descend to the lowest planet of punishment and purgation, and make known to the rebellious angels the words that I have uttered, and the decrees which I have pronounced against them, and see they enter into the bodies which I have prepared for them.

“And Birmah stood before the throne, and said, Eternal ONE, I have done as thou hast commanded—The delinquent angels rejoice in thy mercy, confess the justice of thy decrees, avow their sorrow and repentance, and have entered into the mortal bodies which thou hast prepared for them.”

BOOK II. SECT. VIII.

“*Birmahab, or Creation.*”

“AND it was——that when the eternal ONE resolved to form the new creation of the

universe, he gave the rule of heaven to his first created Birmah, and became invisible to the whole angelic host.

“When the eternal ONE first began his intended new creation of the universe, he was opposed by two mighty giants, which *proceeded* from the *wax* of Birmah’s ear; and their names were Modoo*, and Kytoo†.

“And the eternal ONE contended and *fought* with Modoo and Kytoo five thousand years, and he smote them on the *thigh*, and they were lost, and assimilated with the earth.

“And it was, —— that when Modoo and Kytoo were subdued, the eternal ONE emerged from his state of invisibility, and glory encompassed him on every side!

“And the eternal ONE spoke, and said, Thou Birmah shalt *create* and form all things that shall be made in the new creation of the fifteen planets of punishment and purification, according to the powers of the spirit wherewith thou shalt be inspired.—And thou, Bistnoo, shalt superintend, cherish, and *preserve* all the things and forms which shall be created.—And thou, Sieb, shalt *change*, or *destroy*, all creation, according to the powers wherewith I will invest thee.

“And when Birmah, Bistnoo, and Sieb, had heard the words of the eternal ONE, they all bowed obedience.

“The eternal ONE spoke again, and said to Birmah, Do thou begin the creation and formation of the *eight* planet of punishment and *probation*, even the planet of the

* Discord, enmity.

† Confusion, tumult.

earth,

earth, according to the powers of the spirit wherewith I have endued thee; and do thou, Bistnoo, proceed to execute thy part.

“ And when Birmah heard the command, which the mouth of the eternal ONE had uttered, he straightway formed a *leaf of beetle*, and he floated on the *beetle leaf* over the surface of the waters; and the children of Modoo and Kytoo fled before him, and vanished from his presence.

“ And when the agitation of the waters had subsided, by the powers of the spirit of Birmah, Bistnoo straightways transformed himself into a *mighty boar* *, and descending into the abyss of the waters, he brought up the earth on his tusks. Then spontaneously issued from him, a *mighty tortoise* †, and a *mighty snake* ‡.

“ Bistnoo put the snake erect upon the back of the tortoise, and placed the earth upon the *head* of the snake.

“ And all things were created and formed by Birmah in the eighth planet of punishment and probation, even the earth, according to the powers of the spirit wherewith the eternal ONE had endued him.

“ And Bistnoo took upon him the superintendence and charge of all that was created and formed by Birmah in the eighth planet of the earth; and he cherished and *preserved* them, as the words of the eternal ONE had directed and commanded.”

By the translation of these fragments of the Shasta, or scriptures

of the Gentoos, it appears that a metempsychosis is the fundamental principle of their religion. They suppose that the bodies of women are animated by the most benign and least culpable of the apostate angels; that the spirits of infants who die suddenly, are immediately, by the special favour of God, received into the bosom of *Bistnoo* the preserver, and conveyed to the first region of purification. That the sudden death of adults is a mark of divine displeasure, as the term of probation is cut short; and that old age is therefore a blessing in man, as the term of probation is prolonged; but they believe that longevity in brutes is a mark of the great delinquency of the spirits that animate them, because they are the longer detained from their chief state of probation in man; and yet they suppose the general warfare that is established by a necessity of nature among the animal world, the subsistence of one animal depending upon the destruction of another, to be a punishment appointed by the Supreme Being for the most guilty of the apostate angels, who are thus made his instruments of vengeance to each other; and thus they condemn the practice of eating animal food in mankind, as injurious to the animals that are destroyed, and displeasing in the highest degree to God. It seems that if the longevity of brutes is a curse, the cutting them off prematurely is a blessing. The Gentoos notion of a metempsychosis would therefore have furnished them with a better

* The Gentoos symbol of *strength*.

† The Gentoos symbol of *stability*.

‡ The Gentoos symbol of *wisdom*.

resolution of apparent evil into real good, than they have hit upon, and the subjection of one animal to another as food, and of all animals to man, who frequently takes away life wantonly as well as of necessity, would appear to be a merciful dispensation, tending to general happiness, and hastening the blessed consummation, when that which is perfect shall come, and that which is imperfect shall be done away.

The Gentoos, however, upon the same principles on which they condemn the eating animal food, condemn all modes of worship by sacrifice, in which they differ from all other nations in the world. The Bramins say, that no being but *Moisafoor* himself, the author of all evil, could have invented an institution so horrid, so repugnant to the spirit of devotion, and so abhorrent to the perfections of God.

But the Bramins, though they abhor the propitiatory sacrifice of brutes, do yet inculcate another sacrifice infinitely more horrid, more repugnant to the spirit of devotion, and more abhorrent to the divine attributes, the voluntary sacrifice of the wife to the manes of her husband.

The Bramins, to encourage this practice, teach, that the spirit of a wife that voluntarily burns with the body of her husband, immediately ceases to transmigrate, and enters the first planet of purification. But why this practice was first enjoined as a religious duty, Mr. Holwell has not told us; and it appears plainly, from what he has said about it, that he does not know. He says that when Bra-

mah, the great law-giver of the Gentoos, quitted the form of man, his wives, being inconsolable for his loss, offered themselves voluntary victims upon his funeral pile; and that the wives of the Rajahs or great men, disdaining to be outdone, followed their example. But supposing this to be true, we are as much at a loss as ever to account for the practice being enjoined as a duty, or recommended as meritorious in a religious view.

It has generally been supposed, that the widow was compelled to burn with the body of her husband, to put a stop to a custom which has become too common among the Gentoo women of poisoning their husbands. This Mr. Holwell says is a mistake; and that the Gentoo women are not compelled to burn, though they are encouraged to it.

The burning, he says, is always voluntary; and a woman is not permitted even to declare her resolution to burn till four-and-twenty hours after the death of her husband; if she does not then resolve to burn, she loses her reputation indeed, but she saves her life. If she does resolve to burn, and declares her resolution, she cannot afterwards retract; and those who do not willingly fulfil their resolution, are burnt by force.

Mr. Holwell says, that he has been present at many of these sacrifices; that in some victims there have appeared dread, reluctance, and horror; in others fortitude, alacrity, and triumph.

He has added a relation of one of these diabolical rites which happened in the chief-ship of Sir Francis Russel at the East India Company's

Company's factory at Cossimbuzar, with which this article may very properly be concluded.

“ At five of the clock on the morning of the 4th of *February*, 1742-3, died *Rhaam Chund Pundit*, of the *Mahabrattor* tribe, aged twenty-eight years. His widow, (for he had but one wife) aged between seventeen and eighteen; as soon as he expired, disdaining to wait the term allowed her for reflection, immediately declared to the Bramins and witnesses present, her resolution to burn. As the family was of no small consideration, all the merchants of Cossimbuzar and her relations, left no arguments unessayed to dissuade her from it. Lady Ruffel, with the tenderest humanity, sent her several messages to the same purpose; the infant state of her children (two girls and a boy, the eldest not four years of age,) and the terrors and pain of the death she sought, were painted to her in the strongest and most lively colouring. She was deaf to all; she gratefully thanked Lady Ruffel, and sent her word, *she had now nothing to live for*, but recommended her children to her protection. When the torments of burning were urged *in terrorem* to her, she, with a resolved and calm countenance, put her finger into the fire, and held it there a considerable time; she then with one hand put fire to the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the Bramins. The consideration of her children left

destitute of a parent, was again urged to her. She replied, *he that made them would take care of them*. She was at last given to understand she should not be permitted to burn*; this for a short space seemed to give her deep affliction, but soon recollecting herself, she told them, *death was in her power, and that if she was not allowed to burn, according to the principles of her cast, she would starve herself*.——Her friends finding her thus peremptory and resolved, were obliged at last to assent.

“ The body of the deceased was carried down to the water-side, early the following morning; the widow followed about ten o'clock, accompanied by three very principal Bramins, her children, parents, and relations, and a numerous concourse of people. The order of leave for her burning did not arrive from Hosselyn Khan, Fouzdaar of Morshadabad, until after one; and it was then brought by one of the Soubah's own officers, who had orders to see that she burnt voluntarily.—The time they waited for the order, was employed in praying with the Bramins, and washing in the Ganges; as soon as it arrived, she retired, and staid for the space of half an hour in the midst of her female relations, amongst whom was her mother; she then divested herself of her bracelets, and other ornaments, and tied them in a cloth, which hung like an apron before her, and was conducted by her

* The Gentoos are not permitted to burn, without an order from the Mahomedan government, and this permission is commonly made a perquisite of——

female relations, to one corner of the pile; on the pile was an arched harbour, formed of dry sticks, boughs, and leaves, open only at one end to admit her entrance; in this the body of the deceased was deposited, his head at the end opposite to the opening.—At the corner of the pile, to which she had been conducted, the Bramin had made a small fire, round which she and the three Bramins sat for some minutes; one of them gave into her hand a leaf of the bale tree (the wood commonly consecrated to form part of the funeral pile,) with sundry things on it, which she threw into the fire; one of the others gave her a second leaf, which she held over the flame, whilst he dropped *three times* some ghee on it, which melted, and fell into the fire (these two operations were preparatory symbols of her approaching dissolution *by fire*;) and whilst they were performing this, the third Bramin read to her some portions of the *Aughtorrah Bhade*, and asked her some questions, to which she answered with a steady and serene countenance; but the noise was so great, we could not understand what she said, although we were within a yard of her.—These over, she was led, with great solemnity, *three times* round the pile, the Bramins reading before her; when she came the third time to the small fire, she stopped, took her rings off her toes and fingers, and put them to her other ornaments; here she took a solemn majestic leave of her

children, parents, and relations; after which, one of the Bramins dipped a large wick of cotton in some ghee, and gave it ready lighted into her hand, and led her to the open side of the harbour; there all the Bramins fell at her feet;—after she had blessed them, they retired weeping;—by two steps she ascended the pile, and entered the harbour; on her entrance she made a profound reverence at the feet of the deceased, and advanced and seated herself by his head; she looked in silent meditation on his face, for the space of a minute, then set fire to the harbour, in *three places*. Observing that she had set fire to leeward, and that the flames blew from her, instantly seeing her error, she rose, and set fire to windward, and resumed her station. Ensign Daniel, with his cane, separated the grass and leaves on the windward side, by which means we had a distinct view of her as she sat. With what dignity and undaunted a countenance, she set fire to the pile the last time, and assumed her seat, can only be conceived, for words cannot convey a just idea of her.—The pile being of combustible matters, the supporters of the roof were presently consumed, and it fell in upon her.”

The victim has sometimes been forcibly rescued from the fire by the Europeans, who have been present, and it is generally believed that the present wife of Mr. Job Charnock was thus taken from the pile to his bed.

T H E

C O N T E N T S.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

C H A P. I.

General aspect of affairs at the beginning of the year. Commotions and insurrections in various parts of the world. State of Europe. France. Close union of the house of Bourbon still continues. Protestant system strengthened, by the Prince of Orange's being of age, as well as by the late marriages. Denmark. Russia. Germany. Italy. Present appearance of things in general pacific. [1

C H A P. II.

Dissolution of the parliament of Brittany; a new commission appointed in its room. French King goes to Paris, and holds a bed of justice; annuls the arrets in favour of the parliament of Brittany. Execution of Lally. Commotion in Sweden, occasioned by Hoffman. Proceedings of the diet in that country, &c. Affairs of Poland. Great powers, guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, interpose in favour of the dissidents. Violent heats in the diet upon that subject. Russian troops enter the kingdom. The diet breaks up without making the concessions required. [7

C H A P. III.

Great disturbances in Madrid. The king grants the demands of the rioters, and retires privately from that city; a fresh commotion thereupon. Disturbances in many parts of the kingdom. Threat of the Marquis de la Mina at Barcelona. Marquis de Squillacci and his family quit Spain. The king returns to Madrid. Reports of a revolution in Peru; considerations thereupon. [14

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C H A P. IV.

State of affairs in Indostan. The Marattas make an irruption in favour of Sujah Doula : are routed by General Carnac. Sujah Doula surrenders himself a prisoner to the General. Mir Jaffier dies ; is succeeded by his son Najiem il Doula. Advantageous treaty concluded by the company with the young Nabob. [20

C H A P. V.

Lord Clive arrives in Bengal. Select committee established. Covenants signed, to prevent the receiving of presents. Inquiry about those that had been lately received, and disputes thereon. The select committee send for gentlemen to Madras, to fill up the vacancies in the council at Calcutta. Great uneasiness thereat. Peace concluded with Sujah Doula. Treaty between the Company and the Mogul. Immense revenue arising to the Company in consequence of the late treaty. Prosperous state of their affairs, &c. [25

C H A P. VI.

Distressed state of the nation and colonies : both involved in the greatest difficulties by the new laws respecting the colonies. Critical situation of the ministry. State of parties. A powerful opposition formed. Parliament meets. The king in his speech takes particular notice of the American affairs. Addresses thereon. Both houses adjourned for the holidays. [31

C H A P. VII.

Parliament meets after the holidays. The American affairs again particularly recommended from the throne ; addresses thereon. Petitions sent from the trading and manufacturing towns. Great debates upon the right of taxation. The right of taxation confirmed and ascertained. [35

C H A P. VIII.

A bill brought in and passed for securing the dependency of the colonies, &c. Bill brought in for the total repeal of the stamp-act ; great debates thereupon ; the bill passed by a great majority. Bill of indemnity passed. Repeal of the cyder-act. Bill for opening free ports in the West Indies. Parliament breaks up ; change in the ministry, &c. [44

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